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T H E

NORTH BRITISH INTELLIGENCE:

O R,

CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3. 1776.

*To the Editor of the CONSTITUTIONAL
MISCELLANY.*

The inclosed letter was written above thirty years ago, by a plain man, who had none of the advantages of a liberal education, to a minister of distinguished character, who in the space of six weeks had lost four very promising children by the small pox. It is possible that some of your readers may need the consolation it was intended to give. At any rate it serves to shew, that, without the aid of the *tragic muse*, the knowledge and belief of the Sacred Scriptures have sufficient efficacy

To raise the genius and to mend the heart.

REVEREND and DEAR SIR,

I Remember that I was a stranger in the land of Egypt, and know something of the heart of a stranger. I therefore humbly desire to cast in my small mite of Christian sympathy with you, and your kind spouse, under that, no doubt, afflicting dispensation, the death of your dear children.

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You will readily grant, that I have drunk deeper in that cup than you have yet done. Of seven heathful pleasant children, I have only one little girl left; having laid in the grave three sons, and three daughters, all of an endearing age, four of them betwixt fifteen and twenty years. But the cup which our Heavenly Father hath given us, shall we not drink it? That God who sets the solitary in families, who gives them families like a flock, and diminishes them at his pleasure, gave unto us wives like fruitful vines, and children like olive plants about our tables. How ready were we then to say in our prosperity, We shall never be moved, we shall die in our nests, our seed and offspring shall be powerful on the earth, and blessed among the generations of the upright, useful servants of God, nourishers of our old age, and everlasting preservatives of our memorial? But we have buried their bodies in the earth, where they now say to corruption thou art

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our father, and to the worm thou art our mother and our sister: And with them we have likewise buried a great part of our worldly comforts, hopes, and projects.

Oh! What a dark veil do death and the grave cast over all human glory? It cannot descend after us into the dust. There are kings and counsellors of the earth, who built desolate places for themselves, and princes who filled their houses with gold and silver. There the wicked cease from troubling, and there the weary be at rest. There the prisoners rest together, they hear not the voice of the oppressor, the small and great are there.

We return from the grave to our houses. There perhaps we meet a Rachael weeping for her children, and refusing to be comforted because they are not. Here, an empty coat: There, an empty bed. We sit down at our table; the olive plants are missing, the wind hath passed over the flowers and they are gone. Those beautiful little ones that used to play through our houses and fields, and sweetly divert us with their familiar talk and loving embraces we see no more, death hath torn them from our bosom; and no doubt some fears as to their eternal state, and some painful reflections with regard to our own duty toward them, may crown the melancholy scene.

But let us not dwell too much upon such thoughts as these, lest a wounded spirit, like a sharp knife, cut through the thin sheath of our frail bodies, and disable us in body and mind for the duty we owe either to God or man. Especially let us beware of any hard thoughts of God, but still acknowledge that his judgments are right, and that in faithfulness he hath afflicted us. Let us turn our complaints on ourselves, and confess that we are punished less than our iniquities deserve. It becomes us to say, The Lord gave, and the Lord

hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord: Shall we receive good at the hand of the Lord, and shall we not receive evil also? It is the Lord, let him do what seemeth him good; for good is the will of the Lord.

But we are directed, "not to sorrow as those who have no hope." And to the true Israelite within the bond of God's covenant, a brighter side of the cloud appears, and he may justly rejoice in hope of the Glory of God. Let us then enter into our closet, the proper place for giving vent to our lawful passions, and where, to my experience, the greatest relief is to be found; and there having offered up the sacrifice of a moderate sorrow and contrition, especially for sin which brought death into the world, let us, upon the wings of faith, visit the heavenly glory, and with faith's eye behold the blessedness of the dead in Christ from henceforth, and the good of God's chosen, and rejoice in their joy, and triumph with his inheritance.

Let us then view our departed relations and children, concerning whom we have good ground of hope, in the good will of God to man from all eternity, chosen of the Father, redeemed by the Son, and sanctified by the Holy Spirit. Let us view them in the covenant promise, "I will be thy God, and the God of thy seed." Let us view them in Christ's invitation to come unto him; for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven. Let us view them by us devoted to God, ingrafted into Christ, and sealed unto eternal life by baptism. Let us view these olive plants transplanted from the stormy barren soil of this world into the Heavenly paradise, and flourishing in the courts of the new Jerusalem above. Let us view these pleasant lambs eating the fruit of the tree of life, and drinking the water of the river of the life that flows from beneath the throne of God. Let us view them in the bosom of the good

Shepherd, who gave his life for the sheep, and carries the lambs in his bosom. Let us view them in Abraham's bosom, and why not in the bosom of their more immediate parents and relations now in heaven. Let us view, not only their angels that ministered to them on earth and carried their souls to glory, but even themselves, beholding the face of their Heavenly Father, admiring and worshipping him that sitteth upon the throne, and following the Lamb whithersoever he goeth, these virgins not defiled with the gross pollutions of this world, nor guile found in their mouths, having their robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb. Let us view them rising from their graves and coming to judgement, their bodies spiritual, immortal, incorruptible, made like unto Christ's glorious body, and satisfied with his likeness; joyfully re-united to their souls, openly acknowledged and acquitted by the judge, and made perfectly blessed in the full enjoyment of God to all eternity.

It is true, many of these descriptions of the heavenly glory are metaphorical; but so much the more do the wisdom and condescension of God appear: for how otherwise could we have any conception of those things in our present state and capacity? But the glory itself doth infinitely exceed all metaphor, and is a glory yet to be revealed, which eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive what or how great it is. But unbelief in the heart may be ready to say, those are high and mysterious things, difficult to be believed or hoped for by poor sinful mortals. True they are great, but not too great to be the displays of the glory of God, and of his infinite perfection. They are indeed mysterious enough to confound all the mere natural, rational, and moral schemes in the world, and could never (as to a great part of them) have been

either known or believed without the light of the word, and the assistance of that spirit of God which hath brought life and immortality to light, and is the sun that enlightens the spiritual world. It is true, that many of the invisible things of God are clearly manifested by the things which are seen, even his eternal power and Godhead, and the light of nature and reason doth condemn the world for want of a faith and practice suited to the evidence it affords. But let not us, to whom God hath made light to arise, separate what God hath joined together, namely, his word and his works. Do not his glorious perfections shine clearly in both? Do they not reciprocally illustrate each other, while a wonderful analogy between the kingdom of nature and the kingdom of grace throws light upon many of the fundamental and most difficult doctrines of our Christian faith? Have we not the resurrection from the dead represented to us every morning we awaken from sleep, and every spring when vegetative nature revives that appeared dead through the winter, with many animals and insects? Are we not taught the immortality of the soul, and its acting in a separate state by our dreams? The spirit, in its imagination no doubt runs thro' the universe: It hears, sees, feels, and exerciseth all the bodily senses: It fears, grieves, loves, joyes, and exerciseth all the faculties of the mind when the body lies in deep sleep; and all in such a manner as our reason can no more comprehend, than we can do that of a real separate state. Is not all nature adapted to teach us God and spiritual things, and continually improved by the divine oracles for that end? Every employment, merchandize, husbandry, building, sowing, digging; every member of our bodies, hands, feet, eyes, are introduced to illustrate the divine perfections and operations. But the mysteries of God's word are to be admired and

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adored as well as those of his works, the full discovery of which is reserved for the more perfect day, and many of them, I doubt not, will remain mysterious through all eternity. Let us bless God that we have things necessary to be believed and done by us, in order to salvation so plainly revealed. Let us be far from questioning the truth of God's word because of mysteries, but rather view these in their proper light as strong evidences of its divinity. Let us show that we have not received reason, and far less the grace of God, in vain. But let that grace which bringeth salvation teach us to deny ungodliness and worldly lusts, and to live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present evil world, looking for the blessed hope, and glorious appearance of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ, who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works. Thus let us keep ourselves in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life.

I fear I have been too tedious, and darkened counsel by words without knowledge. But seeing our Lord hath commanded us to comfort one another with his words, I have laid before you these few hints, hoping they will receive a favourable reception, construction, and correction, being offered by a willing mind, and according to what a man hath. May the chief Comforter come unto you, and abide with you: May he bring meat of this eater, and sweet out of this strong trial: May he bless you, your spouse, and remaining children; preserve, assist, and comfort you all in his service while here, and at last receive you into his heavenly glory!

I am,

Reverend and dear Sir,

Your, your Spouse's, and Family's
most affectionate and humble servant.

W. S.

On CLASSICAL LEARNING

IT is agreed on all sides, that human affairs in general have proceeded from very small beginnings. There seems to be no good reason for excepting knowledge out of their rule. On the contrary, it must appear to every one who considers at all about it, that the sources from whence it first flowed were of a very scanty nature; far from any resemblance to that copious stream, which successive additions afterwards produced, and whose depth, as in other cases, must certainly bear some proportion to its distance from the fountain-head. It may, perhaps, be imagined, that where its waters are more shallow, they will at least be also more clear; but even this seems not to be true in fact, which we may possibly account for in this manner, that having at first a new course to work out for themselves, they necessarily contracted a large mixture of mud and soil, which they could not deposit till they had flowed some time. By running, indeed, over rocks and precipices they might make a greater noise here than afterwards; and this may be one principal cause which has drawn so much attention to them. But if the question be put, at which part of this flowing stream we ought to stop, and pay the greatest share of our regard, who could answer that this was the fittest spot? If, indeed, imagination only was consulted, it might, perhaps, send us back among the cataracts, for the sake of awful noises and fine prospects; but sober reason would recommend to us rather the contemplation of its enlarged estate, where, though it flows with less rapidity, it is on that account better calculated for use and profit.

"Better is the end of a thing than the beginning thereof," is a principle laid down by the wise king of Israel. The beginning and end, indeed, of most things are extremely

alike, in this respect, that they are both equally simple, with only this difference, that simplicity in the former is the offspring of necessity; in the latter, of reason, and a chastized understanding. In the one case, men do not perceive its beauty or fitness; but submit to it merely because they cannot help it; In the other, it is made the object of their choice and pursuit. In the out-setting of any act, men must direct their attention to nature; and form their plans, however imperfectly, from such assistance as they can derive from her. But this end being once tolerably answered, they presently turn their thoughts another way; begin to grow so proud of their attainments as to forget from whence they borrowed them; nay, even to consider art as something distinct from, and independent of nature, which to vie with and outdo becomes now their absurd ambition. So that beyond a very small space at the beginning, it will, I believe, universally be found, that all the middle stages of any art are made up of little more than false ornament and frippery refinement. The natural progress of art, after it has borrowed a few principles of imitation from nature (which, however, it soon forgets, and leaves quite out of sight) is to travel to as great a distance as it can, from its first out-setting, and to render things as complex and intricate as possible, which improved reason alone will be able to reduce to any tolerable degree of simplicity or propriety.

The same principle holds as true of science as it does of art. Some of the early philosophers, like the first artists, did probably direct their view to nature; but at what did Plato or Aristotle look? The one at the fleeting shadows of his own mind, the other at a bead-roll of categories! When the art of reasoning had once got possession of men's heads, every thing gave way to it; and it was

seemingly thought a derogation from its worth, to be at all beholden to any assistance, that should be derived from facts or experiments.

Men see things with their outward senses first, with their imagination next, and, last of all, with their understanding. Knowledge, either in the first or second stage of this process, cannot be of so high a value as in the last; and even in mixed cases, it must be always so much more respectable, in proportion as the last ingredient predominates.

In an age of ornaments, the aim of every one will be rather to exhibit the little he knows with ostentation, than to examine into the principles on which it is founded. For this purpose, the grand object of his attention will be language. The men of learning, at such a time, will be, strictly speaking, men of letters: instead of laying in a stock of useful knowledge, they will load the storehouses of science with nothing but idioms and phrases; and in working upon these flimsy materials, will the chief ingenuity of these artists be shewn. I would ask any one, who takes a view of our own times and country, with what he finds from the plain man, unassisted by art, to the man of sense who has got beyond it, all the intermediate spaces filled? Is it not chiefly composed of a set of made up finical animals, so fond of the little attainments they are master of, as to despise all natural simplicity?

It is a rule, which, I believe, will be found universally true, that the weaker men's minds are, the fonder they will be of every thing that is strange, romantic, and extravagant; and as all early writings, especially such as are of the historical kind, abound in these qualities, we shall not, perhaps, judge far amiss, if we suppose this may have been one of the principal causes which have recommended them to so much notice and admiration.

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All, or at least the greatest part of the admired books of antiquity (particularly those which are most read) were written within such a period as this: that is, when men had turned their backs on nature, to pay the greater court to art.

If the poets of old did really look at nature, with what other view could they do this, than for the sake of laying in materials to dress her up in some strange shape or other? Whence, otherwise, could they have got their centaurs, cyclops, giants, &c. Whenever they attempt to describe any natural object, what hideous disfiguring do they by this means make of it? I would ask any one who has seen the morning (or, indeed, who has not) what idea of it a *rosy-fingured* lady, like Daphne sprouting into a laurel, conveys to his imagination? How differently does the person who draws from nature paint her beauties?

Look, love, what envious streaks
Do lace the severing clouds in yonder east!

Every one who understands these words, must acknowledge this to be a true picture, which brings at once the object full to his view. But he who can see any resemblance at all in the other figure, must, I believe, have obtained a pair of Aristotle's spectacles. This is only one instance taken from thousands of the same kind, merely to explain my meaning; which is, to assert in general, that almost all the imagery to be met with in the old poets, especially such as is of the personal kind, in which they chiefly abound, is false painting: though I am aware, that this is what the critics, both antient and modern, chuse to denominate easy, natural, and animated description.

I say not but that it is amusing enough sometimes to take a view of the strange creatures which the poet's friend, the painter, has now and then more fully set before us. As for instance, Fame, with an hundred

tongues, and as many mouths; the Circes, Sphinxes, Briareus's, Gorgons, &c. with the whole list in Ovid's *Metamorphoses*: but when the world is entirely new peopled with such a spurious and supposititious race; when every feature of Nature's face is distorted and caricatured; and when we are at the same time directed to admire the strength and beauty of the pencilling, it becomes too much for any friend to propriety to assent to, or to bear with.

In strictness, imagination seems to be only an inward kind of sense, looking at the tablets of memory; and though in describing these to others, the poet may be at liberty to place his favourite objects in a more striking point of view, and give them a higher degree of colouring than others, which he may chuse to throw into a back ground, or into shades; yet so long as he pretends to be representing real existencies, he can have no right to paint them otherwise than as they appear to the outward senses.

If the poet wants to indulge his fancy in a more free display of its powers, and thinks his abilities equal to the task, let him sail to the regions of Utopia, there is room enough for him to do what he pleases. But to change the appearance of things here, or to fill the world with beings which we cannot see, is an affront to our judgment and our taste.

For the CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

The MAN of SPLEEN.

YES, the scene must be in England; for there it has it's strongest colouring. But, alas, for Human Nature! the scene may be seen in every climate.

Vexed with disappointments, and

tired with the repetition of all those delights which wealth can procure, SIDNEY wanted to put an end to a life in which his enjoyments were so scanty, and his griefs so numerous. His scheme settled, and the hour fixed, he was already on his way through the Park, to drown all his chagrines in the Thames, when he met an old acquaintance. Observing the cloud on his countenance—You seem thoughtful, SIDNEY; where are you bound in such haste? Have you met with any vexation? you shall forget it; Sup with me to-night, I am to make trial of a French Cook, who is said to be exquisite. I shall expect you.

No, replied SIDNEY, rather abruptly, and left him. He was not yet recovered of a surfeit the evening before.

Next he was accosted by a gaming companion.—My dear SIDNEY, the very man I wanted—Come, my boy, shall we have a bottle and throw to-night? SIDNEY knew by experience, that gold could not prevent or remove the languor of his mind. Besides he had formerly ruined at the gaming table a man who was too honest to win; The man had lost his judgement; and SIDNEY, far from making it his boast, was but too sensible that remorse is a bad remedy for the Spleen.

Quit of this solicitor, he continued his route. A robber next appeared, and with a pistol at his breast demanded his purse. SIDNEY surrendered it, not without some fears. Going on again, he began to wonder what had made him tremble—how a pistol should be formidable to one on such an errand as his. At length he discovered the brink: and began to thank his destiny for being so favourable, as to let him die in tranquility, unmolested by epicures, gamesters and robbers.

But still one other obstacle occurred: A charming female had followed him unobserved. The present so-

litude favoured her design. She appeared, attracted his regard, and almost produced a faint inclination to live. Luckily for the success of his project, he recalled to his memory the perfidy of women, the infidelities which he himself had met with—It did not escape him, that beauty and constancy could not prevent the Spleen; and that a woman might cloy, even though she did not betray. No, said he, nothing can detain me. Thus cursing life, and cursing love, at the close of a charming summer day he arrived at the edge of the river.

The sun was setting, and SIDNEY beheld it. Of long he had not contemplated this glorious object: Suspecting that so august a form was not without a cause, prostrate on his knees, he implored forgiveness of the Author of Nature, if to a life that had ceased to have charms for him, he should by his own deed put a voluntary end. With these words he laid his face in the dust; when on the moss at the banks of the river, he beheld an ant with inexpressible toil dragging one grain of corn. The labours of this diminutive being interesting him in spite of himself, he followed it without knowing, and insensibly found a truce to the Spleen and languor of his mind. Very soon, in place of one he discovered thousands, and thousands still, and every one prudent and laborious as the first. During this earnest contemplation, he observed that the ants, ever industrious, have no time to be Splenetic. Instead of drowning himself, he went to the country: There, he considered the ants, and, in imitation of these sage models, grew wise and industrious like them. The study of nature delighted him: the labour of his own fields enriched him: he married a woman whom he loved; had children to sweeten his old age; and blessing the bounty of Providence, learned to live happy, and not to fear death.

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A Letter to those LADIES whose HUSBANDS possess a Seat in either House of PARLIAMENT.

Sure ye were made to temper Man,
We had been Brutes without ye.

OTWAY.

LADIES,

I Appeal to your knowledge.—
Your husbands return from either House at a late hour, gloomy, discontented, and pass the night sleepless, yet unkind. Ask them the cause, they answer, peevishly, that they are thoughtful and fatigued. This, as you well know, is very unpleasant, and you would gladly soothe them, if you knew how, into better temper: What think you is the true cause? I am afraid they do not much like this American business which you hear so much of; and that their consciences are not altogether at ease. A noble Lord of the Lower House, a few nights ago, undertook to prove that England, having a right to bind America by laws in all cases whatever, had a right, of course, to *tax*, and this right being questioned, it became proper, and even necessary, to exert it; and that, in so doing, we were proceeding upon the surest ground of good policy and justice. This was plausible, and you can scarcely conceive what satisfaction it produced; for, pensioners or placemen, we all love to have justice and policy on our side. It is true the majority had taken their parts in this question before; but however, it was a pleasure to find they were accidentally in the right; and a little matter will quiet a sick mind, if the man be in other respects in good health. I dare say you found the benefit of this argument in certain domestic satisfactions, good humour, bank paper perhaps, and other *reasonable douceurs*. But how, if this argument should be found after all to be fallacious, new glooms and new discontents will follow. I am sorry to disturb their tran-

quillity, but they will, and must be finally convinced, that the point does not rest upon the *right* of making laws, but upon the *justice* and *equity* of the laws so made. You ladies may understand this without much reading or reflection. *England* affirms, that she has a *right* of making laws for, and binding *America* in all cases whatever. I, for my part, assent to this, as a general proposition. *America*, on her side, affirms that *England* has no *right* to do *wrong*, that is, to repeal the moral law, to destroy reasonable or equitable compacts, and to break through the necessary relation of things. This is a proposition, which I likewise assent to. The first proposition, then, must be limited to accord with the second. *England* then, we must say, has a *right* of making laws for, and binding *America* in all cases *not contrary to equity and justice*, that is, in all cases to which *legislative right* can fairly extend; for legislative right has its *limits*, beyond which, if it passes, it is no longer *right* but *power*, that is, *naked power* without *right*, not *reasonable legislation* but *tyranny*. But why are these distinctions made, says *England*, why is the general affirmation of *right* to be thus *expressly* and *capriciously* limited? because, says *America*, we affirm that the laws imposing taxes on the Provinces are contrary to *reason, justice, compact* and *relation*. Who shall be the judge of that, says *England*? Those who have a *right* to *make the laws* must be the *final judges* of their *rectitude*. We cannot suffer *private judgment* to contravene a *public decision*. What we do of *right*, we must maintain by *power*. But we *petition*, says *America*, and humbly *represent* and *remonstrate*. We reject those petitions, says *England*, and re-affirm the *rectitude* of the laws. Well then, says *America*, if you are determined to proceed, know finally, that if you are the *legal* or *political judges*, we, also, are *natural judges*. We

think your conduct an enormous *abuse* of political institution, and will, thereupon, put your *power of enforcing* to the proof; and freely take on ourselves the risque and danger of *resistance*. You are *rebels*, says England. You are *tyrants*, says America,—to the Almighty we appeal. Let *power* decide in *this world*, and *justice* in the next. And thus at last, the question we find rests here, Are these laws in their nature *just* or *unjust*.—Has England a *right* to make laws for the whole British empire, unless England will affirm, that she has a *right* of doing *wrong*, and of committing all sorts of *tyranny* and *injustice* under *pretence* of *law*? This matter, plain as it is, is so far misunderstood on both sides of the water, that for want of clear and precise ideas, each part make use of expressions producing mutual error and discontent. There does not seem to be wit enough on either side to settle even the *terms* of the *argument*. I was in hopes that Mrs Carter, or Mrs Macauley, or some other Lady of eminence and merit, would have lent their assistance on this occasion. If what I have just said does not appear sufficiently plain, and if you are not fully informed concerning the justice or injustice of the laws, I will put a case, which shall not only elucidate the above reasoning and distinctions, but which shall, at the same time, fully and fairly explain the *expediency* or *inexpediency*, *justice* or *injustice* of the laws in question. Let us then suppose that, that *domestic* and *grave legislator*, a *husband*, should, after some fit of spleen, say, *Madam*, or *my dear*, I find my finances are in much disorder, and I have been thinking of a new resource. Your pin money, my dear, is considerable. You must pay me thirty per cent. upon the produce. You cannot be in earnest, says the Lady, you know that every farthing of it is laid out for our mutual advantage. It is laid out in necessary articles for my person. What expence,

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what extravagance am I guilty of? Besides, I buy every thing of your own tenants, who are thereby enabled to pay their rents and employ other tenants; who, again, are enabled to pay theirs, so that your estate is improved to the whole amount; whereas, if you seize upon my pin money, not only I shall be dishonoured and impoverished, but your tenants will break and your rents fail, and you will thereby lose *power* without gaining *wealth*. These arguments are too artificial, Madam, I cannot wait this circuitous course of things: I am the sole judge of *expediency*, and the money must be paid. But, my dear life, says the lady, is not this very *unjust*? Is there not a solemn compact between us? Have not you, for various considerations, assigned me this separate article, and given me a power to tax, as it were, my own pocket (without accounting to you) for my own more peculiar necessities and ornaments? You have no right, my dear, to dispense with the obligations of *justice*. You question my authority, Madam? I am very unwilling to do it, Sir; if you are in want of money, let me voluntarily assist you. Do not deprive me of that merit. Put my affection to the proof. You have hitherto found the sincerity of it. It is my duty to run all fortunes with you, in sickness and in health. No extremity shall make me desert you. Only, do not commit *injustice*. Give me the merit of my love and obedience, let it be a reasonable service. Do not render yourself unworthy of obedience in the very act by which you demand it. I can be *obedient* but not *base*. A *wife* but not a *slave*.—This is the language of rebellion, Madam.—This is the tone of tyranny, Sir.—Death and hell! Whips and chains shall enforce obedience.—I appeal to the law, Sir; and had rather submit to *separation* than *injustice*. Hard as it is, let me rather lose your love by *just resistance*, than incur your contempt, which

my free soul cannot bear, by *base and servile submission*.—This, Ladies, is exactly the case between England and America, except that a wife would be certain of relief from *the law*, whereas America must trust to the uncertain decision of *arms*, and be compelled, at the best, to involve in final destruction the very power she loves and wishes to obey.—Now, Ladies, how noble, how glorious would it be to the female character, if you would redeem your husbands from guilt, and your country from ruin! To this end, I will relate a fact, and leave you to apply the tale.—In the reign of Charles the First, the Crown claimed a power of taxing the people of England, as the Parliament now does the people of America, without their *consent*. This claim of right was founded upon the pretence of urgent necessity, of which the Crown affirmed itself to be the only judge. This tax was called Ship-money. The right was questioned, and the point came before the Judges for a legal decision. At this time the Judges held their places during pleasure, and it was not therefore doubted but that judgment would be given for the crown. On this occasion, the wife of one of those Judges exhorted her husband to follow the dictates of his conscience. He frankly confessed that the judgment he was about to give was contrary to law, but he reminded her, that if he respected his conscience, he should certainly be dismissed; and he could not bear the thought of reducing her to poverty and distress. On this occasion she discovered the nobleness of her soul. She embraced him indeed, but she treated his false tenderness and ignoble sentiment with generous disdain. She professed the most ardent desire of encountering the hardest poverty in the cause of virtue. She solicited, she implored that he would not make himself unworthy of her affections, but that he would give her the supreme satisfaction of *esteeming* the man whom she was bound to

obey. She willingly offered her *days* to the severest labour, upon condition only that she might pass the *night* in the bosom of an innocent and virtuous man. She prevailed, and, in the event, not only saved her husband from guilt and dishonour, but from prisons and impeachments, in which the rest of the Judges were finally involved.

*Extracts from COMMON SENSE;
Addressed to the Inhabitants of AMERICA.*

(Continued from p. 396. Vol. I.)

THE infant state of the Colonies, as it is called, so far from being against, is an argument in favour of independence. We are sufficiently numerous, and were we more so, we might be less united. It is a matter worthy of observation, that the more a country is peopled, the smaller their armies are. In military numbers, the ancients far exceeded the moderns; and the reason is evident, for trade being the consequence of population, men become too much absorbed thereby to attend to any thing else. Commerce diminishes the spirit both of patriotism and military defence. And history sufficiently informs us, that the bravest achievements were always accomplished in the non-age of a nation. With the increase of commerce, England hath lost its spirit. The city of London, notwithstanding its number, submits to continued insults with the patience of a coward. The more men have to lose, the less willing are they to venture. The rich are in general slaves to fear, and submit to courtly power with the trembling duplicity of a spaniel.

Youth is the seed time of good habits, as well in nations as in individuals. It might be difficult, if not impossible, to form the continent into one government half a century hence.

The vast variety of interests, occasioned by an increase of trade and population, would create confusion. Colony would be against colony. Each being able might scorn each other's assistance: and while the proud and foolish gloried in their little distinctions, the wise would lament, that the union had not been formed before. Wherefore, the *present time* is the *true time* for establishing it. The intimacy which is contracted in infancy, and the friendship which is formed in misfortune, are of all others the most lasting and unalterable. Our present union is marked with both these characters: we are young, and we have been distressed; but our concord hath withstood our troubles, and fixes a memorable æra for posterity to glory in.

The present time likewise is that peculiar time, which never happens to a nation but once, viz. the time of forming itself into a government. Most nations have let slip the opportunity, and by that means have been compelled to receive laws from their conquerors, instead of making laws for themselves. First, they had a king, and then a form of government; whereas, the articles or charter of government should be formed first, and men delegated to execute them afterwards: but from the errors of other nations, let us learn wisdom, and lay hold of the present opportunity—*To begin government at the right end.*

When William the Conqueror subdued England, he gave them law at the point of the sword; and until we consent, that the seat of government, in America, be legally and authoritatively occupied, we shall be in danger of having it filled by some fortunate ruffian, who may treat us in the same manner, and then, where will be our freedom? where our property?

As to religion, I hold it to be the indispensable duty of all government, to protect all conscientious professors thereof, and I know of no other busi-

ness which government hath to do therewith. Let a man throw aside that narrowness of soul, that selfishness of principle, which the niggards of all professions are so unwilling to part with, and he will be at once delivered of his fears on that head. Suspicion is the companion of mean souls, and the bane of all good society. For myself, I fully and conscientiously believe, that it is the will of the Almighty, that there should be a diversity of religious opinions amongst us: it affords a larger field for our Christian kindness. Were we all of one way of thinking, our religious dispositions would want matter for probation; and on this liberal principle, I look on the various denominations amongst us, to be like children of the same family, differing only, in what is called, their Christian names.

* * * * *

Put us, says some, on the footing we were on in sixty-three: To which I answer, the request is not *now* in the power of Britain to comply with, neither will she propose it; but if it were, and even should be granted, I ask, as a reasonable question, By what means is such a corrupt and faithless court to be kept to its engagements? Another parliament, nay, even the present, may hereafter repeal the obligation, on the pretence of its being violently obtained, or unwisely granted; and in that case, Where is our redress? No going to law with nations: cannon are the barristers of crowns; and the sword, not of justice, but of war, decides the suit. To be on the footing of sixty-three, it is not sufficient, that the laws only be put on the same state, but, that our circumstances, likewise, be put on the same state; our burnt and destroyed towns repaired or built up, our private losses made good, our public debts (contracted for defence) discharged; otherwise we shall be millions worse than we were at that enviable period. Such a request, had it been complied

with a year ago, would have won the heart and soul of the Continent—but it is now too late, “The Rubicon is passed.”

Besides, the taking up arms merely to enforce the repeal of a pecuniary law, seems as unwarrantable by the divine law, and as repugnant to human feelings, as the taking up arms to enforce obedience thereto. The object on either side doth not justify the means; for the lives of men are too valuable to be cast away on such trifles. It is the violence which is done and threatened to our persons; the destructions of our property by an armed force; the invasion of our country by fire and sword, which conscientiously qualifies the use of arms: And the instant, in which such a mode of defence became necessary, all subjection to Britain ought to have ceased; and the independency of America, should have been considered, as dating its æra from and published by, *the first musket that was fired against her*. This line is a line of consistency; neither drawn by caprice, nor extended by ambition; but produced by a chain of events, of which the colonies were not the authors.

I shall conclude these remarks, with the following timely and well intended hints. We ought to reflect, that there are three different ways, by which an independency can hereafter be effected; and that *one* of those *three*, will one day or other, be the fate of America, viz. By the legal voice of the people in Congress; by a military power; or by a mob: It may not always happen that our soldiers are citizens, and the multitude a body of reasonable men; virtue, as I have already remarked, is not hereditary, neither is it perpetual. Should an independency be brought about by the first of those means, we have every opportunity and every encouragement before us, to form the noblest purest constitution on the face of the earth. We have it in our power to

begin the world over again. A situation, similar to the present, hath not happened since the days of Noah till now. The birth-day of a new world is at hand, and a race of men perhaps as numerous as all Europe contains, are to receive their portion of freedom from the event of a few months. The reflection is awful—and in this point of view, how trifling, how ridiculous, do the little, paltry cavellings, of a few weak or interested men appear, when weighed against the business of a world.

Should we neglect the present favourable and inviting period, and an independance be hereafter effected by any other means, we must charge the consequence to ourselves, or to those rather, whose narrow and prejudiced souls, are habitually opposing the measure, without either inquiring or reflecting. There are reasons to be given in support of Independance, which men should rather privately think of, than be publicly told of. We ought not now to be debating whether we shall be independent or not, but, anxious to accomplish it on a firm, secure, and honourable basis, and uneasy rather that it is not begun upon. Every day convinces us of its necessity. Even the Tories (if such beings yet remain among us) should, of all men, be the most solicitous to promote it; for as the appointment of committees at first protected them from popular rage, so a wise and well established form of government, will be the only certain means of continuing it securely to them. *Wherefore*, if they have not virtue enough to be WHIGS, they ought to have prudence enough to wish for independance.

In short, independance is the only BOND that can tye and keep us together. We shall then see our object, and our ears will be legally shut against the schemes of an intriguing, as well as a cruel enemy. We shall then too, be on a proper footing, to treat with Britain; for there is rea-

son to conclude, that the pride of that court, will be less hurt by treating with the American states for terms of peace, than with those, whom she denominates, "rebellious subjects," for terms of accommodation. It is our delaying it that encourages her to hope for conquest, and our backwardness tends only to prolong the war. As we have, without any good effect therefrom, with-held our trade to obtain a redress of our grievances, let us *now* try the alternative, by *independently* redressing them ourselves, and then offering to open the trade. The mercantile and reasonable part in England, will be still with us; because peace *with* trade, is preferable to war *without* it. And if this offer be not accepted, other courts may be applied to.

On these grounds I rest the matter. And as no offer hath yet been made to refute the doctrine contained in the former editions of this pamphlet, it is a negative proof, that either the doctrine cannot be refuted, or, that the party in favour of it are too numerous to be opposed. WHEREFORE, instead of gazing at each other with suspicious or doubtful curiosity, let each of us hold out to his neighbour the hearty hand of friendship, and unite in drawing a line, which, like an act of oblivion, shall bury in forgetfulness every former dissention. Let the names of Whig and Tory be extinct; and let none other be heard among us, than those of a *good citizen, an open and resolute friend, and a virtuous supporter of the RIGHTS of MANKIND and of the FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES OF AMERICA.*

[*Extracts from PLAIN TRUTH, being an Answer to the above, will be inserted in our next.*]

To the PUBLISHER of the CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

SIR,

AT the close of a life spent in prosecuting idle projects, and visionary schemes, I still retain so much of my former disposition as to be much addicted to dreaming. I converse but little with mankind: I have few acquaintances, and no relations; so that though I do not live in a cell, I have yet every other character that belongs to a Hermit. For this reason, I look on my visions as equally, if not more interesting than my waking thoughts. I receive more pleasure from them myself, and treasure them up more carefully in my mind. The uniformity of every scene which day-light presents, renders that portion of my existence insipid, and often tiresome. I find no resource against this languor in the intelligence of the day; and I have always had so bad a taste, that in my limited circle of acquaintance, I avoided all those very entertaining persons who enliven conversation by anecdotes of private history in real life. The only club that I frequent is, in a literal sense, a nocturnal club which meets weekly for the purpose of communicating dreams. I, myself, was lately, *ipso facto*, Conveener, having had so unusual a vision, that I thought it necessary to have a meeting, *pro re nato*.

In my sleep I beheld a small hand bell covered with odd characters. I laid hold of it, and having made it ring, what was my astonishment to see a long file of men and women, of different ages and conditions, passing before me as in review. I soon understood that this hand bell was a magical piece of workmanship, which had the power of raising the dead; for all those who passed before me in this procession, were either of the ancient or modern defunct. The first figure that I knew, was that of St

Chrysoftom, with grey hairs and in pontifical habit; his appearance was grave and modest, the air of his countenance, noble and commanding; he leaned on a shepherd's staff, and walked with a slow and majestic pace; at his side, walked on tiptoe a modern prelate, laden with jewels, wearing a short cloak, and a hat under his arm; and in his hand, a box of spiced sweet-meats, of which he had constantly some at his mouth; after some scrapes and bows, he took out of his pocket a paper, and presenting it with a genteel address to St Chrysoftom, Judge, my lord, says he, if this acrostic be not very pretty. The patriarch having glanced it cursorily, threw it away with contempt. It would appear, says he, with a strong and majestic voice, that you have not read my Homilies. Homilies! replied the modern prelate, smiling, pray what is the meaning of a Homily? have you read my Rondeaux, my lord?

After this conversation, I felt a strong smell of perfumes, which at first was agreeable, but growing stronger, I was obliged at length to stop my nostrils. Soon there appeared two military persons: One of them an ancient Knight, of hardy features, but a martial air; he was covered with steel, and wore a most unwieldy sword. I understood it to be Sir W——m W——ll——ce, whose portrait I had formerly seen. The other was a courtier of an agreeable figure; and it was from him the smell of perfumes came. His complexion was rather more delicate than it could have been if he had been much exposed to the weather, and his wig, which was surrounded with laurels, was extremely well powdered. He was dressed in the most refined taste, and taking snuff in a very elegant manner, displayed to great advantage the brilliants on his fingers. The chief solicitude he shewed, was either to arrange the feathers on his hat, or with a small brush to remove any dust that

might accidentally have fallen upon his cloaths. Such was the difference I remarked between these two men. They were followed by two senators, who had lived in different ages. The one seemed wrapt in thought, his countenance expressed some noble resolution, it even carried an air of discontent; but it was a discontent which virtue and magnanimity inspired; and he carried in his hand a scroll, which I discovered to be *Magna Charta*. Upon this I would have hailed him H--md--n: He was followed closely by another who resembled him in nothing. It was a young man in a hunting dress, with his hair tied in a graceful knot; he whistled a new country dance, and affected a thoughtless gait and behaviour. A troop of women who now followed attracted my attention: There were some of them of a tall and majestic appearance, with long hair entangled with rows of pearls, and falling on their shoulders in ample and graceful curls. Their features were regular and feminine; their appearance to a stranger reserved and distant. These I understood to have been the mistresses of our ancestors, who knew how to weaken, by generous reproaches, their languishing courage, and to incite them to deeds of glory. At their sides walked with a thoughtless air other females, dressed in the modern fashion. It appeared to me, that these were still taller than the former, but not so majestic; I did not know how to account for this, till looking with more attention, I found out the deception. I saw that their persons were diminutive, but their heads enormous. This comparison suggested to me the true origin of head dresses, which like many other absurd practices is certainly founded on tradition. Our modern females (for I found I could reason in my sleep) have heard of the superior stature of their great-grandmothers, and are unwilling to come

short of their standard. It was almost impossible to distinguish their natural features, a constant affectation had rendered them all so much like to one another. Their conversation was lively, but libertine; it inspired gaiety and pleasure, but neither reverence nor virtue.

After this, I saw part of the court of Henry V. followed by a modern court; composed of a number of young people, deformed in their persons, and pale in their countenances. But the richness of their dresses, quite eclipsed the ancient court; which was composed only of nervous and hardy warriors, encased in iron, and who seemed to have very little concern for their persons. At this part of my dream, the sun, which was already high, shone so bright into my window, that I awoke, and with regret saw all this spectacle disappear.

HERMIT.

On Love.

NOTHING seems to be thought, by our fine gentlemen, so indispensable an ornament in fashionable life, as Love. *A Knight-Errant*, says *Don Quixote*, *without a mistress, is like a tree without leaves*. We have lovers in prose innumerable. All our pretenders to rhyme are professed innamoratos, and there is scarce a poet, good or bad, to be heard of, who has not some real or supposed *Sacharissa* to improve his vein.

If Love be any refinement, Conjugal Love must be certainly so in a much higher degree. There is no comparison between the frivolous affectation of attracting the eyes of women with whom you are only captivated by way of amusement, and of whom, perhaps, you know nothing more than their features, and a regular and uniform endeavour to make yourself valuable, both as a friend and lover, to one whom you have chosen to be the companion of your life. The

first is the spring of a thousand folleries, silly artifices, falsehoods, and, perhaps, barbarities; or at best rises no higher than to a kind of dancing-school breeding, to give the person a more sparkling air. The latter is the parent of substantial virtues and agreeable qualities, and cultivates the mind, while it improves the behaviour. The passion of Love to a *Mistress*, even where it is most sincere, resembles too much the *flame of a fever*; that to a *Wife* is like the *vital heat*.

On DETRACTION.

THERE is not, I believe, a more effectual method to pass thro' life, free from the poisoned shafts of malevolent tongues, than to lay it down as an invariable rule, never to encourage the recital, much less to retail any malicious anecdote to the prejudice of another. It is observable, that all men speak *well* of those who make it a point to speak *ill* of no man. It is universally deemed *cowardice*, wantonly to attack such as never bear any *offensive* weapons about them. These are admitted, as *neutrals*, amidst contending parties; and the arrows of malevolence will fly on each side, without being aimed at them, or even accidentally wounding them. Whereas a disposition to asperse characters, is a fair butt for aspersions. It is here as in *treason*, they who love the *Calumny*, will hate and prosecute the *Calumniator*, with the most implacable virulence.

The next step in virtue, and in refined self-interest also, is to proceed a degree farther. Whenever we hear a character traduced, to endeavour to extract the venom, by expatiating upon their *good* qualities, where we know the persons; or charitably interpret the *evil* that is alledged against them, if they be strangers. This will sometimes, I acknowledge, expose us to injuries in our turn. We shall now

and then receive a few strokes of ill-nature, which were intended for another. We shall be termed the protectors of vice, and the abettors of the crimes we would extenuate. But then we shall in recompence enjoy inward satisfaction in contemplating the *virtues* of our species;—we shall walk on the clean side, whilst these scavengers of human nature are *wallowing in all the dirt* they can find;—the mind will be habituated to the milder virtues;—and it will possess the calm conscious pleasures of *benevolence*, instead of the little, turbid, irritating gratifications of ill tempered pride. “*C’est notre Cœur qui decide de nos plaisirs,*” says my favorite Maffillon; “*un cœur corrompu ne trouve de joie que dans tout ce qui lui rappelle l’image des vices. Les joies innocentes ne conviennent qu’à la vertu.*”

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

(Continued from our last, p. 402. Vol. I.)

LORD NORTH said, the ships built at the end of the war were built of green wood, which not being so durable as the seasoned wood, were very bad, had lately proved very rotten, and that this circumstance had been the cause of the great expence.

Sir J. G. Griffin, He did not get up to oppose the number of seamen, because he thought if any operations were to be continued against the Americans, they ought to be confined to that service only. He then declared that he had hitherto supported government on principles, without regard to men; thinking it his duty as an honest man so to do, as long as the true interest of the country appeared to be consulted, and the public affairs conducted to the credit or honour of the nation; denied that to be the case at present, and called on

any of the minister's best friends to contradict him; adding, he should ill deserve to sit there any longer, if he continued to afford his support to men, the effects of whose mistaken and pernicious measures had reduced us to so shameful and dishonourable a situation. Professed himself an advocate for the supreme legislative authority of this country over its colonies; disclaimed however on the one hand vindicating the rash and indiscreet measure of having taxed the Americans, as he did on the other, their mode of resistance. He put the House in mind, that the noble Lord (Lord North) had in the last session given it as his firm opinion, that the forces than voted, and the other measures the House had adopted, would put an end to all our unhappy disputes with America, even without a drop of bloodshed; and that notwithstanding we all felt so seriously the grievous effects of these ill-advised measures; the noble Lord, he said, with fatal experience against him, was determined to seek our total ruin, by persevering in the same wild and extravagant system; instead of which, he added, tender of conciliation, on terms suited to the true spirit of the British constitution, ought to be preferred and held out to the Americans, which, if found not to prevail, to relinquish all connections with them; or otherwise, if practicable, to harass them with your fleets, by interrupting their trade, till at length they might perhaps be brought to sue for protection. Contended, that measures of this nature would save the nation from impending ruin and destruction, which must otherwise be attendant on the system of coercion and conquest; that our finances might thus be kept unimpaired; that we should have no occasion for foreign troops, for the vast exercise of our army establishment, or for calling forth the militia to the prejudice of trade and of the cultivation of our

lands, and that we should preserve to ourselves what it was to be feared might be too soon wanted, security at home against foreign or domestic insults; and that in the worst event, the loss of America could never be adequate to the blood and treasure of which this country must be exhausted in the endeavours to recover it, and to preserve it, if in the end victorious.

The motion was agreed to without a division, and Mr Speaker resumed the chair.

Lord North said, although his own particular sentiments continued to be, that the measure of sending part of his Majesty's electoral troops, to form part of the garrisons of Gibraltar and Minorca was perfectly legal and constitutional, under the circumstances in which it was done, yet as several gentlemen did not see the matter in the same light, to whom he would wish to give every satisfaction in his power, he would move for leave to bring in a bill of indemnity. His Lordship accordingly moved the House for leave to bring in a bill to indemnify such persons as have advised his Majesty to send to the garrisons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, a part of the electoral troops of Hanover, during the recess of Parliament.

Agreed to.

November 2.

The order of the day for reading a second time, the bill for embodying the militia.

Mr Hartley. I shall beg leave upon the present occasion, to take a scope wide of the immediate business, and offer an observation or two upon the necessity of having some measure of a conciliatory nature to attend those coercive ones which are brought forwards against America with so much haste. I would propose that there should be some test of submission held out, by which the colonies prove their submission to the legislative power of this country. I think the

best would be the recognition of an act of Parliament, to be registered in the assembly of such colony willing to submit. And I think the best should be one which exercises a controlling power over the colony; for instance, suppose it was to enact that all the slaves in America should have the trial by jury. The recognition of this, and the submission to its operation, would yield the requisite proof of duty. When this actual recognition of an act of Parliament shall have replaced the legislative authority of this country without question or diminution, as it was before the commencement of these troubles; then, as an act of merited justice to such colonies as shall have given this proof of their return to their allegiance, let their grievances be redressed; let the operation of all the acts complained of cease, *ipso facto*, in each colony respectively where the required recognition shall have been complied with. This proposition seems to me to be equitable in itself: I hope it will be thought by all parties to be definite, satisfactory, and practicable.

Mr Charles Turner. I am against the present bill upon every account, as I am against militias in general. The proper men to recruit and supply your troops are the scum and outcast of cities and manufactures, fellows who voluntarily submit to be slaves by an apprenticeship of seven years are the proper persons to be military ones. But to take the honest, sober, industrious fellow from the plough, is doing an essential mischief to the community, and laying a double tax. The militia is likewise more expensive than the regulars, and therefore the more improper at present.

Lord Mountstewart. I do not rise to oppose the present bill, because I am clear that the force of a militia man is the true constitutional force to be relied on by this or any kingdom;

but, Sir, I wish to see no longer a partial militia. I wish to see an end of a line of distinction drawn between countries, which in nature and in land are the same: I wish to see a militia in North Britain. What reason can be assigned against it; The stain of rebellion is wiped out; it is done away for ever, by the loyalty of the people, and the uncommon exertions they made for the crown in the last war. I do not mean now to bring this matter under consideration, but give notice that I shall take an early open day to propose it.

Mr *Dunning*. He condemned the bill. Instead of the ostensible motives held out by this bill, the militia may be employed in the most alarming and unconstitutional manner. It throws a power into the hands of the King, hitherto unknown to the constitution. He took a retrospective view of measures in general; and introduced some strictures on addresses; particularly that from the first battalion of the militia of the county of Devon. The very honourable and worthy gentleman (Mr Acland) who helped to procure that address, and presented it, he supposed, consulted the noble Lord (Lord North) upon it, and he had good ground to believe the noble Lord corrected it. The address speaks its origin fully: it makes a tender of their services with their swords drawn, not to use them against the common enemy, any of the branches of the house of Bourbon, not even against the Americans, for they could not act against either out of the kingdom, but against his Majesty's internal enemies, that is, such who in this House, or elsewhere, dare to hold a contrary opinion with the framer and author of it. He said, the tendency of the present bill is exceedingly different from the old militia law, and therefore demands an explanation, that the House may know how different the situation of the gentlemen now in the militia will

be, when the bill is passed, from what it is at present. They and the men entered into that engagement with their country, under the express circumstances that they were never to be called out but in time of invasion or rebellion in England, or imminent danger of one or the other. This condition secured them from being at the beckon of a minister, to be called out under pretences of distant or imaginary danger. They knew the nature of the very cause in which they were to draw their swords; but what will be their situation if this bill passes? It will be in the power of the minister to embody the militia, and put them under the mutiny act, if a rebellion is only apprehended in Bengal, in St Helena, in the most distant and insignificant dependency of the crown. To draw their swords in defence of their king and country, is what they entered expressly and cheerfully to do; but to be made soldiers in spite of themselves, to serve not their country in great and fearful exigencies, but to second the apprehensions or evil designs of a minister, is being in a situation so totally different, that no arguments can convince me they will endure it. I am a friend to the old militia, because it can only be drawn out in cases prescribed by the constitution; but I am an enemy to this new scheme, because it in fact annihilates that meritorious militia, and gives you a monster in its stead.

A noble Lord has touched upon another militia—a militia to be composed of a set of people of a complexion which has not, it seems, been thought by the legislature to recommend them to possess it: a northern militia! From the manner in which the intimation is given I take it for granted the plan is determined, and that we may consider it as one of the measures which are at present so rapidly combined. And it leads me naturally to the great question of America, to shew how these measures

are united in order to be effectual ; and I shall the readier undertake it, as next week I shall be otherwise employed.

It is curious to observe what are the auxiliaries which the present administration call to the assistance of the British constitution ; Catholicks from Canada, if they can be induced to act ; Irish Papists ; a new militia in England, composed of a description of men exceedingly different from those who composed the old one ; a Scotch militia, of a description that I will not name ; Hanoverian mercenaries to garrison the two great fortresses of the Mediterranean ; and to crown the whole, 20,000 Russians, to protect the legislative authority of this country. It has been declared in another house, that the Russians are not to be sent to America, therefore they are, we may presume, to be brought here. He wished to know what object we were now contending for with America. It was not for taxes, as we might easily perceive, by General Burgoyne's letter to General Lee ; for a gentleman of his good sense, and who held so high a post under government, would not venture to assert so much without some authority. It could not be said that we were contending for the general unlimited power of parliament over every part of the empire ; for the secretary of a neighbouring kingdom had contradicted that idea, by asserting " that expressions of that kind which had been made in that House by a gentleman in an high office, were no more than the rash inconsiderate opinion of an hasty individual." He wished to be fairly understood with regard to his ideas of Rebellion : he said he never had considered it as a genus which might be divided into several distinct species ; yet he was apt to imagine, that there might be one sort of rebellion less deserving our hatred than another ; that there might be a provoked and

an unprovoked rebellion, of which each merited different degrees of censure. He then proceeded to ridicule the motely complexion of our intended forces, which were to consist of Hanoverians, Russians, savage Canadians, and Irish Roman Catholicks. He said, he had heard, that a single regiment could march from one end of North America to the other ; but he desired to know, if it was not more probable that 20,000 Russians could march from Johnny Grott's house to the Land's End. On the whole, he declared that he was against this, as well as most of the other measures of government ; that he stood alone, unconnected with any party ; that he despised any man, who at such a critical juncture as the present, could be swayed by any personal motive whatever ; that, for his part, he spoke *ex animo*, and he hoped the House would give him credit for his assertion. He concluded by observing, that although he might not, perhaps, be able to give that close attendance to the business of the House which he could wish, yet he would uniformly oppose the ministry in every step they should take to enforce measures which he heartily condemned.

Sir George Yonge informed the House of the manner in which the Devonshire address was obtained, without the knowledge or concurrence of the gentlemen of property in the county.

[To be Continued.]

P O E T R Y.

To the PUBLISHER of the CONSTITUTIONAL
MISCELLANY.

S I R,

The following lines were written extempore, on reading the account we had last winter in our News-papers of L—d G—ge G—m—ne's having gone up with a message from the House of Commons, attended by a Committee of the Members, to desire a conference with the Lords in the Painted Chamber, respecting an Address against the Am—ns. How they come so late, or how they come at all to be now offered to you, is not material; but if you think them worthy a place in your Collection, they are at your service.

SEE with what firmness S—ck—lle now
moves on
With only twenty C—ns in his train;
And let his steady aspect here atone
For the *short halt* he made on M—nd—n's
plain.

True here no bloody F—rd—nd commands,
Nor roaring cannons stun the warrior's ear;
The Chief secure in *Painted Chamber* stands,
He's fierce for war—but then—no foe is
near.

Send him great N—th, where B—st—n's
martial Sons
May face to face th' intrepid Chieftain
meet;
He would not deign to combat *French pol-
troons*,
But *British blood* will rouse the Hero's sp'rit.
MARTIALIS.

For the CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

*Occasioned by a young Lady complaining, that
Work had no Poetry.*

WAS ever such a Paper seen?
Why—I don't like this Magazine.
Affairs of Church, affairs of State,
And who in this and that debate,
The Constitution, all the pother
Of Politics—let's have another.
Another that may give us Rhymes,
The Modes, the Dresses of the Times,
The Plays, the Races—fy upon it!
I have not seen a single Sonnet:
No Rebus, Riddle, it admits:
What has become of all the Wits?
No Verse at all! 'tis a hard matter:
I thought at last we shall have Satyre.

Who can submit to such a Dose,
Weekly, of nothing else but Prose?

Madam, said I, 'tis very easy,
In the Verse Article, to please ye.
For, little slower than you speak it,
This your complaint I'll Verses make it.
The Magazine I hope you'll suffer,
If I accomplish what I offer:
If you shall see appear, ere long,
Something that's measur'd like a Song,
And you the Author of the Piece,
I hope the Magazine will please.
Part of my promise is fulfill'd—
But since to writing Verse I yield,
Proceed my Pen: I have already
My Theme's, a Magazine, a Lady.

Not to amuse the giddy Throng
With idle Prose or idle Song;
Not to debauch the youthful Mind
With Tales of the polluting kind,
Or Principles which we have seen
Supported in a Magazine;
(As when ere while a Saint was brought-
To tell us Christian Truths were nought,
Deists to praise the wisest men,
And prove the Gospel false and vain)
Not party Spirit to diffuse;
Not a mere Heap of thread-bare News,
Such never be the Miscellany,
Or, to be plain, I'll not have any.

But, let it teach us to be wise,
And wicked Principles despise,
And wicked Practices to shun—
Recording Deeds of Glory done,
And Rights of Britons, and the Laws,
And Liberties deserv'd applause:
Let it expose the Wrongs and Crimes,
And Maxims that disgrace the Times:
To just Esteem let it restore
The Worth by Slander hid before:
Let it the worthy Fame declare
Of all who wise and virtuous are.
These, added to the Weekly News,
Make up a Paper—to my Views.

Now, for my Lady! nobler Theme!
Yet the Description's much the same.
And, from a Fair I lately saw,
Is the short Character I draw—
To her, not foolish Mirth, and Noise,
And Fops, and Triflers, are the choice:
Of Sense and Wit refin'd and true,
And not asham'd to grace her Pue:
Of Temper mild, of Heart sincere,
To all who know her justly dear:
Happy her Friend, and when a Wife,
Happy her loving spouse for Life.

These Verses for the Miscellany
Of, from, and for our Friend Miss —.

Dumfries, June 18. 1776.

H I S T O R Y.

JUNE 22.—29.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 25.**Whitehall, June 24. 1776.*

THE following letter from General Carleton to Lord George Germain, was this morning received by Lieutenant Fooks, of his Majesty's ship *Lizard*, arrived from Quebec in the *Hope* transport.

*On board the Maria, opposite St Ann's.**My Lord, May 25. 1776.*

I have this moment received an account from Capt. Forster, that he, with a detachment of the 8th regiment, some Canadians, and a number of Indians, had taken the 19th instant, a fort at the Cedars, two pieces of cannon, and 390 rebels prisoners at discretion. The day following a party of 120 rebels crossed from the island of Montreal to Kinchin; those were attacked by Mess. Lorimer and Montgomery, defeated and taken.

The small force that is already arrived is drawing nearer to the rebels, to see if any assistance can be given to the King's good subjects above, who have begun rather sooner than I could have wished. The rebels are still numerous in the province, and talk of large reinforcements.

I am, &c. Guy Carleton.

Lieutenant Fooks sailed from Quebec on the afternoon of the 26th of May, and gives an account that before his departure some Indians had arrived from the party at the Cedars about eight leagues from Montreal, who informed him that the Indians of the western confederacy were in motion to join the King's troops, and that a very large body of them were within three days march of the Cedars: He adds, that the same night he left Quebec, he met the transports with the British regiments from Ireland, under convoy of the *Charlysfort*

and *Pearl*, and had no doubt of their arriving at Quebec the next morning; and that on his arrival at the isle of Coudre on the 28th, he found the transports with the Brunswick troops, under convoy of the *Juno* and *Blonde*, at anchor, waiting the return of tide, in order to proceed up to Quebec, the wind being then unfavourable; but that Lieutenant-General Burgoyne was gone before in the *Surprize* frigate, and probably would land at Quebec on the evening of the 26th.

Admiralty-Office, June 25.

Commodore Hotham, who failed in the *Preston*, with some others of his Majesty's ships, to convoy the transports, having on board the first division of Hessian troops, and the party of guards ordered to join the army under the command of General Howe, gives account in a letter received from him dated the 5th instant, that he was then arrived in latitude 44: 57ⁿ north longitude, 30: 12^w west from the *Lizard*, with all his convoy, except the *Malaga* brig, which had parted company in a gale of wind the 26th of May. He adds, that the troops continued very healthy and in good spirits.

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, dated May 26. 1776, from an officer on board the Chatham.

"We are still here, waiting the arrival of Lord Howe and the reinforcements from England; but stand ready to depart on the shortest notice. Most of the troops sleep on board the transports, and all the stores have been embarked for a considerable time. The shifting our quarters from Boston to this place has been attended with great advantage. Every thing is in great plenty here, compared to Boston. We have all sorts of butcher's meat, poultry, and fish, daily at market; though the first two articles are dear; but we have the greatest variety of fish I ever saw in one place for the catching in the harbour, and

if purchased in the market, it is under a half-penny per pound, one kind with another. The seamen have fresh beef twice a week, very good soft bread in lieu of biscuit, and excellent spruce beer. The mode of victualling the army is different from that of the navy, and I believe they are not so well provided.

"We have great plenty of potatoes at from 2 s. to 2 s. 6d. per bushel; carrots and parsnips at the same price. We stay here ten days longer. They tell me we shall have great abundance of greens and salad, as the hot weather is coming on fast. Both the seamen and soldiers are remarkably healthy and in good spirits. The harbour is full of prizes, and a great many ships have come from England and the West Indies to market with all sorts of necessaries for the fleet and army. We can buy good West India rum here for half a crown a gallon, such as we gave half a guinea for before we left Boston; and London porter is sold at a groat a quart.

"The following are the prices set on provisions by the justices of peace here at their last sessions, and what they are now selling at in the market.

"Beef, mutton, veal, and lamb, 1 s. per pound; grown fowls, 2 s. each; ducks, 2 s. each; wild ducks, 1 s. 6d. each; hares, 1 s. 3d. partridges, 1 s. 3d. each.

"This is not sterling, but the currency of the country, a shilling of which is equal to ten-pence sterling; but there is as much lost by the exchange as the difference between sterling and currency."

Extract of a letter from Quebec, May 25.

"Though I have hardly any thing new to write you since my last by the Hunter sloop of war, yet I would not miss the opportunity of the sailing of a vessel which goes from hence tomorrow with the lieutenant of the Lizard, who carries dispatches from Captain Douglas to the Admiralty.

"Both the army and navy seem

heartily to concur in the business they are sent on, and every preparation is making to proceed up the river as soon as the German troops arrive. The seven regiments from Ireland gave us spirit on their arrival, and with what have dropped in before (for General Howe sent us a battalion of 700 men) we now muster 10,000 effective men. The Royal Canadians which General Carleton raised, are very respectable soldiers, for the siege has quite perfected them in their duty. Since the opening of the river, we have had arrived here 147 sail, 27 of which were victuallers. We are in daily expectation of General Burgoyne, and the transports, and be assured, from every appearance, that there is not the least doubt of the entire recovery of this province, which I think will be a mortal stroke to the provincial association, and consequently the means of a reconciliation between the colony and the mother country. The Canadians, I can assure you, whatever has been said of them, are not to be ranked but amongst the most faithful of his Majesty's subjects."

Extract of a letter from Quebec, May 25, 1776.

"On the 22d General Carleton left this by water, with the 29th regiment about 600, and 340 of the 47th regiment. For three weeks we have had strong North West winds, very unfavourable for the arrival of the troops from England, and for the General's progress up the river. The rebels never stooped in their flight from hence till they got to Sarrel, (140 miles from Quebec, and about 40 this side Montreal) where they are fortifying themselves, and gathering all the provisions they can. Their numbers before Quebec were more than we really believed; they were near 4000: 1000 more have since joined them from the lower Colonies.

"Yesterday an express arrived, acquainting us that Lieutenant Colonel Caldwell and Governor Hamilton

had came down from the upper posts with the greatest part of the 8th regiment, with 500 Indians and some Canadians from Detroit; at a place called the Cedars, about 45 miles above Montreal, they attacked a guard of 400 rebels, commanded by a Colonel Buttle; they killed or took almost the whole of them, and were on their march to Montreal."

Extract of a Letter from a Boston Gentleman at Halifax, to his friend in London, dated May 23.

"This Town becomes every day more and more agreeable to us. Scarce a Day passes without the Arrival of some Ship from England, Ireland, or the West Indies. The troops are all getting ready to embark on an Expedition, and the whole Embarkation will be completed by the 28. of this month; the place of Destination is a secret, but Long Island or New-York are generally talked of as the Place of Rendezvous.

"I have had some Talk with the People of this New-York Vessel, and according to their account, two thirds of the inhabitants of Long Island are staunch Friends to Government, and the New-Yorkers will be very ready to join the King's Forces on their first landing. There is a military Gentleman come with them, who has the Names of 500 principal Inhabitants of New-York, signed to an agreement for supporting and assisting him in raising men in that province for Government, and he comes here for General Howe's giving him the proper authority for that purpose. From all these accounts we entertain the most pleasing hopes that it will not be long before matters are amicably settled."

Extract of a Letter from on board the Adamant, Wilton, from Halifax.

"On the 12th of May arrived the Swan sloop of war, from Newport, Rhode Island; and the same day sailed the Tamer frigate, and the transports, with the soldiers on board, under her convoy, up the bay of Fundy.

"We also received advice that a large

ship from Jamaica, laden with sugar, &c. and of great value, having put into South Carolina to refit the damages she received in a hard gale of wind, was detained by order of the Congress.

"And that the Provincial Congress of South Carolina had sequestered the estate of Sir James Stuart, Superintendent of Indian affairs, as also that of his son-in-law."

Some advices from Quebec mention, that two-thirds of the sailors who defended that place were Irish; during the continuance of the siege they had conformed to a temperance suited to the strictness of discipline which it was necessary to maintain. At length the 17th of March, St. Patrick's-day, approached, and the Provincials began to entertain hopes that they might take advantage of the intoxication which would probably prevail in so considerable a part of the garrison. To defeat these expectations, Lieut. Col. M'Lean assembled the Irish, and gained their consent to postpone the celebration of St. Patrick's-day, to the 17th of May, by which time it was reasonable to expect the reinforcements from Great Britain would be arrived. In consequence of this arrangement, the two following orders were issued on their respective dates:

"*Quebec, March 16, 1776.* Ordered by Col. M'Lean, with the General's consent, that St. Patrick's-day be changed from the 17th of March to the 17th of May next.

"*Quebec, May 16, 1776.* Ordered, by the approbation of the General, that the sons of St. Patrick do meet Col. M'Lean on the parade to-morrow, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to drink grog."

A letter received from Quebec, by the Hope transport, mentions, that a great number of Canadians had joined the King's forces, under the command of General Carleton.

Extract of a letter from Virginia, April 14.

"Two youths, about sixteen years

of age, natural sons of the famous Major Rogers, who were brought up amongst the Indians, are arrived at this place from the back settlements, where they continued upwards of a fortnight, and were received with the greatest applause by the inhabitants. One morning, they performed several feats of dexterity with a rifle-barrel gun in presence of some hundred persons; one of which was, one of the brothers, at the distance of 30 yards, held a small bird in his right hand, which the other, with a single ball, shot dead."

The Unity, Capt. Wardlaw, is arrived from Georgia, which she left on the 22d of May. By some passengers arrived in town, we have account, that they fell in with a vessel at sea, from North Carolina, who gave them intelligence, that Sir Peter Parker's fleet had arrived safe at Cape Fear, except seven transports, which they looked for every day, and five that were put back to England, with a tender, a bomb, &c. soon after the fleet left the land; four men of war and thirteen transports arrived on the second of May, and Sir Peter Parker, with twenty transports, on the third, with Lord Cornwallis, Col. Vaughan, and the other officers, all safe, and the troops were in high spirits. Lord William Campbell, and the Hon. Governor Martin were at Cape Fear, and Lord Dunmore at Virginia. Gen. Clinton was also at Cape Fear on May 9, but it was uncertain whether he would disembark his forces there, or go elsewhere.

L O N D O N.

A letter from Amsterdam, dated June 20, says, "I have found out a channel, whereby the Americans have received many and most valuable things to them; for example, ships from hence go to load at Memel, Revel, or Peterburgh, with iron, hemp, sail-cloth, &c. and clear out perhaps for some port in Holland, where they complete their loading, and then for

Eustatia, where the provincials carry all their cash, or flour, and such commodities as are most vendible there, and purchase the Dutchman's cargo. Some vessels I find from Eustatia, loaded for New-York and Philadelphia, have been taken with such loadings, and carried into Halifax. I suppose as many arms, with as much gunpowder, &c. have been shipped from hence for Eustatia and Surinam as would supply those places for a century; even the little isle of St Martin, and that of Saba, have had more than their share."

Extract of a Letter from Mantua, June 6.

"The Jews of this city assembled a few days ago in a large room up three pair of stairs, to celebrate a wedding, and there being a great number of guests, the weight of them broke down that floor, and those underneath, quite to the cellar, by which unhappy accident 60 persons were killed, and 16 or 17 dangerously wounded. The Bride and her mother were among the former, but the Bridegroom, whose name was Finzi, not being arrived when the accident happened, escaped sharing the fate of his relations and friends."

We hear from Paris that by order of that Court, 15 men of war and 11 frigates are fitting out at the different Dock-Yards of this kingdom. The general Opinion is, that this Armament is destined to be in Readiness against any Event that may concern our colonies. Two frigates sailed some days ago for our Settlements in America.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated June 15.

"It is said, that the Ambassadors from Spain, Portugal, and England, are to have a meeting with our ministers at Versailles, in order to endeavour to settle matters between Spain and Portugal, upon an amicable footing. A marriage is even said to be on foot between the Prin-

self Elizabeth, sister of the King, and the Prince de Beira, of Portugal."

We hear from Madrid, that the King has granted leave to the Infant Don Louis to marry, in consequence of which, his Royal Highness has made choice of a Lady of Aragon, of great beauty, nearly related to the Duke de Berwick.

An English gentleman at Paris, in a letter to his friend in Westminster, says, "An Hibernian who was at a place of entertainment in this city, unluckily being taken for Adams, the American patriot, (whom he is said to resemble) by some of the company, was extremely ill used, and obliged to retire. The next morning he called at the lodgings of the person who first mistook the company, (a native of Scotland) when they both went into a field about a mile from that metropolis, and fought a duel, when the latter was run through the heart, and killed on the spot. The former instantly fled the kingdom."

On Tuesday some very important advices were said to be received at Lord George Germaine's office, from his Excellency Lord Dunmore. The above advices are said to contain an account of a very great advantage having been gained over the provincials in Virginia.

It is said, that some knowing ones, who plainly foresee the end of the American war, are at this time purchasing lands and estates at a low rate, near the old settled towns in New England; by which they will make fortunes for themselves or their children.

Something very interesting is certainly at this moment in agitation, between our court and that of France. Lord Stormont has carried over a very sharp remonstrance, on the disingenuous proceedings of the latter, which have not yet transpired; however, in all probability the next mail will make the whole affair public.

Lady Stormont accompanied his Lordship to France; they embarked

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in the utmost haste at Dover, on Sunday morning last at two o'clock.

There is no foundation for the report of the French or Spaniards having entered into any agreement to assist the Americans against their mother country; on the contrary, we are assured, that both powers have offered assistance to government, which has not been accepted, as the force already gone from hence will most probably be sufficient to put an end to the dispute.

The following particulars of a sea engagement which lately happened off the Canary island is extracted from a letter received in town from Lisbon: "Two Spanish men of war and one frigate fell in with, off the above islands, three Portuguese men of war; when the commander of the Spanish squadron ordered the latter to hoist out his boat and come on board his ship, which the Portuguese refusing, the Spaniards fired into them; an engagement ensued, which was disputed with obstinacy on both sides for a considerable time, when the former being greatly damaged sheered off."

The spirit of fitting out armed ships for Government service is greatly encouraged both in the Windward and Leeward Islands, and a very good reason is assigned for it—the prizes furnish them with the commodities they stand in need of.

The following is extracted from a letter received by a gentleman in the city within these few days from a planter on the South side of Jamaica: ---A privateer fitted out by the merchants at Kingston, which is called the *Defiance*, met with, off Port-au-Prince, an American privateer of the same force as herself, when a severe engagement ensued, which lasted a considerable time, when the former, after sustaining great loss, was obliged to yield to the American flag, and was carried into port."

Letters from Genoa, dated May 27, say, that Admiral Man, in his

Majesty's ship Medway, was sailed from thence on a cruize, having heard that some American vessels were seen on that coast.

Thursday morning new cloathing for four thousand soldiers were shipped off from the Tower, on board the transports bound to America, who are ordered round to Portsmouth to join the fleet.

Several families are come in the Unity, Wordlaw, which is arrived in the Downs from Georgia, to settle in England, till peace is restored to that colony; the people being in much such a state of rebellion there, as in any part of America.

Thursday it was currently reported that Lord Dunmore was reinstated in his castle at Williamsburgh.

The ministry laugh at the accounts of Spanish armaments and a French fleet fitting out for the East-Indies; the good people of England therefore may make themselves easy, as the event has shewn that the accounts the ministry gave of the American force, and the courage of that people, were true, and have shewn how much ministerial intelligence may be depended on.

Portsmouth, June 22. On Thursday last arrived at Spithead the transport with the Waldeck troops on board; and they are preparing for their immediate departure for North America.

Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, June, 27.

"Last night, orders came down from the Admiralty, for the men of war, viz. the Amazon, Capt. Jacobs, and the Garland, Capt. Pearson, with all the fleet of transports, with the Hessian and Brunswick troops on board, to sail the first fair wind, and they all got under sail immediately, and dropped down to St Helen's; and as the wind is now fair, it is expected that they will not wait many hours there. But the transports, and draft horses, remain."

Monday being Midsummer-Day, the Livery assembled in Common hall at Guildhall, and proceeded to the Election of two Sheriffs, a Chamberlain, and the other officers who are annually elected.

There were near 3000 of the Livery present; at one o'clock the Sheriffs, Chamberlain, Town-Sergeant, Town-Clerk, Cryer, and other officers, came upon the Hustings, and began the business of the day by putting up the several Aldermen who have not passed the Shrievalty, and after them the names of such gentlemen as have been drank to by the different Mayors, and have not yet served the office. The majority of hands was most clearly in favour of Mr Alderman Kirkman and Mr Alderman Wooldridge, who were declared duly elected.

The Sheriffs then informed the Livery, that there were two candidates for the Chamberlainship, viz. Benjamin Hopkins, Esq; the present Chamberlain, and John Wilkes, Esq; Alderman and Joiner.

Mr Wilkes came forward, but was prevented from speaking for some time by the clamour in the Hall; at length he was permitted to proceed, and addressed the Livery in substance as you will find on the Cover.

The names were then put up, but the shew of hands were so nearly equal, that the Sheriff could not, or would not decide which had the majority; whereupon they were put up a second time, and the majority was declared in favour of Mr Wilkes, tho' the friends of Mr Hopkins seemed to be of opinion that their favourite candidate had a clear majority.

A Poll was immediately demanded by the friends of Mr Hopkins, which began at four o'clock, and has continued every day since. The Numbers on Saturday stood as follow:

Benjamin Hopkins, Esq;	2738
Mr Alderman Wilkes,	1599

Majority 1139

By a letter from the mate of the Harriot, Capt. Orrock, a transport, which left the Downs the 10th of December, with stores, provisions, &c. for our troops at Boston, there is advice, that, after greatly suffering on their passage by storms, they fell in with an American sloop, which first took their boat which had been sent ashore, and then took the Harriot, after wounding Capt. Orrock. The mate writes thus: "The Americans were such dastards, that they placed our five men, whom they had taken in the boat, before some of them, and rested their muskets on the mens shoulders, to screen themselves from our shot: they were a set of ruffians, and a disgrace to the name of men; by experience we found them far short in true courage to Englishmen; for fifty of them well armed, and fully supplied with powder and ball, their sloop afloat, and our ship on shore, did not dare to board us, which they might have done, as the sloop drew little water. The only instance of humanity they shewed, was, they sent Capt. Orrock ashore with some degree of tenderness, and got a surgeon to dress his wound, and before I left America I had the pleasure to hear he was getting well.— We were carried to an island named Martha's Vineyard, a mile and a half from the main land of New-England; from thence Mr Christie an officer in the army, who was a passenger with us from New-York, and all our crew, were conveyed in the sloop which took us to Plymouth, where we were examined by a committee of the town, and then sent under a strong guard, to the head quarters at Cambridge, where we were put into a prison; but by the favour of General Washington I was released the same day; also my brother, a boy. I staid ten days there, and met with many civilities from the general and his lady: I was permitted, with my brother, to go in a provincial baggage-waggon to New-York, at the expence of America, and had liberty

to go for England, if I could get a passage. I applied to Governor Tryon, at New-York, and came home in the Swallow packet."

Orders are sent to Ireland for draughting 325 men out of five regiments of foot on that establishment, being 65 out of each regiment, and the number draughted to be replaced by recruits; the draughted men to be sent on board the transports lying at Corke, in order to join General Burgoyne's forces at Quebec.

Captain Haywood, of the Pink Cromwell, arrived on Wednesday in the river, from the West-Indies, reports, that he was brought-to at sea, the 6th instant, by nine sail of Spanish and French men of war, who detained him near thirteen hours, and after examining his letters and papers, told him he might proceed on his voyage.

It is said, that the Commander of an armed cutter, in Government service, cut out of a port in America seventeen vessels of different sizes, some of them laden with ammunition, and was proceeding with them to Halifax, but being near a frigate of war, went on board to drink a glass of punch with an old friend, and in the interim an American armed ship retook the whole.

A model of a vessel of a new construction for transporting of horses for the use of the army, has been presented to his Majesty by a nobleman, which was much approved of, and some such are to be built.

The intent of General Irwin's going over to Ireland, is to review all the troops in that kingdom as commander in chief, and also to make a survey of all the garrisons and forts therein, which are to be put in a proper state of defence.

The publisher of one of the monthly magazines was on Tuesday ordered to attend the court of King's Bench, to receive sentence for having, in the publication alluded to, traduced the character of a certain lady. The judge, after some short altercation, was pleased to dismiss the matter.

28 THE CONSTITUTIONAL

I R E L A N D.

June 18. This day his Excellency SIMON Earl HARCOURT Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland went in state to the Parliament House, and opened the Parliament of that Kingdom with the following speech:

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I have the King's command to acquaint you, that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to call you thus early together, in order to give you an opportunity of discussing such parliamentary proceedings and matters as you shall judge to be immediately necessary for the public service."

The House of Commons proceeded to the election of a Speaker, when Mr Perry, the late Speaker, was chosen by a considerable majority.

June 19. The House was employed the most of this day administering oaths to the members. An engrossed bill was then received from the Lords, allowing a further time of two years for persons in office to qualify pursuant to the laws against Popery; which passed.

Mr Attorney General presented two bills, which were returned from England as approved; a bill to continue for a longer time the act to prevent frauds by bankrupts; and a bill granting certain duties therein specified to his Majesty: Both which were postponed.

Several petitions were presented, complaining of undue elections.

June 20. The Speaker appointed his brother the Rev. Mr Perry Chaplain. And the thanks of the House were voted to the Rev. Dr Thomas Carr the late Chaplain for his long services in that character.

The House was sent for by the Lord Lieutenant to the House of Peers, where his Excellency having given the Royal Assent to an Act to allow a further time to persons in office to qualify. He prorogued the Parliament to 12th August next.

P O S T S C R I P T.

Extract of a Letter from Marseilles, June 2.

" The dispute of Great Britain with her Colonies proves very advantageous to the commercial nations in the south of Europe, as it causes the North American commerce to flow into them, which was formerly secured to the English, and was very lucrative to that nation.

Extract of a Letter from an officer in the British army at Halifax, to a merchant in London, dated May 27.

" I have seen several accounts which mention that the Indians intend to remain neuter in the present contest. I wish it was true: on the contrary, by intelligence from Boston we understand, that several tribes have taken up the hatchet against our forces, many of whom arrived at Cambridge.

Accounts from Philadelphia say, that the great leading persons in America have split into three different parties; such as are for accommodating matters with the mother country upon any reasonable terms short of unconditional submission, such as are for declaring America independent of Great Britain, and those, much the smallest, who insist on the necessity of seeking the protection of France, as a counterpoise to the foreigners hired by Great Britain for the purpose of conquering them.

Lord Shelburne the Marquis of Rockingham, Lord Camden, and several other Heads of the Opposition, have had a Meeting, in order to concert Measures, during the Summer, for a political Union. Hitherto the several Parties, of which the Minority consists, have had no Sort of Cement, except during the Meeting of Parliament.

The precipitate dismissal of a late favourite Secretary of a certain Board, has, we are assured, given uncommon Umbrage to a noble Lord, who some time since presided at that Board, and retired on being created an English Earl.

Thursday, came on in the Court of Common Pleas, before Lord Chief Justice-de Grey, an Action of Damages brought by Stephen Sayre, Esq; against William Henry Earl of Rochford, for an illegal seizure of his papers, and false imprisonment, on the 23d of October last.

As soon as the Jury were sworn, the business was opened by Serjeant Glynn, who began by saying, that there were two Warrants, one for the seizure of Mr Sayre's person and papers, and the other for committing him to the Tower. He then stated the various grounds that the Plaintiff had, on which to claim damages; that he was an eminent Banker, and having many friends who lodged money with him, as with a man of unimpeached credit, said that the Defendant's conduct ought to be capable of justification, or that large damages should be given; that a Secretary of State had no right to grant Warrants for the seizure of papers; but in this instance he was willing to consider Lord Rochford as a Justice of the Peace only. He then recited the particulars of Mr Sayre's apprehension by the Messengers, in consequence of Adjut. Richardson's charge of a design to seize the King's person; remarked that the Plaintiff's Solicitor had offered bail, which was refused by the Secretary of State, who instantly sent Mr Sayre to the Tower on a fresh Warrant, for "Treasonable Practices," notwithstanding the Solicitor, Mr Reynolds, had advised his Lordship to take the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, who would have told him that the offence was bailable. The Serjeant contended, that the seizure and detention of papers was illegal in all cases, but for High Treason, and yet that Mr Sayre was committed for "Treasonable Practices" only, which amount to no more than a misdemeanour; that he was committed to close custody, his friends refused admittance to him, a favour which Mrs Sayre only obtained, on application to the Secretary of State; that he was afterwards brought by Habeas Corpus before Lord Mansfield, and admitted to bail; that no steps have since been nor ever would be taken, to prosecute Mr Sayre; that the very charge of Treason was given up by the Secretary of State by the mode of commitment; that he was sure Lord Rochford did not believe Richardson's story; and, on the whole, he hoped a verdict for reparation, and large damages.

The Witnesses for the Prosecution were then called; whose depositions related to Mr Sayre's commitment, &c.

After which the Attorney General rose. He contended, that there was nothing more in this commitment than in a common case of false-imprisonment; said, that as

Mr Sayre and his friends understood the whole proceedings, he wondered they could think there was any ground of complaint. Said, that on the 20th of October, Sayre met Richardson at the Pennsylvania Coffee-house; asked him up stairs, locked the door; hoped he would not betray private conversation; asked him the state of the Tower. What ammunition was in it; if the Soldiers might be induced to stand neuter; said, that the people had determined to take the Government into their own hands; that there were a set of fine fellows only waiting for the signal; that the plan was to seize the King by corrupting the guards; that all depended on the temper of the people. The Attorney General contended, that any magistrate must have acted as Lord Rochford did; that it would have been peculiar treachery in Mr Richardson, as an officer, not to have mentioned what passed; that he did mention it to General Cragg, who advised his application to the Secretary of State; that the warrant which followed was but the echo of the information; that if the most simple larceny is committed, papers are sought after, seized and kept as evidence; as were also stolen effects. He warmly insisted, that Lord Rochford had acted right by Mr Sayre, and ridiculed the idea of his having any pique against him. He vindicated the messengers for their honest fraud respecting the intended forgery, in order to seize him. Said, that Reynolds should not have been permitted to behave as he did at Lord Rochford's; attempted to turn Mr Glynn's arguments into ridicule, and to justify the commitment to close custody; quoted a remark of Lord Coke, in the case of commitments to the Tower, that "ALL custody, by the Laws of this Land, is SAFE and CLOSE." He again attacked Mr Reynolds, and insisted, that *no bail* had been offered.

This Speech lasted an hour and a quarter, in the course of which it was asked, (respecting Mr Sayre,) "If a man's being a fool should protect him from being treated as a villain;" and at the close of it the Lord Chief Justice observed, that Mr Reynolds was right in advising the Secretary of State to take the opinion of the Law Officers, as to the propriety of admitting bail.

Francis Richardson deposed, that he was stationed at the Tower on the 23d of October last; owned the information was in his own writing. It was read, and stated what passed at the Pennsylvania Coffee-house; that Sayre had asked him what power was in the Tower; whether the gates were kept open, the situation of the men and ammunition: If the men might be induced to stand neuter; said that England and America would be ruined; that

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he (Richardson) might assist in saving, both if he had resolution and good-will; that it was in vain to think of tearing in pieces the Lord's Mansfield, North, Bute, &c. that they must go to the root. Did he mean the King? Yes. Did he mean to destroy him? No; that he should be seized, confined in the Tower, and then sent to his German dominions; that he bid Richardson instill into the first regiment a notion, that in case of change of Government, their pay should be increased in proportion to the advanced price of provisions; that when the King was in the Tower, orders would be issued under the Sign Manuel; and the Lord Mayor would order the Sheriffs to keep the Peace with the *Posse Comitatus*.

This information Richardson communicated to General Cragg, who desired not to know the names of the conspirators, but referred him to Lord Rochford. In the course of this examination, Richardson said he was an American, as was Sayre; and had been intimate with him six or seven years, but never visited him; and only once met him at Mr De Berdt's.

On his cross examination, he said, he was desired by Lord Rochford not to mention any thing that had passed—said that Sayre promised to meet, and give him 10 or 20 l. to be distributed among the Serjeants of the Guards; that seeing Sayre in a coach, he stopped him, to get the money, in consequence of the Secretary of State's desire that he would get it; that they stopped at Reynolds's house, where, in a private room, Richardson told Sayre he thought the plan was feasible; that Sayre promised to meet him at one o'clock, and he would give him the money, when he might give his note for it, and it would appear as cash lent. At this meeting he said Cragg asked who he had seen; he said "Cragg"—"No one else"—"No." He was asked if he thought Mr Sayer a madman? He said "No; a man of very moderate parts."

Gen. Cragg deposed, that Richardson came to him; said 1500l. had been distributed among the Guards; that a plan was on foot to seize the King's person, to whom no harm was intended, but to carry him to his German Dominions; said Richardson told him he had communicated this to Captain Nugent. Mr Cragg declined enquiring into particulars, and referred Mr Richardson to Lord Rochford.

James Bristow (Clerk in the Secretary's Office) swore to Mr Sayre's examination before Lord Rochford, which was read, and in which Sayre owns meeting Richardson at the Coffee-house, who apologized to him for being in the Guards, when

he ought to be in the service of America; Mr Sayre acknowledges he said "nothing could save both countries but an entire change of men and measures;" but denies all idea of seizing the King's person.

Serjeant Glynn (in reply) said, that the question was, if Lord Rochford was justified in crediting Richardson's testimony? The learned Serjeant was now warmed with his subject. "If the plot was real, (said he) what are become of all the preparations to seize the King, and send him to Germany? He treated the information as ridiculous in the abstract; asked if there was a man in the Kingdom who believed it; was sure the noble Lord did not, or he would have taken steps to trace the treason; but as no such steps had been taken, the whole story must be discredited; said the power of Secretaries of State to seize papers was undecided. If a draft of a treasonable association was described on oath, their Warrant would be justifiable; the danger was in the indiscriminate rummaging and seizing a man's papers. But if a warrant was issued to seize papers on a charge of High Treason, on which to found a charge of Misdemeanour, it was in fraud of the Laws of England, and in violation of the Liberties of the Kingdom. He added, that if Mr Richardson had sworn falsely to a title, no credit was to be given to any one article he had sworn to; that total ruin had followed to Mr Sayre, and he hoped the damages would be proportionable.

The Lord Chief Justice now observed on the points of Law, and summed up the evidence; observing that the present decision was of the highest consequence, as the Proceedings seemed to have affected the safety of Government on one hand, and the liberty of the subject on the other.

To give his Lordships Speech at length would be to recapitulate what has been said: But one remark was very striking, viz, "That what would be innocent regarding a subject, might become extreme guilt when it respected the King."

The Jury then withdrew; but a point of law being started by the Defendant's council, about the competency of the Jury's bringing in a verdict independent of the after opinion of the Court in *point of justification*: After much battling between the Advocates, they all agreed, that the Jury may ascertain what damages they thought proper, subject to the two following questions of law, to be afterwards decided by the Court.

1st Question, Whether an offer of bail,

and refusal, was admissible evidence on the issue joined on the Special Plea?

2d Question, Whether the evidence was a sufficient proof of an offer and refusal of bail to make the subsequent imprisonment illegal?

The jury being brought back into Court to be informed of this, returned, and about six o'clock gave a verdict for the Plaintiff (subject to an after determination of those two questions) of *one thousand pounds* damages.

S C O T L A N D.

EDINBURGH, JUNE 26.—JULY 3.

We are informed, there are letters in town which mention the safe arrival at Halifax, of Sir William Erskine, with the 42d, or Royal Regiment of Highlanders; and Gen. Fraser's new-raised regiment, under his command, all in good health and high spirits. Agreeably to their instructions, when they sailed from Clyde, the fleet proceeded to Boston; but, on being informed by some cruizers, who were stationed for the purpose, that Gen. Howe had evacuated Boston, they made the best of their way for Halifax.

CALED. MERC.

No accounts are received here of the arrival in America of the 42d and Fraser's regiments, as mentioned in some of the papers. But advice is come, that they were spoke with within three days sail of Halifax. They had been met at sea by some ships, who informed them that Boston was evacuated, upon which they proceeded for Halifax.

EDINB. ADVERT.

Wednesday se'ennight, a gentleman from the country unluckily fell in with two noted female street-walkers, at the head of Cant's-cloze, who had the address to abstract his pocket-book, which contained upwards of 114*l.* sterling. The gentleman, missing his pocket-book, immediately employed a chairman to search the place of action, where they found the pocket-book, with 65*l.* which had been concealed in a flap of the book; and after making enquiry for, and pursuing the guilty person, she was overtaken near Perth, and brought back to this place. Upon her examination she produced 10*l.* which she said was all that fell to her share of the booty. She was committed to the Tolbooth for further examination.

Wednesday se'ennight, John Leck and John Rowland, two old offenders, (although not fifteen years of age) were, by the sentence of the Magistrates of Glasgow, publicly whipped, and afterwards banished that city for life, being found guilty of several acts of theft. John Leck was, by the

Circuit Court, in winter last, sentenced to be whipped through Ayr for theft.

A letter was on Wednesday last laid before the Presbytery of Edinburgh, from Lady Glenorchy, acquainting them of her intention, that the Rev. Mr Balfour minister at Lecropt, should be minister of the Chapel lately built by her within their bounds; and of Mr Balfour's desire, that the Presbytery would appoint one of their number to introduce him to the Chapel, by preaching on that occasion. Her Ladyship's letter further bears, that she concurred with Mr Balfour's desire, in order to satisfy the Presbytery, that nothing was further from her thoughts than to promote any interest in opposition to the Church of Scotland; and to convince them of her sincere wish, that the Minister of the Chapel, though not on the Establishment, should hold communion with the Ministers thereof, as servants of the same Lord and Master.—The Presbytery having taken this matter into consideration, it was moved, that, in case Mr Balfour's relation to the Parish of Lecropt shall be loosed, the Presbytery, upon the report thereof being made to them, should appoint the Rev. Dr Webster to introduce him to be Minister of the Chapel, by preaching on that occasion. This motion being opposed, a question was stated, *appoint or not?* which, having carried in the affirmative by a very great majority, the Presbytery resolved accordingly. From this resolution three Members dissented.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 25.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

Admiralty-Office, June 25.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Officers of Marines, viz.

Company.	Captain.
48	Alexander Home, Esq;
	Captain-Lieutenant.
4	William Fortyc, Esq;
	First-Lieutenant.
36	Evan Evans.
44	Robert Clugstone.
42	Richard Boorn.
65	Thomas Strickland.
52	Robert Winter.
4	Hugh Dawes.
	Second Lieutenants.
26	John Creswell.
5	Alexander Grant.
11	Samuel Orr.
40	Charles-Stuart Dallas.
50	James Parsons.
8	Thomas Hounsell.
23	Edward Katon.

And whereas some of the Second Lieutenants, lately appointed, have not yet appeared at Quarters, it is the Direction of

any Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that they, as well as the Second Lieutenants above-mentioned, do forthwith repair to the Head-quarters of the respective divisions to which they belong. P. STEPHENS.

MARRIAGE.

June 25. At Kensington, Robert Travis, Esq; brother-in-law to the Dukes of Argyll, to Miss Frances Compton.

BIRTH.

June 23. At his house New-Bond street London, Gov. Penn's Lady, of a son.

DEATHS.

Dec. 27. At Batavia, M. Peter Albert Vunder Perria, Governor of the Dutch Settlements in the East-Indies.

June 13. At Hanover, the Field Marshall Baron de Sporken. By his death the Baron de Kilmansey becomes the oldest General of the Electoral troops.

20. At London, the Right Hon. Lady FRANCES ERSKINE, wife of James Erskine of Grange, Esq; She was daughter of John late Earl of Marr, and Lady Frances Pierpont daughter of Evelyn Duke of Kingston.—Her father was the 18th Lord Erskine, and 11th Earl of Marr. He succeeded his father when very young, and was early appointed one of the Lords of the Privy Council of Scotland, had the command of a regiment of foot, and was made Knight of the most Noble Order of St Andrew. In the 1705, he was made one of the Principal Secretaries of State for Scotland, and next year was appointed one of the Commissioners for managing the Treaty of Union betwixt the two Nations. Having concurred in this measure, he was elected one of the Sixteen Peers for Scotland to the British Parliaments 1707, 1708, 1809, 1710. In the year 1708, he was appointed one of the Lords of the Privy Council; and in 1712, he was again appointed one of the Principal Secretaries of State.—Upon the Accession of King George I. he was deprived of all his Offices—upon which he retired in discontent to the North Country, where he unhappily engaged in the Rebellion 1715. At the battle of Sheriff-muir he had his horse shot under him; and after that engagement he retreated to the North Country, where he found an opportunity of escaping beyond the Seas. After this period he continued in the service of the Pretender, till he was obliged to go to Aix la Chapelle for his health, where he died in May 1732. Being attainted of High Treason in 1716, his Honours and Estate were forfeited to the Crown. The Estate being afterwards brought to sale by the Commissioners of

Enquiry, was purchased by his brother Mr Erskine of Grange, for the benefit of his nephew Lord Erskine, to whom it was conveyed in 1739. He left issue Thomas Lord Erskine and the above Lady FRANCES, Lord Erskine dying without Children, was succeeded in the Estate by his sister Lady FRANCES, whose son Capt. — Erskine is now the representative of that noble and ancient Family.

22. At his seat at Pinner in Middlesex, the Hon. William Byron, only son of Lord Byron, and Member for Morpeth.

23. At Rosebank near Glasgow, John Murdoch, Esq; merchant, and late Provost of Glasgow.

23. At Westfield-house in Lanarkshire, Sir William Denham of Westfield, Bart.

26. At Dunkeld, where she had gone for the recovery of her health, Miss Tibby Shiells, daughter of Mr Archibald Shiells.

27. At Contentibus, the Hon. Major Sandilands.

28. At Edinburgh, David Flint, Esq; late Secretary to the Board of Trustees for the Encouragement of Manufacturers, &c.

29. At his house in Canongate, William Wilson of Soonhope, Esq; writer in Edinburgh.

— At Halifax, Maj. Grey of the 55th regiment.

STOCKS.

Bank stock 138 one-half a five-eighth. India ditto, 163 one-fourth op. 3 per cent. bank red. 84 one-fourth a three-eighth. 3 per cent. consol. 84 op. Lot. tick. 117. 15 s.

Price of bread the quartern wheaten loaf, weighing 4lb. 5oz. 8 dr. 6 d.—Ditto household 4d. one-halfpenny.

The prices of Kent hops yesterday in the Borough were, pockets from 4l. 4s. to 5l. 5s. per hundred; bags from 3l. 16s. to 4l. 10s. per ditto.

PRICES OF GRAIN at HADDINGTON, June 28. 1776.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat	19s. od.	18s. od.	17s. od.
Bear	15 2	14 6	13 0
Oats	12 9	11 6	10 9
Pease	12 0	11 0	10 0

To our CORRESPONDENTS.

A. A's Observations are interspersed with rather too much private and family history, to engage the public attention.—We however entreat the continuance of his correspondence on the same subject handled in amore general manner.

T H E

NORTH BRITISH INTELLIGENCER:

O R,

CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10. 1776.

To the Editor of the CONSTITUTIONAL
MISCELLANY

SIR,

I Lately lost a very old acquaintance. We had known one another for eight years, had lived almost always together, and during that time I had scarcely ever occasion to be displeased with him. He never was so with me: he soon forgot any severities which he incurred by his faults, and anxiously solicited the return of my kindness. It is true, that in some respects his friendship might be deemed interested; but where is the attachment that is otherwise? I had indeed taken the charge of his maintenance; but this cost me less than many services I do to my other friends, and which they scarcely think worthy of thanks. For some time his gray hairs had forewarned me of his loss, when I saw him seized with a mortal distemper. After having long beheld and waited on him with compassion, I at length adopted the common way of the world—I bid him a long adieu, and left him to the care of his

Physicians. After lingering a few days, he died, as many brave soldiers have done before him—His keepers, to abridge his pain, dragged him yet alive to his grave. I need not warn any who read this relation, that I speak of one of these creatures to whom the name of friend belongs with more justice than to the greater part of men, if fidelity, zeal, and attachment even to death can give a right to that title. Yes, Spadille! could the fleeting memorials of my page bestow immortality on thy name, thou shouldst be known to posterity—and does not the hero and the sage, to obtain a like imaginary existence, often forget an immortality to which thou couldst not aspire?

But whence comes it that thou wert denied this hope? Did not thy vigilance in duty merit a reward which thou perhaps didst not enjoy, and which therefore gives thee a right to a life to come? or has it never happened that thou didst suffer unjustly, and thus some compensation became thy due? Was thy soul capable of no

improvement? might it not consider the world under another aspect than in thy circumstances was presented to thee? Was not I placed here for thy use, as much as thou wert for mine? Wert thou indeed no more than a mere machine? Surely when thou brought'st thy young into the world destroyed as they were from the birth, they at least were neither for *my* use nor that of any other man. Is it then impossible, that even thou might'st have a further destination in the plan of Providence? It is by similar arguments that Philosophers have attempted to demonstrate the immortality of the human soul, and wrapt up, in an unintelligible jargon, sometimes obvious truths, and sometimes ancient mistakes. If these are to be taken for demonstrations, then the African, whose ideas POPE so happily expresseth, had very just conceptions of a life to come.

Lo! the poor Indian, whose untutor'd mind
Sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind,
His soul proud science never taught to stray
Far as the solar walk or milky way;
Yet simple nature to his hope has given
Behind the cloud top'd hill, an humbler
Heaven:

Some safer world in depths of woods embac'd,

Some happier island in the wat'ry waste,
Where slaves once more their native land behold

No friends torment, no christians thirst
for gold.

To ~~be~~, contents his natural desire;

He asks no Angel's wing, no Seraph's fire;
But thinks, admitted to that equal sky,
His faithful dog shall bear him company.

One argument chiefly convinces me that the Negro is in the wrong; and this I found on one of his most absurd practices which sufficiently discovers his superior prerogative to immortality above his dog. We find him adoring, by turns, a feather, a rag, a stock or a stone. He acknowledgeth a deity, his dog knows only a master. "Creatures capable of forming the idea of a divinity are immortal."

This proposition deserves some illustration.

In the representation which mankind form to themselves of a Supreme Being, there is found something of which animals are utterly unsusceptible. Yes, however gross and corporeal such conceptions may be, they always include more than falls under the perceptions of sense. Nobody can imagine that the worshipper of an Idol of stone, which he himself perhaps has seen fram'd and carv'd, pays his homage to it under that simple aspect: he must necessarily imagine, that an invisible Being hears the prayers he puts up and the vows which he makes. Brutes are utterly incapable of so extravagant an idea; they fear nothing but what they have actually felt, and of which they can recall the impresson. But man by his superior elevation is liable to a greater debasement, because he is not only sensible of the power which one body has to move another, but can conceive an invisible agency from under whose influence he cannot escape, as the dog may fly from the master's uplifted hand. However various the errors of mankind be with respect to a Supreme Being, they all agree in acknowledging this truth, that our lot depends upon him, and that none is able to withdraw himself from his dominion. Without this persuasion I see no foundation for our duties towards God. A Being, of whom I am independent, however wise, powerful and good, is no more to me than the sovereign of Persia or China. Even the Author of my existence, if I can escape from his power, will receive no further obedience than a Father does of a Son, who has no longer need of his protection; and I chiefly see the necessity of an universal submission to his authority, when I reflect that the wings of the morning cannot transport me from his empire, nor the rocks and mountains shelter me from his thunder.

But if the soul be mortal, the ruins of this fleshly tabernacle will sufficiently cover me from his vengeance. What a powerful instrument then was the dagger of Cato, by which he at once escap'd the power of Cæsar and of God? If the soul be not immortal, it is in the power of every individual to decide how long he will be subject to the Empire of God; or which is the same thing, how long he will remain sensible of this subjection. It is not sufficient that inanimate and irrational creatures fulfill the designs of the Deity: He hath form'd souls conscious that they are 'under his laws; a willing and rational service must therefore please him. If souls are mortal, God only reigns at any one instant over the number of men who inhabit the surface of the earth. Dig a few feet into its bowels, and you pass the limits of his Empire. Over those whose bodies moulder in these dark mansions, the dominion of God is no more real than that of the Sultan of Egypt over the mummies in Grand Cairo. But seeing he hath reveal'd himself to spiritual and intelligent natures, and requires of them obedience and submission, he hath thereby declar'd himself the God of our Spirits, and surely "he is not the God of the dead but "of the living." I confess without reserve, that it was this passage which suggested the foregoing ideas: Like all the other oracles of its divine author, it conveys, in the utmost simplicity of expression, a doctrine the most important and sublime. Reason struck with the truth which it presents, wonders that she could not discover it: while as soon as it is reveal'd, she judges it worthy of God, advantageous to man, and gives her assent to it with avidity and joy. To palliate the bitterness of death by the hopes of annihilation, is a resource of modern philosophy founded on arguments less solid, and far less ingenious, than the question about the

woman who had been married to seven husbands; but surely it is neither the Greek nor the Roman philosophy, neither known to Socrates, Plato, nor Cicero. "Were the Immortality of the Soul, said they, an error, yet at least it would be an agreeable one, in which we would not wish to be undeceived." As for the Christian, he receives the most express assurances of this doctrine, from him who himself procur'd a happy immortality for all who follow him. Without this assurance, without the hopes that virtue shall survive the ruins of the grave, and flourish through a happy eternity, how vain the desire of a laurel'd fame, which we shall never enjoy? Unhappy the Monarch, Hero, or Poet, who is only immortaliz'd in History or Science: Men may raise monuments to his honour, and celebrate him in a thousand works, but his name shall not be written in the Book of Life. K.

On the Antiquity and Utility of doing PUBLIC HONOUR to the Memory of those, who were eminently distinguished by their Virtues while they lived.

IT was the manner of the Egyptians, the fathers of arts and sciences, not only to celebrate the names, but to embalm the bodies, of their deceased heroes, that they might be long preserved in public view, as examples of virtue; and, although "dead, yet "speaking."

But this honour was not easily to be obtained, nor was it bestowed indiscriminately upon the vulgar great. It was decreed only by the public voice—a venerable assembly of judges, before whom the body of the deceased was brought for trial, and solemnly acquitted or condemned upon the evidence of the people.

Even Kings themselves, however

much spared when alive for the sake of public tranquillity, had still this more than fiery ordeal before their eyes; and by the example of some of their number, who had been refused sepulture in those very tombs which their pride had prepared to their own memory, were taught both to venerate and to dread a law which extended its punishments beyond the usual times of oblivion.

The moral of this institution was truly sublime—constantly inculcating a most important lesson, “That whatever distinctions our wants and vices may render necessary, in this short and imperfect period of our being, they are all cancelled by the hand of death; and through the endless untried periods which succeed, virtue and beneficence will make the true distinctions, and be the only foundations of happiness and renown!”

If from the Egyptians we pass to the Greeks, particularly the enlightened Athenians, we shall find that they had an express law, appointing orations and public funerals in honour of those who gloriously sacrificed their lives to their country. And this solemn office was performed before the great assemblies of the people; sometimes for one, and sometimes for bands of heroes together.

Thucydides has recorded a celebrated oration of this last kind delivered by Pericles. The illustrious speaker, after a most animating description of the *amor patriæ*—the love of our country—which he exalts above all human virtues, turns to the deceased.--

“Having bestowed their lives to the public, every one of them, says he, hath received a praise that will never decay—a sepulchre that will always be most illustrious—not that in which their bones lie mouldering, but that in which their fame is preserved. This whole earth is the sepulchre of illustrious citizens,”---and their inscription is written upon the hearts of all good men,

“As for you the survivors---from this very moment, emulating their virtues, place your sole happiness in liberty—and be prepared to follow its call through every danger.” Then, addressing himself with exquisite tenderness to the relicts and children of the deceased, he suggests to them, that the commonwealth was their husband, their father, and brother.

“From this day forward to the age of maturity shall the orphans be educated at the public expence of the state; for this benevolent meed have the laws appointed to all future relicts of those who may fall in the public contests.”

Nor were the Romans less careful in this matter. Considering men in general as brave more by art than nature; and that *honour* is a more powerful incentive than *fear*; they made frugality, temperance, patience of labour, manly exercise, and love of their country, the main principles of education. Cowardice and neglect of duty in the field were seldom punished with death or corporeal inflictions; but by what was accounted worse, a life decreed to ignominious expulsion and degradation from Roman privileges.

On the contrary, deeds of public virtue were rewarded, according to their magnitude, with statues, triumphs of various kinds, peculiar badges of dress at public solemnities, and songs of praise to the *living* as well as the *dead*.

Next to the hymns composed in honour of the gods, poetry derived its origin from the songs of triumph to heroes, who tamed the rude manners of mankind, founded cities, repelled the incursions of enemies, and gave peace to their country. And this custom began when Rome contained only a few shepherds, gathering strength by an alluvies of the outcasts of neighbouring nations.

Those first efforts of poetic eulogy,

whether in prose or verse (like those of a similar origin which nature, always the same, teaches the savage) although often sublime in substance, were yet so rude in structure, that Livy forbears quoting them, as having become intolerable to the more refined taste of his age, however suitable they might have been to the æra of their production.

What a multitude of compositions of this kind must have existed between the barbarous songs of the military upon the triumph of Cossius, and the celebrated panegyric of Pliny upon Trajan! They are said to have been swelled into two thousand volumes, even in the time of Augustus. In short, the praise of *public virtue* was wrought into the whole texture of Roman polity; and Virgil, calling *religion* to his aid, gave it the highest finish.

He divides his hades, or place of ghosts, into different regions; and to the gulph of deepest perdition, consigns those monsters of iniquity who delighted in the destruction of mankind, betrayed their country, or violated its religion and laws. There he excruciates them in company with

"Gorgons and hydras and chimeras
"dire."

Vultures prey upon their vitals, or they are whirled eternally round with Ixion upon his wheel, or bound down with Tantalus, whose burning lip hangs quivering over the elusive waters it cannot touch; or the fury Tisiphone, her hair entwined with serpents, her garments red with human gore, urges on their tortures with unrelenting hand!

The poet having thus exhausted imagination as well as mythology, in the description of punishments for the disturbers of mankind and foes to their country, raises his conclusion to a height of horror beyond the reach of expression;

"Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred
"tongues,
"A voice of brass, and adamant
"lungs;
"Not half the mighty scene could I
"disclose;
"Repeat their crimes, or count their
"dreadful woes.

But leaving those dreary regions and their miserable inhabitants, let us now exalt our joyous view to those celestial mansions, where the benefactors of mankind reap immortal triumphs!

"Lo! the blest train advance along the
"meads
"And snowy wreaths adorn their glorious
"heads—
"Patriots who perish'd for their country's
"right,
"Or nobly triumph'd in the field of fight—
"Worthies, who life by useful arts re-
"fin'd,
"With those who leave a deathless
"name behind,
"Friends of the world, and patrons
"of mankind.
"Some on the verdant plains are stretch'd
"along,
"Sweet to the ear, their tuneful Pæans
"rung—

But here, ye Pagan poets, and thou prince of their choir, we leave you far behind; for your sublimest flights are now infinitely short of the theme! Your gloomy theology gave you tolerable aid in forming a *hell*, but the utmost efforts of natural genius could not make a *heaven* worthy of a rational and immortal soul! The glory of giving some animating description of that bliss "which eye hath not seen, nor ear before heard, nor could the unenlightened heart of man otherwise conceive," was left for a more divine teacher. From HIM we learn, that a heart pure and detached from sordid pleasures, a soul panting after perfection, striving to imitate the goodness of heaven, anticipating its approving sentence, and devoted to the service of mankind, shall at last rise and mix in eternal fellowship with the beatified family of God.

"In those bright regions of celestial day,
"Far other scenes, far other pleasures
"reign—

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" All beauty here below, to them com-
 " par'd,
 " Would, like a rose before the mid-day
 " sun,
 " Shrink up its blossom—like a bubble,
 " break
 " The passing poor magnificence of
 " kings—
 " For there the KING OF NATURE, in
 " full blaze,
 " Calls every splendor forth; and there
 " his court,
 " Amid æthereal powers and virtues,
 " holds—
 " Angels, archangels, tutelary gods
 " Of cities, nations, empires, and of
 " worlds—
 " But sacred be the veil that kindly
 " clouds
 " A light too keen for mortals—

To the EDITOR of the CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

SIR,

I Was lately paying a visit to an old acquaintance, whom I had not seen for many years. I found that, during this interval, he had settled in life, and had been for several years the father of a family. His eldest son is a youth of fifteen; my friend had placed him under a preceptor, but at the same time did not judge that, by devolving this office upon another, he had discharged himself from a superintending care of his son's education. He therefore enquires at times into his studies and course of reading; and having found out that his Preceptor had indulged him in the frequent perusal of romances and dramatic writings—he took occasion one day after dinner to expostulate with the Pædagogus on this subject. Without interfering in the least myself, I listened with great attention to the arguments on both sides, and shall now give you an account of part of the conversation, so far as my memory will assist me—and if it shall find a place in your collection, I shall probably give you a relation of the rest of it some time hence.

I am surprised, said my friend, that

you should interrupt the train of the serious studies in which you are instructing my son, by permitting him to read romances and theatrical pieces, which, at his years, cannot but have an unhappy influence on his mind. At an age when the imagination is so lively, and the heart so accessible, when the character is formed, and the seeds sown of future happiness or misery, it is of the utmost consequence what impressions are made.

Preceptor. Perhaps the impressions which we receive in the time of life at which your son is arrived, are not of such importance as those made on us by the objects which surround us in early infancy. But if the foundation of future character be indeed laid at the age you suppose, it is the duty of an attentive father or preceptor to fortify the good, and to check the bad appearances in that of his son or pupil: and, undoubtedly, the impressions which his reading and society make on his mind are in this respect matter of serious attention. As to what you hint of the bad consequences of plays and romances, I might refer you for an answer to Marmontel's defence of the theatre.

Father. I can by no means admit his authority. The morals which he extracts from the pieces quoted by him are such as will escape the greatest part of the spectators: a considerable degree of reflection is necessary to find them out, and this is not the way in which dramatic exhibitions have their influence on mankind. They address the sentiments, not the reason of the audience.

Preceptor. You must then grant, at least, that they give exercise to our sensibility: and is not this the source of almost every virtue? What though you should except the dazzling qualities of the hero? Seldom do we find ourselves in a situation favourable to their exertion; whereas every day may we find some unhappy person to relieve, and in every place occasions

to perform the duties to which sensibility leads us. Hence whatever promotes the exercise of it must be useful; and fiction has this effect in an eminent degree. Every sentiment by frequent repetition becomes habitual; and it is impossible that he, who is every day melted into compassion by the fictitious representation of misery, should be hardened at its real appearance.

Father. I am disposed to reason very differently. I cannot think that any of the genuine sentiments of nature, such as compassion, acquire new force by being often excited. On the contrary, the frequency of these objects rather tends to blunt these feelings. Why, for instance, were the Romans so fierce in their manners? For my own part, I can find no more probable reasons to explain it, than the atrocious exhibitions of their gladiators.

Preceptor. I allow, that frequent spectacles of real misery do in time wear off the edge of our sensibility: but I deny that this takes place in fictitious representations. We become insensible to misery and death, even before our eyes. But we shed tears over the Hero of Tragedy or Romance—however familiar the representation or history may be.

Father. I am aware of this difference of effect, and, I think, can easily account for it. The circumstances with which the Poet and Romance-writer embellish their narration—the sentiments of their heroes, of which it has been their immemorial privilege to inform their readers, the beauty, innocence, and dignity of the characters which they represent, interest us in a superiour degree to any facts which either observation or real history brings to our knowledge. At the same time, the beauty of composition and eloquence approving itself to our *taste*, a faculty that improves by habit and exertion, preserves the whole impression ever fresh and lively. But

this superior interest, which we take in fictitious above real distress, makes no difference in favour of your argument as to their effect on character: for consider to what end compassion was implanted in our constitution. Is it not evidently intended to be an alleviation of the evils and sorrows of life? So far then as it fails of this effect, so far as it becomes an idle inactive principle, it degenerates from the intention of nature. If the frequent witnessing of real misery, in some degree blunts the feeling, it however improves the active power of affording assistance to the object. This is a wise constitution of nature, since in many cases the sentiment must undergo an abatement of its violence, before so much presence of mind can be obtained, as that we shall be able to afford any relief to the sufferer. Thus a person of violent feelings is sometimes so stunned with the view of extreme misery, that he has not the power of moving a hand in assistance of the object. Hence the one effect is compensated by the other; and while our passive feelings are abated, the active dispositions which correspond to them are strengthened, and the end of the sentiment attained.

But when, on the other hand, our passive sympathy is weakened without any proportional accession to the ability of assisting the object, which must be the consequence of frequently reading or beholding representations of fictitious distress, a degeneracy of character in this respect must necessarily ensue.

Preceptor. Your argument appears very plausible, but does not correspond with fact; for the truth is, that the most common objection to romances and plays, is, that they give too sentimental a cast to the character, an effect which the world explodes and ridicules.

Father. I do not deny, that in some dispositions this may be their consequence; and then such instances

will attract the greatest degree of attention. Whereas the contrary effect, which I maintain to be the most frequent, constitutes a character so common, that we never think of investigating its origin. But admitting that this were in fact the tendency of such composition, should we not even on that account avoid them? What is there more ridiculous than to adopt the romantic ideas and conduct which they tend to produce? Unless we accommodate our actions to the common sense and judgment of mankind, we shall in many cases involve ourselves in perplexity, and always be exposed to contempt and ridicule.

Preceptor. And what then? are we not to aim at what is honourable and virtuous independent of all opinions which the world may entertain. If we follow so depraved a standard, we shall be forced to reprobate not only romance and dramatic writing, but to banish along with them both religion and morals.

PAMPHILO had long possessed the office of secretary to a great Prince. PAMPHILO was the friend of OSMIN. When the Prince enquired for his secretary, he was always found with OSMIN. I know not what this last had done to disoblige the Prince. One day however, he took occasion to say to his secretary, methinks, you are always with OSMIN—I do not love that man, and I desire your attachment to him may be discontinued. PAMPHILO bowed and retired. He continued, however, his correspondence with OSMIN; which, coming to his Prince's knowledge, enraged, that his orders should be disobliged, he told him in a peremptory tone, You must either break this connection, or quit my service—in this I will suffer no hesitation. Neither do I hesitate a moment: To day I resign my trust, and quit your Highness's service.

This is what the world calls romantic: it is the preference of virtue to a man's own interest, which is branded with that name—

AUDITOR.

Extracts from PLAIN TRUTH: Containing Remarks on a late Pamphlet, entitled "COMMON SENSE."

(Continued from Vol. i. page 399.)

“THE infant state of the Colonies, as it is called, so far from being against, is an argument in favour of independence.” This assertion is as absurd, as if he had maintained, that twenty is inferior in number to two. “But the injuries and disadvantages we sustain by that connection, are without number, and our duty to mankind at large, as well as to ourselves, instruct us to renounce the alliance. Because any submission to, or dependence upon Great Britain, tends directly to involve this Continent in European wars and quarrels. As Europe is our market for trade, we ought to form no political connection with any part of it.” Innumerable are the advantages of our connection with Britain; and a just dependence on her is a sure way to avoid the horrors and calamities of war. Wars in Europe will probably than heretofore become less frequent; religious rancour, which formerly animated princes to arms, is succeeded by a spirit of philosophy extremely friendly to peace. The princes of Europe are or ought to be convinced by sad experience, that the objects of conquests are vastly inadequate to the immense charge of their armaments. Prudential motives, therefore, in future, will often dictate negotiation, instead of war. Be it however admitted, that our speculations are nugatory, and that, as usual, we are involved in war; in this case we really do not participate a twentieth part of the misery and hardship of war, experienced by the other subjects of the empire. As future wars will probably be carried on by Britain in her proper element, her success will hardly be doubtful; nor can this be thought audacity, if we remember the

great things effected by Britain in her naval wars, then secondary objects to her Germanic connections, to which she now politically seems indifferent. Our sailors navigating our vessels to the West-Indies during war, are exempted from impressment; and if our trade to any part of Europe is then stagnated, it flows with uncommon rapidity in the West-Indies; nor is the object of captures inconsiderable.

It now behoves us well to consider, whether it were better to enter the harbour of peace with Great Britain, or plunge the ship into all the horrors of war—of civil war. As peace and a happy extension of commerce are objects infinitely better for Great Britain, than war and a diminution of her commerce, it therefore is her interest to grant us every species of indulgence, consistent with our constitutional dependence; should war continue, there can be no doubt of the annihilation of our ships, ports, and commerce by Great Britain. The king's ships now in New England unhappily are more than sufficient to ruin the ports and commerce of these provinces; New York is already secured; and I should be extremely grieved to hear that a small armament were destined against Philadelphia. In the opinion of the best officers of the navy, Philadelphia is accessible to a few forty and fifty gun ships, in despite of our temporary expedients to fortify the river Delaware. If such opinion is groundless, the ministry by their imbecillity have befriended us, since by guarding the river Delaware with a few frigates only, they had precluded us from arming our vessels and strengthening the river Delaware. I would remind our author of the constant language and apparent purport of all ranks in opposition to Great Britain: "We have (say they) been the happiest people on earth, and would continue to be so, should Great Britain renounce her claim of taxation; we have no sinister views, we claim not independ-

ence; no! perish the thought;" such I believe also was the tenor of the petitions from the Congress to his Majesty. Now I would ask every man of sentiment, what opinion our friends in Great Britain, nay the whole world will entertain of us, if ingratefully and madly adopting our author's frantic schemes, we reject reasonable terms of reconciliation? will they not most assuredly believe that our popular leaders have by infinite art deluded the unwary people into their pre-conceived schemes, on supposition that the time had found us? those acquainted with Britain must confess, that the minority in Parliament hitherto have been our main prop: now independency for ever annihilates this our best resource. Let us admit a part of the minority, republicans, or what is more probable, bent on removing the present ministry from their power, our author's scheme annihilates all their consequence, all their opposition. In case of our independence, should a Barre, or Burke, patronize our government, such patrons would infallibly participate the fate of the great and good De Witts, be torn in pieces by the furious people.—If my remarks are founded on truth, it results that the time hath not found us; that independency is inexpedient, ruinous, and impracticable, and that reconciliation with Great Britain on good terms is our sole resource; it is this alone will render us respectable; it is this alone will render us numerous; it is this only will make us happy.

I shall no longer detain my reader, but conclude with a few remarks on our author's scheme: The people of those colonies would do well to consider the character, fortune, and designs of our author and his independents; and compare them with those of the most amiable and venerable personages in and out of the congress, who abominate such nefarious measures; I would humbly observe, that the specious science of politics is of all others

the most delusive. Soon after the revolution the ablest statesmen in England and other parts of Europe confidently predicted national ruin, infallible ruin, soon as the public debt exceeded fifty millions sterling: the nation, now indebted nearly thrice that sum, is not arrived at the zenith of her credit and power. It is perhaps possible to form a specious system of government on paper which may seem practicable, and to have the consent of the people; yet it will not answer in practice, nor retain their approbation upon trial: "All plans of government (says Hume) which suppose great reformation in the manners of mankind, are merely imaginary."

The fabricators of independency have too much influence to be entrusted in such arduous and important concerns; this reason alone were sufficient, at present, to deter us from altering the constitution: it would be as inconsistent in our leaders in this hour of danger to form a government, as it were for a colonel, forming his battalion in the face of an enemy, to stop to write an essay on war.

This author's Quixotic system is really an insult to our understanding; it is infinitely inferior to Hume's idea of a perfect commonwealth, which, notwithstanding his acknowledged greatness of genius, is still reprehensible: it is not our business to examine in what manner this author's associates acquired their knowledge in national affairs; but we may predict, that his scheme of independency would soon, very soon, give way to a government imposed on us by some Cromwell of our armies: nor is this sentiment unnatural, if we are attentive to constant experience and human nature: the sublime Montesquieu, so aptly quoted by the congress, unhappily corroborates our doctrine, "From (says he) a manner of thinking that prevails amongst mankind, they set a higher value upon courage than timorousness; on activity than prudence; on strength

than counsel. Hence, the army will ever despise a senate, and respect their own officers; they will naturally slight the orders sent them by a body of men whom they look upon as cowards, and therefore unworthy to command them; so that as soon as the army depends on the legislative body, it becomes a military one;" and if the contrary has ever happened, it has been owing to some extraordinary circumstances, such as Holland being able to drown her garrisons, and the Venetians having it in their power to compel their troops to obedience by the vicinity of the European armies; resources to which we for ever must be strangers. If independence takes place, the New England men by their consequence therein will assume a superiority impatiently to be borne by the other colonies.

Notwithstanding our author's fine words about toleration, ye sons of peace and true christianity, believe me, it were folly supreme, madness, to expect angelic toleration from New England, where she has constantly been detested, persecuted, and execrated; even in vain would our author, or our Cromwell, cherish toleration; for the people of New England, not yet arrived in the seventeenth or eighteenth century, would reprobate her.---It is more than probable to suppose that the New England governments would have no objection to an Agrarian law; nor is it unreasonable to suppose that such division of property would be very agreeable to the soldiers; indeed their general could not, perhaps, with safety to his existence as a general, refuse them so reasonable a gratification, particularly as he will have more than one occasion for their services; let us, however, admit that our general and troops, contradicting the experience of ages, do not assume the sovereignty. Released from foreign war, we would probably be plunged into all the misery of anarchy and intestine war. Can we suppose that the people of the south

would submit to have the seat of empire at Philadelphia, or in New England? or that the people oppressed by a change of government, contrasting their misery with their former happy state, would not invite Britain to reassume the sovereignty?

A failure of commerce precludes the numerous tribe of planters, farmers, and others, from paying their debts contracted on the faith of peace and commerce. They cannot, nor perhaps ought not, to pay their debts. A war will ensue between the creditors and their debtors, which will eventually end in a general sponge or abolition of debts, which has more than once happened in other states on occasions similar.

Ye respectable descendants of the planters from Holland and Switzerland, who acknowledge, that your fathers have instructed you to felicitate yourselves in existing under the benign British government, and have taught you to execrate the government of Holland and other popular states, where the unhappy people, unacquainted with trial by jury and other peculiar felicities of British subjects, are (to use the significant language of your fathers) under the harrow of oppressive Demagogues. Do ye possess the wisdom to continue your happiness by a well regulated connection with Britain?

Volumes were insufficient to describe the horror, misery, and desolation awaiting the people at large in the Syren form of American independence. In short, I affirm, that it would be most excellent policy in those who wish for true liberty, to submit by an advantageous reconciliation to the authority of Great Britain; "to accomplish in the long run, what they cannot do by hypocrisy, fraud, and force in the short one." Independence and slavery are synonymous terms.

An account of the Rise and Progress of the contest between GREAT BRITAIN and her COLONIES: Extracted from a Pamphlet entitled "Experience Preferable to Theory; an Answer to Dr PRICE's Observations, &c."

I Cannot give a full idea of the rise of this unfortunate contest, without going back to the beginning of the last war with France.

The peace in 1762 had left the bounds between the English and French dominions in America undetermined. The posts which the French had taken after the peace, on the back of the English settlements from the Ohio to Nova Scotia, alarmed our inhabitants; and the governors represented to the ministry, that, if neglected, a French force would, in time, be able to drive every English colonist into the sea. Altercations began between the two courts, and directions were given to some of the governors to raise men, and to take posts likewise on the English frontiers, and, if necessary, by force to attempt the removal of the French encroachments. Orders were also sent to the several English governors, to recommend to their assemblies to appoint commissioners to meet at Albany, to consult upon proper measures for securing the Indians, and to settle a proportion of charge to be borne by the several governments in case of a new war. I have it from sufficient authority, that whatever may have been the notions or expectations of some of the American colonists in the days of the commonwealth, and for some years after, yet, from the Revolution down to the year 1774, no idea of independence existed in America: the people had no visionary notions of liberty; with the name of *subordinate* governments, they felt less restraint from their laws, less of the burden of government, than any people of any government in Europe. If this

had not been enough to keep off a desire of independence, they were afraid of their French neighbours, and their whole confidence was in that protection which they claimed in common with their fellow subjects in England.

In pursuance of the recommendation from the Crown, commissioners met; they agreed upon an address to the King, representing the imminent danger the plantations were in, and humbly praying for protection. They agreed also upon a plan of union of the several governments, by a representative of the whole, consisting of members from each government, with powers to settle proportions, raise monies, &c. and it was an article of this plan of union, previous to all the rest, that application should be made to Parliament to authorize this plan. It never took effect. The governments in the plantations did not approve of the general design, nor chuse to trust an assembly of delegates; and government here was equally averse to it. This transaction, by a congress regularly representing so many of the governments, demonstrates that the constitutional authority of Parliament over them was freely acknowledged at that time.

In the course of the war, requisitions were sent to several of the governments to raise such forces as would consist with their abilities, and they were at the same time assured that it would be recommended to Parliament to reimburse or compensate them in part, and in proportion to the exertions and abilities of each government. The promise was punctually performed, and the benefit which each government received from a large importation of specie annually, though not one half of their expence, was so great, that many of the requisitions from time to time were cheerfully complied with. As the peace approached and the terms of

the treaty were expected soon to be settled, the anxiety was great, lest Guadalupe or Martinico should be ceded to the English, and Canada restored to the French; and great was the joy when the treaty was made public, and the cession of Canada with it. Without this cession of Canada, there would have been no scheme of independence in America to this day. Many of my readers will recollect, how much we were divided in England when the peace approached, and that this consequence of preferring Canada to one, or both, of the sugar islands was then foretold.

Notwithstanding the peace with France, war continued, or was renewed with some of the Indian nations in America, and forces were kept up for carrying on the Indian war, and for securing the new ceded countries. This put government here upon a plan for raising monies in America; not to ease the kingdom of any part of the debt of seventy millions incurred by the war, but to defray part of the charge which continued after the peace, for the defence of America; and, as Dr Price observes, the first thought was to reduce the duty on molasses, &c. which by the act of the sixth of George the Second, was laid so high as to amount to a prohibition, and to lay such sums as might be paid without causing a strong temptation to smuggle. It was natural to think of this duty, because, a few years before, one or more of the agents had been concerting with the ministry the reduction of the same duty, upon a presumption that it would be agreeable to the inhabitants of the colonies; and this agent recommended to his constituents, to make application for such reduction, and upon consideration of his proposal, a very large committee of the council and house of assembly were in favour of it, but by an accident it was stopped from going any farther at that time.

The duty on stamps, though it had many years before been in contemplation, was suggested afresh to Mr Grenville, by an American member of the House of Commons, and, I have been informed, was communicated to, and not opposed by several American agents: but they wished for time, which was readily granted them, to inform the American assemblies of the design, and the agents were further authorised to say to the assemblies, that they were at liberty to suggest any other way of raising monies for the purpose proposed. I think this was treating the plantation legislatures more properly and favourably, than if requisition had been made by the secretary of state, as was done during the war; and yet Mr Grenville has been abused for not making a requisition. What was the consequence of this suspension and proposal? The affair was taken into consideration by most, if not all the legislatures. All, except one or two, expressly denied the right of Parliament; or, which is the same thing, confined the right to themselves. They all declined making any other proposal.

From hence began all our miseries. If the several legislatures had been silent on the point of right, had pleaded long exemption from Parliamentary taxation, founded on commercial advantages to the state, the opposition afterwards made to the stamp-act would just as well have procured the repeal of it, and the dispute about the right might have been kept off to this day.

[To be Continued.]

To the PUBLISHER of the CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

S I R,

THE present melancholy and unnatural dispute betwixt Great Britain and America is now arisen to such an alarming pitch, as to render

it impossible for any person, sincerely interested in the prosperity of the British Empire, to remain silent. Indeed, after all that has been spoken and written on this great national quarrel, and when it may be supposed that almost every individual has already taken a side, either through the medium of knowledge and rational conviction, or of interest and party-influence, or of plain unmeaning ignorance, (and the last perhaps not the least,) it may seem a superfluous work so much as to attempt to say a word more on the subject. And indeed, Sir, I allow this consideration alone would be altogether conclusive in ordinary cases; but in the present, the subject is of such vast and unmeasurable importance; the principles of justice and sound policy, upon which this war ought either to be *prosecuted* or instantly *reprobated*, are so weighty and extensive;—and the consequences of a failure and disappointment in its issue are so dreadfully tremendous, that no lover of his king, no friend of his country, ought to desist, so long as he can hope to have but one person to hear or read what he has to advance.

Had the power of Great Britain, Sir, only to do in the present contention, with a few wild, uncivilized, and uninformed *Highlanders*, rushing from their native glens, without either arms or discipline, as was the case in the years 1715 and 1745—or was the ground of quarrel taken up upon the footing of the obsolete antiquated *Tory* doctrine, of the absolute indefeasible unlimited hereditary right of Kings—or was the avowed purpose of the present Americans to introduce a *Pretender* to the British throne, or to restore *Popery* and *arbitrary power* in the person and family of the outcast *STEWARDS*, in opposition to the august person of our present Sovereign, or his illustrious family who were called by the suffrages of a free people to the throne of these realms, as the perpetual *guardians of Protestantism and British liber-*

ty—in this case indeed, both the cause and the contenders against our happy constitution would be too contemptible, either to excite our fears, or to attract our attention. And the few that should embark in such a forlorn and desperate cause, finding no possible support either in Great Britain or America, behoved instantly to fall a sacrifice to their own folly and wickedness. But, Sir, when we see a race of men, whose fathers, equally with our own, opposed every stretch to *Popery* and *arbitrary power*, during all the periods of St—t tyranny—men who have sucked in *Whiggism* and *Revolution principles* with their mother's milk—who not only have avowed as uniform and inviolable attachment to these principles as we ourselves have ever done—but even in all their *addresses*, *remonstrances*, and *petitions*, to this very hour have professed the strictest and most unshaken constitutional allegiance to the person, government, and family of our present most gracious Sovereign, together with the fullest and most unreserved submission to all his just and legal *prerogatives*—in a word, men who may without arrogance lay claim to the same civilization and improvements, whether political, commercial, or literary, with ourselves—I say, when we see such men, not from one single retired corner, not from one city, not even from one colony and province, but from all the corners of wide-extended America, from every city, colony, and province of that large Continent, united *all as one man*, standing forth in circumstances the least equivocal, with arms in their hands, and at the hazard of their lives—this undoubtedly calls for the most serious attention from every friend of liberty, of Britain, of humanity.

Can the rush grow up without mire? can the flag grow without water? Is it to be conceived, that such a large, such an immense multitude, as are the present possessors of America, from

New England, all the way to Georgia—a multitude scattered over a whole continent, and not more separated from one another by gulphs, rivers, and uncultivated wilds, than by distinct Governments and laws, nay jarring and opposite interests, could ever, without some great, some deep, some *universally*-operating cause, be brought to unite in one such firm and general band together? To say, that a few *bawling discontented Patriots* here at home, whether in or out of Parliament, were able to effect this, as is the common language of the day, is only a proof of what absurdities mankind can sometimes be brought to swallow: especially while it is with the same breath so loudly trumpeted, that these very *Patriots*, with all their rhetoric and zeal, have made so small an impression among ourselves. Shall the explosion of a cannon from the Tower of London scarce be heard to the different limits of the *bills* of *mortality*, and yet shall it stun the ears of the *inhabitants* of *Paris*? Shall a fire not be capable of harming a tender infant placed within a few yards of it, and yet shall it set mountains in a flame at thousands of leagues distance? Shall a Ch—m and Sh—e V—m in the House of L—ds, or a W—kes and B—rk in the House of C—ns, waste their lungs and eloquence from the very sitting down of Parliament to its rising, without being able to gain so much as one *profelyte* from the side of the *majority*; and yet shall these very lungs, and that very eloquence, have power to pervert *millions*, nay to *convulse* a whole *continent*, as far off as beyond the *Atlantic*? If so, surely these same *patriots* must either be something more than men, *i. e.* down-right *magicians* and *necromancers*; or the Americans must be something infinitely less than men, *i. e.* down-right *fools* and *idiots*; supposing them capable to be wheedled over, thus to interfere to the degree and extent we

find they have now actually done in a quarrel which was no wise their own. No, Sir, we may be well assured, that had not the Am——ns through all their different provinces, cities and assemblies, *felt* something that touched them more intimately, something that called upon them in a much more decisive and affecting tone, than the loudest or longest speech of a B——k or B——re in the B——sh S——te could possibly have done, to stand forth *even to the death*, they never would have taken up the bloody *hatchet* against Britain. They might indeed have amused themselves with reading our newspapers, containing the debates of the *patriots* or *place-men*, of the *outs* or *ins*; but be assured, that as long as they did not see themselves any how *materially* interested in the issue, they would have left these same combatants to have settled their own differences among themselves.

I shall not take upon me to determine, whether the present American confusions will be stiled by *future historians*, a *rebellion* or a *civil war*. This depends upon the different meanings affixed to the words, perhaps on the success attending the struggle, at any rate on the several views of the parties concerned. And therefore there is no doubt, but that according to some, even the very *Reformation* itself, with all the various contendings of our *honest* and *pious forefathers* against Popery and Tyranny, under the cruel and arbitrary government both of the J——s's and Ch——s's, may be called *rebellion*, and indeed were uniformly so called and stigmatized by the *partizans* of despotism in the several periods, and by the *powers* then in being. But it must be acknowledged, that if the *contendings* from the 1560 till 1688 were *rebellion*, it is in a sense infinitely different from those which happened in the 1715 and 1745. But words cannot alter the nature of things, and

therefore however this shall be determined, sure I am, that in no period of British history, does there ever appear to have fallen out, in all its circumstances, a struggle so mighty, a civil contention so apparently pregnant with the most ruinous consequences to the prosperity, if not existence, of a great and potent Empire. It is well known that Great Britain never did, never could rise to its present importance in the great scale of Europe, nay I may say of the terraqueous globe, as a maritime power, till its commerce and navigation obtained an unlimited opening, by means of America and the West-India islands, connected with and depending upon that continent. In consequence of this enlargement of her trade, she has indeed become literally the Mistress of the seas, being thereby rendered able to muster up a more numerous body of real effective sailors, than almost the combined world besides. But separate America again from her, and in vain shall she attempt to shake herself as in former times, for she will have lost the lock in which her great strength lay. Let us not feed ourselves with vain chimæras. The powers of Europe are not now what they once were. Every country is now becoming its own merchant, cultivating trade and manufactures within itself, and therefore, if Britain loses America, her manufactures must stagnate in every city, her sailors must starve in every port, and her neighbours, who have been hitherto accustomed to pay ready homage to her flag in every sea, may then presume to challenge her lordly claim, perhaps in the British channel itself. But not to exceed the bounds of one letter, I shall stop here, meaning to trouble you with my further thoughts, if this finds a place.

X.

48 THE CONSTITUTIONAL

For the CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

On PREJUDICE, WHIM, STUBBORNNESS, and OBSTINACY.

THESE are defects both of the understanding and disposition. They have all of them this in common, that they denote too violent an attachment to one's own taste, ideas, and sentiments; they all suppose a greater or less degree of presumption, pride, and inflexibility of temper. They render us disagreeable to others, and unjust to ourselves; and they precipitate us into numberless wrong judgments and absurd actions. It may be worth the trouble to enquire into the distinctions of these various vices.

The prejudiced, no less than the whimsical man, misled by the partiality which he entertains for his own opinions, resolves to adhere to them, and to reprobate those of every other person. This partiality prevents him even from examining the grounds of his opinions; or if he does, it is only with an intention of confirming himself in them irrecoverably. The prejudiced man is equally attached to his own original opinions, and to those of other men which he has adopted. The man of whim cherisheth none but his own ideas. The former reflects but little, and cannot reason at all; the latter disputes with vehemence, and with a shew of reason; if you contradict them, the one grows sulky; the other hot and impetuous.

The stubborn and the obstinate again are yet more intractable and stiff: often with a less degree of real conviction in the understanding, their will is still more inflexible. The first refuseth his assent to the superior evidence of contrary arguments through the effect of temper; the latter, in consequence of a pride that will not yield. Hence stubbornness is more habitual; obstinacy depends more

on the occasional feelings of an injured pride. The stubborn man exerciseth a mistaken or a misplaced firmness; the obstinate man thinks it shameful either to retract or yield. The stubborn man is peevish, the obstinate man is passionate.

All of them without exception, the prejudiced as well as the stubborn, the whimsical as well as the obstinate, while they are more or less impatient of contradiction, and little inclined to pay attention to contrary arguments, confirm themselves in their opinions even during the dispute, because if they listen at all, it is only that they may catch, invent, or support such objections as tend to root their own sentiments more deeply.

Prejudice may be entertained in favour of persons as well as opinions. In this case it supposeth a blind attachment void of reflection, such as conceals the deformities of the object, and leads us to attribute to it qualities which it doth not possess. In love as well as in friendship, this hath been the frequent cause of ill-placed confidence, and of numberless consequent misfortunes. How often have such attachments of princes to their favourites, been the source of perplexity and misfortune to themselves, along with disorder and unhappiness to their subjects.

Prejudice does not always suppose that a person is in the wrong; one may be prejudiced even on the side of truth. What is then the difference between prejudice and rational convictions? First, the man determined by the latter species of conviction, which is more rarely to be met with even in the system of truth than is commonly imagined, is careful in whatever set of opinions he embraceth, to distinguish what is certain from what is doubtful; and he only gives his firm assent to such propositions as are demonstrated by that kind of proof of which they are susceptible. Prejudice, on the contrary, maintains with equal vio-

lence, both what is certain and what is doubtful, what is only probable and strictly proven. There is no sect of the Christian religion, in which prejudice hath not produced the most unhappy effects. Express but the least shadow of doubt with regard to the least substantial points, and the champions of prejudice will accuse you of overturning all that is sacred.

A second character of reasonable conviction is, that whoever is under its influence will be no less careful to distinguish in every system, what is essential from what is of less importance, and he will only exercise his zeal in maintaining what is really fundamental through its influence on the perfection and happiness of mankind, an end which he has constantly in view. Prejudice, on the other hand, defends with the same zeal, and frequently with greater violence, the most trivial articles, connecting with them a false idea of importance. There is no Christian communion where the fatal effects of such prejudice have not been felt, in producing numberless schisms with which the church has been troubled in all ages.

A third character of reasonable conviction is, that it always disposeth a person to examine coolly and impartially the systems of those who disagree with him, to weigh their objections against his own opinions, and to answer them with candour and good-nature. If he cannot reclaim nor convince, he will however tolerate them; should he even think their error dangerous, he will only pity and pray that God may enlighten them: but he will never hate any person for his opinions, far less wish to do him any violence.

The prejudiced man, on the contrary, is impatient of all contradiction, and even in maintaining truths which teach moderation, he is both injurious and spiteful. His pride being mortified, gives rise to hatred; if he be naturally of a cruel or violent dis-

position, prejudice will raise it to a degree of fury; if he happens to be possessed of power, he will be an unrelenting persecutor.

CANDIDUS.

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

(Continued from our last, p. 19.)

MR Rigby. I should not have risen to the present question, had not the learned gentleman brought me into a conspicuous light, from what an Irish secretary is said to have mentioned in another place. I have a great opinion of that gentleman's abilities; and it is very plain he has a very good opinion of me, from the way he treats me. Because the Irish secretary says I am a rash and inconsiderate individual, therefore administration says I am so, for such and such sentiments. As to the right of taxing Ireland, I assert it upon the solid authority of an act of Parliament; If this Parliament has a right to deprive the House of Lords of Ireland of their judicial right, in the dernier resort, it has a right to do every thing else. But the learned gentleman has taken a longer field; he has given us a rueful catalogue of troops, which are to execute the measures, and among the rest 20,000 Russians. This is the first time that I ever heard a syllable of Russians coming here. It is true, I am not of the cabinet; I never was there in my life: but from the connections I have, and from all my information, I know of no such design. But whenever a war has been opened, which demands foreign auxiliaries, various are those that have been hired. The last war saw Wolfenbuttlers, Hessians, Hanoverians, and I know not what, in our service; and there was a Britannic legion, which consisted of all the thieves in Europe: the learned member, if disposed to ridicule, might call them and the Marattas of the East,

allies of the King of England. The learned member enters very logically into the distinctions of rebellion, and from attending minutely to them, all I can learn is, that there are two sorts of rebellion; one which the gentleman likes very well, and one which he likes not at all. He detests the rebellion of 1745, but likes the present passing well. Now, for my part, although I think there is but one kind of rebellion, I cannot carry my sentiments so far back as the honourable gentleman; for, whenever the Americans shall return to their duty, and behave as loyally as the people of Manchester, I shall not, by any means, consider them as deserving my hatred; but shall readily give up the point of taxation for honourable terms of accommodation with them.

Colonel *Barre* observed, though he was informed his honourable and learned friend could not stay long the present evening, yet he did not believe, however extensive and profitable the practice of his learned friend might be, that he would neglect to attend his duty in that House on any affair of national importance, where his advice or assistance might be serviceable to his country. He observed, that he had lately heard many gentlemen in administration speak very moderately of American affairs, and he exhorted them to throw some kind of a conciliatory proposition together, as a step towards an accommodation. He requested the friends of ministry not to be so very fond of war, as to overlook an easy and honourable peace, which lay so immediately in their way, that they could not but see it, if they would but give themselves the trouble to look for it; and concluded by reminding the House, "That Philip lost the now United Provinces by being too tenacious of one single post."

Mr *Ackland*. As I understand by what dropt from the honourable gen-

tleman who spoke last, [Colonel *Barre*] that the honourable and learned gentleman [Mr *Dunning*] may probably soon leave the House, and as I do not intend that some aspersions the honourable and learned gentleman has thrown out on me shall go unnoticed, I rise now to give the learned gentleman an opportunity of replying if he chuses it. The learned gentleman began, by calling me his honourable friend, and immediately proceeded to give me the most unequivocal proofs of his friendship, by throwing out assertions as detrimental to an independent character, as they were unfounded in fact. The learned gentleman has said, that the address of the first regiment of Devonshire militia, which I had the honour of presenting, was corrected by the noble Lord. If I was to give way to the just dictates of my resentment, no expression the English language contained, would be strong enough to mark in its true colours such an unwarranted assertion; but I will content myself with declaring to this House, this full gallery, and the whole world, that it is untrue. The address, which has had the misfortune of drawing down the weight of that gentleman's resentment upon it, and which I, it seems, in an unfortunate hour, presented to his Majesty, if its containing strong sentiments of loyalty to the King, and attachment to the constitution, be a crime, is, I confess, most criminal. But, Sir, sorry am I to find, that expressions of loyalty to the King and attachment to the constitution, should appear so criminal to that learned gentleman. This address, at which the gentleman is so much displeased, expresses, Sir, a just abhorrence of every attempt to alienate the minds of his Majesty's subjects, and a readiness, when properly called on, to endeavour to suppress any internal enemies of the King, and this constitution. It is necessary that I should inform this House, that about the time that this and many other wof-

tern addresses originated in the country, many inflammatory papers, breathing a spirit averse to all order and tranquillity, had been, with an assiduity hitherto unknown, dispersed through the west; amongst others, letters inviting to associate had been sent to many of the principal magistrates and first gentlemen of property; these associations were recommended on the principle that associations of the same nature had been entered into previous to the revolution. Now, Sir, we unfortunate country gentlemen, who are not blessed with those abilities which teach us to understand black when we read white, did conclude, that if these letters of association so recommended, did imply any thing, they did imply the necessity of another revolution. Under such circumstances, Sir, in such times, were we not justified? Did we not act the part of good citizens and good subjects, publickly to declare to the whole world our just abhorrence of every attempt to alienate the minds of his Majesty's subjects, and to express our readiness, when properly called on, to exert our utmost endeavours to suppress any internal enemies of the King and this constitution; for, Sir, such inflammatory papers, and such circular letters of association, are attempts to alienate the minds of his Majesty's subjects, and those men, I care not who they are, by whom such papers and such letters were circulated, are enemies to the King and this constitution. An honourable gentleman observed, that not above sixty or seventy people had signed the Devonshire address; I must tell that gentleman, that he has been egregiously misinformed, for I can assure this House, that nineteen out of twenty of the principal resident representatives of the property of the county signed that address. I must here beg the patience of this House, as I am on my legs, to answer a question which has been often thrown out from the other side of the House. It is perpetually asked,

how country gentlemen, whom it seems it is the fashion of some gentlemen in this House to ridicule, though I believe they would be very glad of their support, can again trust an administration that has so often deceived them? For one Sir, I answer, that they never have deceived me; but if I had been deceived, I had been deceived under the sanction of the gravest and most respectable authorities of this House, under the sanction of that honourable and learned gentleman himself, who during the last session of Parliament, when administration applied to Parliament to strengthen the hands of government, compared the disturbances then existing in the province of the Massachusetts Bay to the riots that had often happened at different times in different parts of England, which had been suppressed with a very trifling, if not without any assistance of a military force. Would not therefore that gentleman and his friends have treated it as the most ridiculous, the most absurd, the most extravagant, the wildest of all wild doctrines, if administration had proposed to Parliament to send out a force adequate to the conquest of a whole continent, to do what? Why to suppress a few insignificant riots in the Massachusetts province, such as the honourable gentleman told you, that you have had fifty times in this country, and which have been suppressed without any military aid at all. I again repeat, I have not been deceived by administration, for I did not think the force competent; but because a competent force was not sent out last year, I do not think it good sense or good argument to oppose the sending out a competent one this year; nor should I think, if at this time I withdrew my weak support from administration, I should the next year have a right to accuse administration for the ill success of measures if they should succeed ill, when I had done every thing in my power by my opposition to prevent their execution.

Mr *Dunning* apologized for the mistake he had been under, respecting the address from the Devonshire militia.

Right honourable *T. Townshend* called on the ministers to know where the Russian troops were to be sent, as it was asserted in the other House not to America; and now, by Mr Rigby, not to England. He supposed to Ireland. Said that innovations in the militia were dangerous, because every standing oppressive force in Europe began with a harmless militia. He detested the politics of administration, while he compassionated the unhappy Americans, who had been provoked to resistance by the late acts. He declared, that in his opinion the necessity of embodying the militia of any part of the kingdom could only be justified by local causes; that if there was a rebellion in Scotland, or in Wales, he should vote for the embodying of the Scotch or Welch militia, but not otherwise; and that he differed in opinion from an honourable member [Mr Rigby] who had asserted he knew but of one kind of rebellion. Mr Townshend in support of his dissent from Mr Rigby, instanced the rebellion of 1745, when the town of Manchester (who had now sent up an address, flattering the ministry, and abusing the gentlemen in opposition) took an ostensible part against the present family.

Sir *Thomas Egerton*, defended the town of Manchester; said he had signed their address, which did not contain any abuse upon the gentlemen in opposition.

Right honourable *T. Townshend*, cited the passage.

Mr *Burke* observed, that the Manchester address was not singular in the indecency of its language, but that all the ministerial addresses spoke of those who had endeavoured to prevent the civil war in which this country was unhappily now plunged through the ruinous and destructive measures pursued by administration, in the most

scurrilous and illiberal manner. That the gentleman who defended Manchester stood in the same predicament with many others who had signed what they never read, and therefore were astonished when they afterwards heard the language of the addresses; language, he said, which disgraced the name of Britons; in which the good-nature of Englishmen and the manners of gentlemen were totally forgot; and which, though procured by courtiers, contained nothing characteristic of them but the most ignoble servility, and the most unmerciful encouragement of barbarous, blood-thirsty measures. There were two other addresses, he declared, which called loudly for the censure of that House; the address from the first battalion of the Devonshire militia, and the address from the university of Oxford. These he termed the addresses military and ecclesiastic; addresses from persons who, at all times, and on all occasions, were debarred constitutionally from meddling with the politics of the country. He descanted largely on the first, shewing the impropriety of the militia, or any armed body's soliciting to be employed against their fellow-subjects. With regard to the latter, he almost charged Lord North with having not only seen it before it was presented to the King, but with having altered the composition of it; and if Lord North avowed the propriety of the university of Oxford (a body of learned and religious men) interfering with politics, advising a civil war, and calling those that opposed it rebels and traitors, the freedom of this country was dead, her liberty was no more. He painted in strong colours, the situation of the heads of an university, who he declared ought by no means to instill political principles into the minds of those who were not sufficiently matured, who knew too little of the world to be able to judge of their propriety, and

to distinguish between sound policy and destructive expedients. Every man, he observed, must feel the violent error of such a conduct; he had himself a son at the University, and he could not approve of his son's being told by grave men, that his father was an abettor of rebels. He con-

cluded with declaring that Lord North ought not only to have abstained from taking part in the formation of that address, but that he ought to have rejected it when it was sent to him, and prevented it from being presented.

(To be Continued.)

H I S T O R Y.

JUNE 29.—JULY 6.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a letter from Quebec.

“**T**HE reports propagated on your side the water, of the Indian nations in general having taken up the hatchet in favour of the Provincials, or of Major Rogers having prevailed on great numbers of them to take that side of the question, are equally void of truth. It is true, the Indians have sometimes been imposed on by promises, as some of them were by the French in the late war; but the conquest of Canada by the English, and the behaviour of the British troops upon that occasion, convinced them of the prudence of making a steady friend of a dangerous enemy; and since that time the Indian chiefs are for keeping the chain of peace bright with the great King. One of their headsmen, whom I saw at Loretto an Indian nation a few miles from Quebec, delivered himself to this effect: “The Great King and his warriors (said he) are our friends; we live free under them, and unmolested. The Congress are our enemies, for they want us to suck the blood of those who would protect us. It is a quarrel of brothers, and we wish to remain guiltless of augmenting it. We will not break the chain with the Great King; but if these new Kings force us to take a party, we will make keen the hatchet against them”. As to Rogers, of whose consequence your paragraph-mongers

seem to boast, he has little interest in the country. He is not likely to injure any party.

A letter from Quebec, dated May 11, after giving an account of the late success of the King's forces at Quebec, says, “the rebels are now got as far as Trois Rivières. A frigate, a sloop of war, and an armed schooner are gone up after them, and they have already done them considerable damage, retaken the Gaspie and another armed vessel, and a quantity of military stores: Had our reinforcement come two days later, it is probable we should have had another assault to sustain, for the day before they were joined by 400 men, and had other considerable bodies near at hand: By all appearance they don't intend to quit the province but by force of arms; and indeed 'tis probable they would be glad to make it the seat of war, to divert it from their own country. If the grand armament arrives soon, they will be drove out quickly; but if time is left them to pour in a number of forces, it may become the work of the whole summer. The reinforcement we have received consists of three men of war from England; the Lord Howe and the captains Dickie and Fetonbic transports, with the best part of the 29th regiment on board, and from Halifax a frigate and three transports, with the 47th regiment, a force too inconsiderable to give the enemy chace, who with the reinforcements they have received consist of about 4000. But the General has ordered every thing to be got in readiness to follow them the moment his strength is sufficient.”

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Extract of a letter from a merchant at Quebec, to a friend in London, dated Quebec, May 13. 1776.

"I am happy to acquaint you that Quebec is still in our hands, and I can justly say, through the behaviour of Captain Hamilton, who arrived here the beginning of November, in his Majesty's ship *Lizard*. On his arrival he found every thing in the greatest confusion, many of our principal inhabitants gone with their effects, and most of the others preparing to follow them; a general fear prevailed through the whole; in short, it was a body without a head. (General Carleton was at this time up the river, and we had received intelligence he he was taken by the rebels.) The first thing Capt. Hamilton did, was to stop all the shipping that was then ready to sail, at his own risk, and to prevent any person leaving the province, without any partiality, which had been greatly shewn before; and when the masters of the vessels told him they could sail the ships with Canadians, he replied that he did not want to detain the ships, but he could not possibly part with so valuable a set of men and officers as they were, and should be happy in serving them on any occasion but that of suffering them to leave Quebec, or the seamen being formed into a battalion. The masters and mates of vessels, with many of their men, were in a company by themselves, and commanded by Lieut. Anderson, who was killed the 31st of December, and afterwards by Lieut. Starke. I cannot say too much in respect to the seamen, and their officers, who were entirely unaccustomed to the use of arms, and duty on shore; yet such was their behaviour, that they swore not a yanky should come within the walls of Quebec while one of the seamen survived; and it was entirely owing to the cool behaviour of Captain Barnfair, a master of a vessel who commanded the *Pot-ash*,

that Montgomery was killed and the rest repulsed, although some faithful Canadians, our neighbours, threw away their arms, and prepared to meet the enemy as friends; but I hope they will meet their due reward.

"We had in all about 450 private seamen, and, to their honour be it spoken, only one deserted. These are the men which we can trust, and happy it was for us they came, or else Quebec would have fallen a sacrifice to the rebels. Arnold was wounded in the beginning of the assault of the 31st of December, by the seamen; it lasted about three hours. The rebels had, at the first, gained a considerable advantage; but our general, who is a soldier, and a brave officer, ordered a sally at the Palace Gate of about 80 men, who, coming on their backs, and they not having secured a retreat, were hemmed in; many were killed, and the rest taken prisoners, viz. 1 Colonel, 2 Majors, 8 Captains, 15 Lieutenants, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter-Master, and 350 private, among whom were three famous rifle men. Our duty in the garrison has been extremely hard, none of us having our clothes off since the middle of November. Great fatigue in the day. It was common to see the principal persons of the town harnessed like horses, dragging cannon from the shipping, and mounting them on our works which were in a shattered condition. This caused a spirit of emulation in the seamen; they did their utmost, and even Arnold confessed he feared nothing in the garrison but them, being assured, from a knowledge of the sea, that sailors are a set of desperate and hardened fellows. General Carleton paid them every attention, and on Captain Hamilton's applying to him to send a boat up the river, to see what the enemy were about, he replied, "Sir, you may send as many as you please, manned with Canadians, but I cannot spare one seaman."

"We were greatly alarmed at one time;—a violent fever broke out amongst our troops, owing to their living on salt provisions, without vegetables. We did what we could for them, and opened a subscription, and supplied them with unions, tea, and sugar, to which means we attributed their speedy recovery, and they were afterwards supplied with three pints of porter per day, instead of the New-England rum.

"On the 7th of May, the Isis, Surprise, and Martin, arrived, when General Carleton ordered the whole battalion of seamen to be under arms, with Colonel M'Lean's regiment, and as many volunteers of the militia as would go; accordingly, among the rest, I went; Lord Peter'sham's grenadiers, and a company of the 29th, were landed from the Isis, with the marines on board the Surprise and Martin, and at eleven in the morning about eleven hundred men marched out, under the command of his excellency General Carleton. We were all drawn up on the heights of Abraham; the soldiers to the right, the sailors to the left, and the militia in the centre, with four field pieces, commanded by Captain Jones, Mr Chandler, and a captain and subaltern of the navy battalion. The rebels fled with great precipitation, leaving behind them their dinner, (of which I partook), cannon, ammunition, and near two thousand stand of small arms. So great was their fear, that their commissary left his accounts behind him, by which we found their number victualled to be upwards of 5000.

"These are the men who some of you at home call brave men: they are so, but it is when they see nothing to be afraid of, and when securely intrenched.

"I am just informed that Captain Hamilton is going home express. I hope to hear of his being received in that manner which he deserves, and of having every honour paid him that

possibly can be, for his attention throughout the whole shewed the greatest care for his country."

Extract of a Letter from Quebec, May

14. Yesterday a judicious proclamation was published here. Notwithstanding what has been said of the Roman Catholics, the clergy of that religion we now find have been of great service, and prevented many from joining the rebels, as they preached up damnation to all who should oppose the King's forces. Batteaux, and every other preparation is making for the going up the river to Montreal, and the inhabitants are almost transported now they have free egress and regress from the city to the country, which indeed has not suffered as might have been expected from the provincials. The words of the proclamation are :

"WHEREAS I found it necessary, by a proclamation, dated the 22d of November 1775, to order and enjoin all and every person whatsoever, liable to serve in the militia, and residing at Quebec, who had refused or declined to enroll their names in the militia lists, and to take up arms in conjunction with his Majesty's good subjects of the said city, as well as those, who having once taken up arms, had afterwards laid them down, and refused to take them up again, to quit the town in four days from the date thereof, with their wives and children.

"I do now hereby order, that no person or persons of the above description, who quitted the city of Quebec, in consequence of the said proclamation; nor any person or persons, who either before or after the proclamation deserted or withdrew from any corps to which they once belonged, shall presume to enter the said city again without a permission in writing, under my hand, or under the hand of the Lieutenant Governor of this province.

"Given under my hand and seal of arms, at the castle of St. Lewis in the city of Quebec, this 12th of May 1776.

"GUY CARLETON."

" Victuallers and transports are arriving daily since the coming up of the Isis and the breaking of the ice; every one now is a soldier here, and many who only joined the militia for the support of the city, have offered their services, to go against the provincials; in short, every one is thoroughly pleased with the conduct and behaviour of our Governor, whose perseverance alone has saved the city, for had he listened to the advice of many of the principal merchants here, the rebels would soon have been in possession after their appearance."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Quebec, dated May 25, to a gentleman in Glasgow.

" Having wrote by the Hunter sloop of war, dated the 14th instant, to which I refer, since that period we have the agreeable news of Montreal being retaken from the rebels by the 8th regiment and a number of Indians. The 29th and 47th regiments lately arrived here, set off a few days ago for Montreal and St John's, also two frigates and several armed vessels. We expect that the communication will soon be opened betwixt this and these places, and that in a short time we will be able to drive the rebels out of the province.—Yesterday all the militia appeared under arms at the grand parade, where they were met by Colonel M'Lean, who, in the name of the general, thanked them for their good conduct, and ordered us to lodge our arms with the different officers appointed to receive them, but by no means to take off the cockade from our hats, that being a mark of distinction, he said, conferred upon us for our brave behaviour during the siege."

Extract of a letter from Williamsburg in Virginia, April 13.

" On Sunday the 30th ult. the sloop Liberty of Perth-Amboy, from St Eustatius, with eighty-three barrels of gun powder, twenty-one bales of dry goods, and two hogheads of medicines, was taken by a tender off

the capes of Philadelphia, and carried into Norfolk.

" The captain and three passengers are made close prisoners. The mate escaped. He says that the Roebuck and another man of war, which he supposed was the Mercury, at the time he was taken, lay in Delaware Bay; that there were so many tenders cruising upon the coast, and the caittifs on board so vigilant, since the proclamation came over, directing the distribution of the prizes, that it was almost impossible for any vessel to escape them.

" We were informed yesterday that the governor, Lord Dunmore, had taken a French sloop from Martinico, with two engineers on board, a considerable quantity of gun powder, and 150 or 200 stand of arms.

" As none of the judges for holding the general court of this colony attended at the capitol on the 10th instant, which was the established time, the court is of consequence dissolved.

" Some of the tenders, it is reported, have seized a ship loaded with wheat and flour, coming down the Bay, which is imagined to be the same that the Defence rescued from the Otter near Baltimore. They took a brig yesterday in sight of Yorktown.

" Two of the negroes who mistook one of our armed vessels at Jamestown for a tender, and expressed their inclination to serve Lord Dunmore, are under sentence of death, and will be executed in a few days as an example to others."

Lieut. Boucher of the Navy, arrived the 16th ult. in a ship, in fourteen days, from the Commodore of the Newfoundland Squadron, at Waterford. The above officer brought some secret dispatches, which, it is said, were taken out of a vessel bound from Philadelphia for Amsterdam, which was made a prize of by one of the Newfoundland Squadron.

The Ann and Isabella, with part of the 57th regiment, arrived at Cape Fear the 18th of April, being the first transport of Sir Peter Parker's fleet; from that date to the 2d of May there came in thirteen sail of transports, the Pigot and a victualler; on the 3d, Sir Peter Parker and twenty sail arrived with Lord Cornwallis and General Vaughan, and two companies of artillery were with them, and a bomb tender with Col. James, all the troops in perfect health. Governor Martin and Lord William Campbell were at Cape Fear, Lord Dunmore at Virginia, but no news from him lately. It was not known on the 9th of May whether General Clinton was to disembark his troops at Cape Fear, or to proceed elsewhere. Ships of war at Cape Fear: Bristol, Acteon, Solebay, and Sphynx; the sloops. Pellican, Cruger, Scorpion, and the Syren frigates cruizing off Cape Fear: The Acteon frigate, seven transports, the Nancy ordnance ship, and a victualler, were not come the 9th of May; the Thunder and Carcase bombs, and one tender, supposed to be a transport, put back to England after the bad weather.

The Congress have recommended it strongly to the people of the Colonies, for the creditors to settle with their debtors who may be in confinement; and where debts are due, and the debtors at large, to take satisfaction for their demands in the best manner that the debtor, upon inspection of his affairs, is able to pay; as, say they, the defence, manufactures, and cultivation of the country, require the employment of all the hands they have.

Extract of a letter from Salem, May 17.

"Two of his Majesty's ships of war arrived at Boston, a few days since, one of which has lost her fore-top-mast, which was carried away in chasing an American Privateer, which they both pursued near thirty hours, without being able to come up with

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her. The provincials have added additional works of strength to the Garrison at Boston, and now give out that that place is impregnable. Several men of war lie in the harbour very quiet at present, neither party attempting to molest each other. We are in daily expectation of receiving an account of a fresh action in Canada, General Washington having sent off several thousand troops from Cambridge, to reinforce the provincial army there, on whose arrival it has been resolved to give the regulars a general battle."

The following are the particulars of an engagement between his Majesty's ship the Rose, of 20 guns, commanded by Captain Wallace, and two American privateers, off Rhode Island. "Captain Wallace, whose ship was to the windward, as soon as he perceived they were American vessels, cleared his ship for action, bore down to them, and demanded the Commander of the largest vessel to hoist out his boat, and come on board his ship; when, on the latter's refusing, an engagement ensued, which continued very hot for upwards of two hours, the smallest vessel lying all the action on the Rose's quarter, and the largest close along side of her; however, at length the small privateer receiving several dangerous shot in her bottom, which made her very leaky, sheered off; and the Rose having great part of her rigging shot away, and her masts wounded maintained a running fight with the other, till she sheltered herself in Rhode Island."

Notwithstanding the reports, of leathern artillery having been constructed for the use of the British troops in America, are not generally believed, we are assured that they are absolutely true, and that an ingenious projector has brought them to such perfection, that they may be discharged oftener without danger, in a short space, than guns made of iron, or any other metal.

L O N D O N.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, dated May 2, 1776, by the Ruffel, Williams.

"The attention which Admiral Gayton pays to the interception of the American vessels, demands the warmest praises; indeed he is indefatigable. Seven vessels have been fitted out from this Island by the Admiral, for the service of Government, mounting from eight to twelve carriage guns, and from forty to eighty men, commanded each of them by a Lieutenant. The French Islands have been all along magazines for the Americans, and it was to put a stop, if possible, thereto, that these vessels were fitted out, as the number of frigates and sloops on this station were not sufficient for that purpose. Lieutenant Brown, who commanded a brig of eight guns, and forty men, brought in here a very stout vessel last week; she is 300 tons burthen, had ten guns, besides a number of swivels, and 29 men. She was bound to Cape François with flour and lumber, which, I think, will come to a much better market, at least for us, as we feel the want of such cargoes. She did not strike without some resistance, but there being but little wind and sea, the brig handled her but roughly; had it blown fresh, the ship might, from her size, have run her down, as she was but eighty tons burthen. On many plantations the crops are exceeding great this year, but I am afraid, unless the cruizers bring in a number of American vessels, we shall find the want of cask."

A gentleman who came from Georgia in the same vessel with Chief Justice Stokes, who arrived in town last Friday, says, that when they left America they had authentic information of Commodore Hopkins, together with the Provincial fleet, being blocked up in the harbour of New London, by Capt. Wallis, of Rhode Island, and several of the King's ships,

and that it was impossible for one of Hopkins's ships to retreat or get over the bar; it seems he had put in there for a supply of powder and provision.

Several letters from Dr Elliot, the Pastor of a Congregation in America, to a Dissenting Clergyman in the West of England, have been intercepted by the agents of administration. The contents of those letters are, that all hopes of reconciliation are in vain. America is lost. Our commerce with the Colonies is, root and branch, destroyed.

All the Scotch houses in Virginia have been destroyed by the mob, and their effects distributed among the populace.

A report prevails, that a party of provincial militia, on their march to join General Arnold, were cut off by a large party of Indians.

By a private letter received from Virginia we are informed, that one M'Lauchlan, a Scotch Puke-maker, of that place, who had spoken disrespectfully of the Congress, had been stripped of all his cloaths, tarred and feathered, and put upon a high scaffold erected on purpose, where he was almost pelted to death by the populace.

The Jane, (formerly the Minerva) Fulton, a transport, from Clyde to Boston, was taken by the Provincials on the 6th of May, and carried into Salem. The following is a letter from the Master:

"SIR, Salem, May 14, 1776.

"This is to acquaint you, that we were taken by an armed schooner, Capt. Tucker commander, on the 6th of this instant, within two miles of the Light house of Boston, and in sight of four men of war. We are used very well, and have liberty to walk where we please; but when we shall get home I cannot tell, but will come as soon as possible. J. FULTON."

The above ship had a cargo on board, worth upwards of 6000*l*. which is mostly insured at Glasgow.

Last Thursday evening, at nine o'clock, a duel was fought in Hyde Park between the Baron de L—— and a French officer, wherein the latter received two wounds, and had his sword broke, on which the Baron was immediately apprehended; and yesterday evening was examined at the public-office in Bow-street, before Sir John Fielding, when it appeared that the French gentleman, and an officer of the Guards, were in St James's Coffee-house last Thursday evening; that they laughed at some conversation they had, on which the Baron came up, said the French gentleman laughed at him, and called him some very disrespectful names; on which a coach was called, and the three gentlemen went to Hyde Park, where the above affair terminated. The Surgeon declaring that the wounded gentleman was in a very precarious situation, the Baron was committed to Tothill-Fields prison, till it is known whether the French gentleman's wounds are mortal.

The Rachael, —, from Greenland, is arrived at Whitby, with four fish. This is the first ship that has arrived this season.

Sackville Hamilton, Esq; is appointed Receiver General of the Greenwich Hospital duties in Ireland, in the room of the late Sir Matthew Aylmer, Bart. deceased.

Mr John Aswell, Serjeant-Major of the first regiment of Foot-guards, is advanced to the rank of a Captain in the 53d regiment of foot, in reward of his military merit.

Yesterday advice arrived at the India-house from Cork, by the Irish mail, that the Morse East-Indiaman, Capt. Kent, is arrived safe there.

The Royal Henry East-Indiaman Capt. Rous, from London, is arrived at the Cape.

Friday morning some fresh advices were said to be received from Quebec, dated the 29th of May, by which we are informed, that every thing remain-

ed quiet, that three ships from London, with provisions, were arrived there, and several more were spoke with within three days sail of Quebec.

Letters are said to have arrived in town on Wednesday, from Halifax, with an account that Montreal was re-taken from the Provincials by the 27th regiment, and about 1800 Canadians, without the loss of a man.

Yesterday morning early arrived Lieutenant Robinson, of the navy, express from Halifax, with dispatches from Admiral Shukdham and General Howe.

The above officer came in a transport arrived at Falmouth, which was twenty-five days on her passage, and brings advice that the troops were all embarked, and to sail on the 10th of June.

By the same advices we hear that the amount of the troops embarked were 7500, all in health and good spirits.

A courier is arrived at St. James's with some dispatches from his Excellency Lord Stormont, which are said to contain some very important intelligence.

Two several packets were yesterday received at Lord G. Germaine's office from General Howe at Halifax.

The last letters from Halifax say that the generality of the people through the province of Nova Scotia shew the utmost readiness and alacrity to assist the proceedings of the King's troops.

A very current report prevails, that the American Commodore Hopkins, had been defeated off Bermudas by some of his Majesty's ships, and the Commodore himself taken.

On Saturday last Capt. Fielding in a King's ship of 50 guns sailed with the transports, &c. under his convoy for America. His brother-in-law the Earl of Winchelsea, accompanied by Col. Fielding of the guards, went down to take their leave of him, and spent two or three days on board; however,

just before the signal was given for the fleet to get under weigh, Lord Winchelsea told Capt. Fielding he had a great inclination to accompany him, which he accordingly did, and sent orders to London to discharge his household, &c.

The Publisher of this paper received the following letter yesterday from Leghorn, signed with the name of Wilbraham:

"Sir, Leghorn, June 12, 1776.

"This is to let you know that yesterday a duel was fought here between the Right. Hon. Earl C — and the Chev. de St. G —, in which the latter received a ball through his breast that kil'd him on the spot."

Admiralty-Office, June 29. Vice Admiral Shulldham, in his letter, dated the 20th of May last, gives an account, that the cruizers of his Squadron had intercepted and taken twenty-four ships and vessels belonging to or trading with his Majesty's rebellious subjects in North America, in addition to those mentioned in his letter of the 25th of April, among which was the Lion schooner, bound from Cape Francois to Rhode Island. laden with arms and ammunition. *Gaz.*

P O S T S C R I P T.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 6.

Whitehall June 6.

General Howe, in his dispatches to Lord George Germain, dated Halifax June 7th and 8th, which were yesterday delivered by Capt. Dudingston of the navy, gives an account, that the troops under his command were embarked, and waited only a favourable wind to proceed to sea.

He also mentions, that an Ordnance Store-ship named the Hope, had been taken in Boston Bay.

The General had just received advice, that some of the transports with the Highlanders, were arrived at the entrance of the river, and was not without hopes that they would all join under sail next day.

From the LONDON PAPERS, July 6.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.

Extract of a Letter to the Congress dated Montreal, March 10, 1776.

"Sir, By Col. Campbell, who arrived here early this morning from Quebec, we are informed, that two men of war, two frigates, and one Tender, arrived there early on Monday the 6th instant. About eleven o'clock the enemy sallied out, to the number, as is supposed, of 1000 men. Our forces were so dispersed at different parts, that not more than 200 could be collected together at the Head-Quarters. This small force could not resist the enemy. All our cannon, 500 musquets, and about 200 sick have fallen into their hands.

The retreat was made with the utmost precipitation and confusion. However, Col. Campbell informs us, that he imagines that we have lost very few men, except the sick abovementioned."

Extract of a letter from Calais, June 28.

"Great preparations are making throughout this kingdom for a war, both by sea and land, but with whom is kept a profound secret; the general opinion of the people is, that they mean to attack some of the English islands. Recruiting parties have lately been sent to raise men, who have met with uncommon success."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, July 5.

"This morning about six o'clock a most melancholy accident happened on board the Marlborough man of war, Capt. Hood, (which came into harbour yesterday to dock) by the explosion of some gunpowder in the fore part of the ship, which had so dreadful an effect, that her inside works are much torn and damaged, great part of her decks being ripped up, besides the loss of twelve seamen, three women and three children, killed, and upwards of fifty wounded."

Thursday a common hall was held at Guildhall, to receive the declaration of the numbers on the poll for Chamberlain. Silence being proclaimed, and the poll being cast up, and the numbers exhibited to public view, it appeared that they were,

For Mr Hopkins	2869
Mr Wilkes	1673

Majority for Mr Hopkins 1196

Mr Wilkes attempted to address the Livery, but was prevented: As was also Mr Hopkins.

Then the common Serjeant, common Cryer, and the two Sheriffs went to the Council-chamber to make the report of the poll to the court of Aldermen; which being done, the Aldermen, &c. came upon the Hustings, and the numbers were read aloud to the Livery, when Mr Hopkins was declared duly elected.

Mr Hopkins again came forward, and addressed the Livery in a speech, in which he returned them his sincere thanks for the honour conferred on him, by electing him chamberlain, and assured them, that neither private business nor pleasure should ever prevent his paying a due attention to the duties of the office. And if the Directorship of the bank, into which he had the honour to be chosen, should in the least hinder a proper application to the business of the Chamberlainship, he pledged his honour, he would relinquish the former. And that had he not been conscious of his innocence with respect to the aspersions thrown out against his character, he should not have dared to have ascended those Hustings.

The Aldermen, Sheriffs, &c. then returned to the Aldermens room to swear in Mr Hopkins; where a protest was presented against his being sworn in, grounded upon an act of Common Council, which directs that no person shall enjoy the office of Chamberlain of this city that has not served an apprenticeship of seven years, or obtained his freedom by pa-

trimony. Mr Hopkins got his freedom by purchase. After a long debate he was sworn in upon the following condition, "That he should act officially till a legal determination be had in a court of Law."

The protest against Mr Hopkins was signed by twenty liverymen, and the objection was founded upon a bye-law of the court of common council, which was made in 1572, which says, "That the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and common council of this city, should not have any power to give away any office of honour or emolument in the city, to any person whatever, who is not a freeman by birth or servitude." Upon this being read, and a question put by Mr Alderman Lee, which was seconded by Sir Watkin Lewes, that Benjamin Hopkins, Esq; should not be sworn into his office, very warm debates commenced. Sir Watkin and Mr Lee were the principal speakers. It was contended on the other side, that the bye-law, upon which the objection was founded, was made merely to prevent the Lord Mayor and Aldermen from giving away the offices of the city, which the *Livery of London alone* had a right to bestow. Upon this Mr Lee founded another objection, and attempted to prove, that the livery of London did not meet in Common hall for the purpose of elections prior to the 1572. In this he was also mistaken; the recorder declared, that the livery did elect all their officers before that time. Mr Wooldridge gave it as his opinion, that Mr Hopkins would be entitled to such damage as he could prove to have suffered by the refusal of the court of aldermen to swear him in, when he had been declared by the presiding officer of that court duly elected; and that the court were highly censurable if they did not. The whole court seemed to approve of his principles; when the question was put to swear in Mr Hopkins, only Sir Watkin Lewes and Mr Lee opposed it.

The SPEECH attempted to be spoken by Mr Alderman WILKES from the Hustings on Thursday.

"Gentlemen of the Livery,

"My first sentiments on this occasion are those of a lively gratitude to the steady, consistent, and spirited friends among you, who in the most generous manner have honoured me with their suffrages and support at the present Election of Chamberlain of this City. With men of such tried and approved public virtue, I shall always be ready, on every call of Liberty, to encounter any danger or difficulty in defence of our Rights, and that Independence which formerly distinguished the Livery of London, while it remained free and uncorrupted. Our ancestors deemed it their highest glory, and scorned to sacrifice it at the altar of Power, or of private Interest. They despised equally the proud menaces, and the corrupt offers, of a Minister. In this selfish, degenerate age, we have seen, in the present Election of Chamberlain, the same iniquities and corrupt arts practised as at the last, the same venality and unconstitutional power of every Court Officer and Dependand spread their baneful influence over a considerable part of the Livery of London. The Court nominated; the Livery tamely acquiesced. The object was a Gentleman distinguished by no services to you, or to the State, enjoying no reputation acquired by superior abilities, or the honourable discharge of any important public Office, yet of merit, of great Court merit. He was marked among the herd of their Dependants by a peculiarly mean, crouching servility, and an absolute passive obedience, even when one of the Representatives of the people in Parliament. By the late transactions the moment seems at length arrived, so ardently wished by every arbitrary Administration, when a majority of the Livery appear to have sold and surrendered the Capital to the Ministry. By the creation of so many unnecessary lucrative Offices, the division and subdivision of Contracts, the threats of the opulent and insolent to the necessitous and dependant Tradesman, and all the captious promises of Power, the greater number of the Livery seem at present either lulled into supineness and a fatal security, or enrolled among the Mercenaries of Corruption and Despotism. No longer worthy the name of Freemen, they are sunk into tame, mean vassals, ignominiously courting, and bowing their necks to, the Ministerial Yoke. Such Gentlemen, it gives me pain to think is the faithful, but melancholy picture of this once free and independent City. All public spirit in the Capital is visibly decaying, and that stern,

manly virtue of our fathers, which drove from this land of Freedom the last Stuart Tyrant, is held in contempt by their abandoned offspring. A dissolution of the Empire, ruin, and slavery, are, I fear, advancing with giant strides upon us. We are ripe for destruction. If we are saved, it will be almost solely by the courage and noble spirit of our American Brethren, whom neither the luxuries of a Court, nor the sordid lust of Avarice in a rapacious and venal Metropolis, have hitherto corrupted. Yet with some chosen friends, however few, I will, while I live, dare to oppose the alarming and fatal progress of this deluge of Corruption and Court Influence, and to protract at least the impending ruin, by continuing firm and intrepid in the Cause of public virtue, and the independency of the Capital.

"Gentlemen,

"The Sheriffs have, through the course of this Election, given us so frequent proofs of their zeal for the preservation of the public tranquillity, and shewn that particular attention to the free admission of every Liveryman to the poll, that I am happy in this opportunity of publicly acknowledging their real services to this Corporation, and of doing justice to that spirit of candour and impartiality, of which so fair an example has been held out by them to every returning Officer in the kingdom." *List of the present Stations of the different Regiments in the British Service.*

In America, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 62, 63, 64, 71, two battalions.—Jamaica, 1st bat. 60. 4th bat. 60.—Antigua, 2d bat. 60.—Grenades, 3d bat. 60.—Minorca, 51, 61.—Gibraltar, 12, 39, 56, 58.—Ireland, 3, 11, 19, 30, 32, 36, 66, 67, 68.—Britain, 1st bat. of 1st. 2d bat. of 1st. 2, 13, 18, 25, 48, 50, 59, 65, 69, 70, 41, or Invalids.—Total 76 regiments.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 2.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

St James's, July 2.

The King has been pleased to order letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the Kingdom of Ireland, containing his Majesty's grants of the following Dignities, to them and their heirs-mail, viz.

E A R L S.

Wilmot Lord Viscount Lisburne—Earl of Lisburne in the county of Antrim.

Edward Lord Viscount Ligonier—Earl Ligonier of Clonmell in the county of Tipperary.

John Lord Viscount Clanwilliam—Earl of Clanwilliam in the county of Corke.

Robert Lord Viscount Clare—Earl Nugent, with remainder to George Nugent Grenville, Esq; of Wotton under Barnwood in the county of Buckingham,

William Lord Viscount Crosbie—Earl of Glandore in the county of Corke.

V I S C O U N T S.

The Right Hon. Thomas George Baron Southwell—Viscount Southwell of Castle Mattres in the county of Limerick.

The Right Hon. Thomas Baron Knapton—Viscount de Vesfi of Abbeyleix in the Queen's county.

The Right Hon. William Willoughby Baron Mount Florence—Viscount Enniskillen in the county of Fermanagh.

The Right Hon. Francis Baron Orwell—Viscount Orwell.

The Right Hon. John Baron Baltinglaff—Viscount Aldborough of the Palatinate of Upper Ormond.

The Right Hon. William-Henry Baron Clermont—Viscount Clermont of Clermont in the county of Louth.

The Right Hon. William-Henry Baron Dawson—Viscount Carlow in the county of Carlow.

B A R O N S.

The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Maude, Bart.—Baron de Montalt of Hawarden in the county of Tipperary.

The Right Hon. Sir George Macartney, Knight of the Bath—Baron Macartney of Lissanoure in the county of Antrim.

The Right Hon. Sir Archibald Achefon, Bart.—Baron Gosford, of Market Hill in the county of Armagh.

The Right Hon. Ralph Howard—Baron Clonmore of Clonmore Castle in the county of Carlow.

Sir Richard Philipps, Bart.—Baron Milford.

Sir Thomas Wynn, Bart.—Baron Newborough of Newborough.

Sir Charles Bingham, Bart.—Baron Lucan of Castlebar in the county of Mayo.

Sir Alexander Macdonald, Bart.—Baron Macdonald of Slate in the county of Antrim.

Sir William Mayne, Bart.—Baron Newhaven of Carrick Mayne in the county of Dublin.

James Agar, Esq;—Baron of Clifden in the county of Kilkenny.

William Edwardes, Esq;—Baron Kenington.

William-Henry Lyttleton, Esq;—Baron Westcote of Balamore in the county of Longford.

Robert Henley Ongley, Esq;—Baron Ongley of Oldwarden in Ireland.

Molyneux Shuldham, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's Fleet—Baron Shuldham.

John Bourke, Esq; of Palmerstown in the county of Kildare—Baron Naas of Naas in the said county.

Sentleger Scutleger, Esq;—Baron Doneraile of Doneraile in the county of Corke.

Clotworthy Upton, Esq;—Baron Templetown in the county of Antrim.

Hugh Massey, Esq;—Baron Massey of Duntryleague in the county of Limerick.

B A R O N E T S.

Sir Michael Cromie, Knt. of Stacumnie in the county of Kildare—Baronet.

Ralph Fetherstone, Esq; of Ardagh in the county of Longford—Baronet.

Skeffington Smyth, Esq; of Tinny Park in the county of Wicklow—Baronet.

Nicholas Lawless, Esq; of Abington in the county of Limerick—Baronet.

St. James's, July 2.

The King has been pleased to appoint the following persons to be of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council in the Kingdom of Ireland: viz.

His Grace Jemmatt Lord Archbishop of Tuam.

Garret Earl of Mornington.

Arthur Lord Viscount Valentia.

Sir Robert Deane, Bart.

Sir Capel Molineaux, Bart.

Richard Jackson, Esq;

Joshua Cooper, Esq;

Agmondisham Versey, Esq;

M I L I T A R Y P R O M O T I O N S.

War-Office, July 2. 1796.

Royal Reg. of Horse Guards, John Wadman, Gent. to be Quarter-master, vice Thomas Tees.

1st Reg. of Dragoons, John Kinsey, Gent. to be Cornet, vice William Spencer.

2d Reg. of Dragoons, ——— Chaplain, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Lawrence Robert Campbell.

17th Reg. of Dragoons, Quarter-Master John Jones, of the 20th Foot, to be Cornet, vice James St Clair.

1st Reg. of Foot Guards, Ensign William Henry Nassau to be Lieut. vice George Dewar. John Goodricke, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Henry Nassau. Capt. John Thomas De Burgh to be Capt. of a Company, vice George Hotham. Ensign Thomas Glynn to be Lieut. vice John Thomas De Burgh.

Coldstream Reg. of Foot Guards, Ensign Thomas Thornton to be Lieut. vice George Tate.

2d Reg. of Foot, Ensign Edward Baynes to be Lieut. vice Robert Philips. John Davies, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Edward Baynes.

6th Reg. of Foot, Lieut. James Susanna Patton to be Capt. vice Henry Shawe.

38th Reg. of Foot, Richard Broom, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Lovet Ashe.

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36th Reg. of Foot, Ensign Thomas Nixon to be Lieut. vice William Farquhar. Lieut. William Wilson to be Adjutant, vice John Hardy.

61st Reg. of Foot, Ensign Thomas Peter Bonell to be Lieut. vice Benjamin Stewart.

69th Reg. of Foot, John Haswell, Gent. to be Quarter-Master, vice John Mackie. Arthur Leith, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Francis William Farquhar. Robert Chilton, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Paul Castleman.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, JULY 3.—10.

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, July 1.

"A person is arrived in town, who was taken by the Provincial rebels in November or December last, and who remained their prisoner in Cambridge most of the winter. It is said that he was examined by Gen. Washington, who seemed to be greatly surprised on hearing of the tranquillity of Britain, and its almost unanimity with respect to the affairs of the Colonies. He says, that the rebel army is very ill clothed; many thousands of them having little more to cover their nakedness than a coarse blanket tied about their shoulders: that although they were very well armed, their discipline and subordination were imperfect; and that he really thinks they will never shew their faces to a British army. He adds, that Washington seemed to be greatly dejected."

On Monday, came on before the Court of Exchequer, a cause at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, against Alexander Brander merchant in Elgin. The action was brought to recover the penalty of ten shillings the bushel upon 500 bushels of foreign salt, which it was alledged had been smuggled by the defendant in the year 1768. From the evidence it appeared, that the defendant in company with Thomas Steven merchant in Elgin, had imported 2200 bushels of salt, for which they paid the duties; but upon information that more salt had been imported than was entered, the cargo was reweighed by order of the Commissioners of the Customs, when there appeared 500 bushels more than had been entered, which was seized. It was alledged for the defendant, that the Officers who first weighed the salt gave a considerable cast to the balance in favour of the merchant, and that it got wet after it was first weighed. In proof of these allegations it appeared, that the Commissioners of the Customs had reprimanded the Officers who first weighed the cargo, for giving too much weight to the merchant; and it was also proved, that a considerable quantity of

rain had fallen during the delivery of the salt. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant. Thomas Steven was to have been tried next day for the same offence; but, upon the issue of the above trial, the cause was given up.

Monday, there was a general meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Douglas, Heron, and Co. It appeared from the state of their funds laid before the meeting, that the whole capital stock paid in (400l. upon each share) was lost, and that there was still a deficiency of 70,000l. It was proposed, as the most advantageous way of extricating the Company, to raise that sum (which amounts to 300l. upon each 500l. share) by three equal payments at Martinmas next, Whitsunday and Martinmas, 1777. This proposal was agreed to by almost all the gentlemen present.

Monday, there was a general meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Scotland, who agreed to establish a branch at Stirling, for the accommodation of that part of the country.

Yesterday the annual convention of Royal Burghs met here. We hear there is no business of importance to come before them.

The Magistrates and Town Council of Edinburgh having given up their right of Presentation, with regard to supplying the present vacancy of one of the Ministers, and have devolved the choice upon the General Sessions. The Rev. Mr Kempt at Trinity Gask, it is thought, will be chosen.

MARRIAGES.

July 1. At London, Sir William Gordon Knight of the Bath, and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Brussels, to Lady Mary Philips, a widow Lady.

8. At Edinburgh, John Good of Drumoin, Esq; in the county of Renfrew, to Miss Young, eldest daughter of Mr John Young merchant in Glasgow.

BIRTHS.

June 30. At London, the Lady of Commodore Charles Douglas, of a son.

July 1. At ditto, the Lady Mayorefs, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

June 18. At Brussels, Mons. le Baron de Bulow, Knight of the Order of Maria Teresa, General of Artillery, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, and Commander in Chief of her Imperial Majesty's Troops in the Low Countries.

29. At Newtonhall, Richard Newton of Newton, Esq;

July 1. At Kincaig Fifeshire, William Gourlay of Kincaig, Esq;

1. At Doonside, John Crawford of Doonside, Esq;

3. At Dunglas, Sir John Hall of Dunglas.

T H E

NORTH BRITISH INTELLIGENCER:

O R,

CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17. 1776.

For the CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

On PREJUDICE, WHIM, STUBBORNNESS, and OBSTINACY.

(Continued from our last, p. 49.)

* **P**REJUDICE is sometimes retained on the side of scepticism. It is thought the mark of a superior understanding, to admit no tenets that have the sanction of popular belief; and it is made the distinction of a philosopher that he must doubt of every opinion to which any objections can be started. But setting aside the propositions of pure geometry, how few truths are there of this nature? Ought those difficulties which result only from the limitation of our own faculties to invalidate a doctrine establish-

ed by all the evidence of which it is susceptible? The conduct becoming a rational creature certainly is, to weigh the evidence of what is offered to his belief, and when he has found that sufficient, to admit it into his system, notwithstanding it may include difficulties arising from the greatness of the object, and the narrowness of his own understanding. Is not the sceptic's exclusive prejudice in favour of a species of proof which can apply only to a small number of truths, every bit as unreasonable as the prejudice of the dogmatist, who, confounding certain with doubtful, essential with frivolous opinions, would make us swallow all without distinction? Let us then embrace what is important, and leave what is only accessory; let us acknowledge and maintain useful truths against which there are no solid objections, and, without insulting, leave to our brethren belief, those assertions of which we do not ourselves apprehend the importance. It is absurd to deny all truth, because some dogmatists have asserted too much.

* By *Prejudice*, I here understand, the disposition to lay down and maintain opinions, whether true or false, with too much confidence.

Shall we, in order to combat one vicious prejudice, plunge ourselves into another still more dangerous? Instead of repairing the edifice which is perhaps overcharged, shall we raze it from top to bottom? Instead of retrenching from the machine the useless incumbrances, shall we hew and hammer it till it be broken in a thousand pieces, and when we have produced all this ruin, shall we call it philosophy?

O ye who so often accuse your brethren of prejudice, examine well your own hearts, whether you be not guilty of it yourselves. Consider impartially the essential parts of religion, leave out whatever superstition and folly have added to it, and very soon you will become rational believers of Christianity.

The sources of prejudice are various. In general it originates in infancy, through the weakness of parents who admire and flatter their children. The same forwardness which at that time of life appears in their actions, is afterwards transferred to the opinions which they imbibe in their education. Perhaps the parents have not the courage to resist them, nor the firmness to make them yield, nor the patience to reason with them, nor, in fine, the prudence to seize the favourable moment of persuading them. Frequent exertions of this forward temper, unhappily induce the habit for ever.

Persons of a gloomy and melancholy cast, who are fond of living alone, are peculiarly disposed to harbour prejudice. Ruminating constantly in solitude, without ever being contradicted, they fall into singular ways of thinking, which, by frequently revolving in their own minds, they come to adopt with all the violence of prejudice.

The study and commerce of the world, the contradictions and collisions of ideas which are experienced in society, would have served to guard

them against these singularities; to inspire them with somewhat more flexibility, and to prevent that immoderate attachment to their own sentiments. It ought never to be forgotten, that one who lives always alone, lives frequently in very bad company.

Whoever reflects for a moment on the weakness of human understanding, how obnoxious it is to error and mistake, will be sensible of the extreme danger of *obstinate* prejudices. He will therefore distrust his own judgment, knowing that the weakest of his brethren may at times suggest the happiest ideas, and offer the most salutary counsels: that with less capacity one may still perceive truth in a particular instance where it has escaped a greater: in fine, that a candid attention ought to be paid to the opinions of every man who communicates them with decency and a good intention. Let us in this manner learn to hear, compare, and judge of sentiments opposite to our own, as if we had not taken a side ourselves. Then only shall we be able to weigh opposite arguments with exactness, and to decide reasonably on every question. Then shall our opinions be free from prejudice and whim; our constancy distinct from stubbornness; and our firmness void of obstinacy.

CANDIDUS.

HISTORY of the Princess DE CRAON.

ONE morning, as Leopold duke of Lorraine was hunting, he accidentally met a girl, about fifteen years of age, watching in a field a large drove of turkeys. The sun had not injured her complexion: she was fair as Venus; she had in her countenance the bloom of health, the sprightliness of youth, and the blush of innocence. Such an object was too striking to be past unnoticed by the duke; he made immediate enquiries after her,

and received information, that her birth was noble ; but that the poverty of her father was so great, that he was obliged to employ his own children in looking after his poultry, by the sale of which he procured great part of his subsistence.

This circumstance gave immediate hopes to the duke's desires. He invited the impoverished nobleman to court ; he loaded him with honours and preferments. His highness desired, or rather commanded him immediately to bring his family, and settle himself with them at Nancy. The royal orders were obeyed. Leopold was happy in the compliance of his mistress, who only insisted on an husband, to support the honour of her father's house. On such occasions, husbands are seldom difficult to be found. A young officer of high birth, the prince De Craon, was chosen for her consort ; he received her with all the ardour of love, and with an implicit obedience to his master's commands. His obedience made his fortune. The prince and princess De Craon shone with the utmost splendor in the court of Lorraine. She was agreeable to the highest point of excess. Less endowed with sense, than adorned with beauty, she was inconsiderate and profuse ; not absolutely without judgement, she was generous and good natured. Her thoughts (if she ever thought) were entirely employed on her own person. She bore seventeen children ; yet by incessant care of her health, and by the strictest attention to the preservation of her beauty, on which her whole power depended, she preserved the freshness of her complexion, and the fineness of her shape, not only during the duke of Lorraine's life, but to the day of her own death, many years afterwards. Though she had an absolute ascendant over the duke's mind, and could turn and dispose his resolutions as she pleased, she never made an ill use of her power : On the contrary, she delighted in doing beneficent acti-

ons, in obliging the nobility, in paying a profound duty to the duchess of Lorraine. Alas ! in one instance she wanted virtue ; in all others she possessed it in the greatest perfection.

Her husband was of the same disposition. Both were humane, liberal, easy, polite, and condescending ; so that, after the death of Leopold, when his successor exchanged Lorraine for Tuscany, in the year 1737, he appointed the prince De Craon sole regent of his Etrurian territories. Here the princess De Craon began a second reign of splendor. Accustomed to magnificence, and born to be near, though not to fill, a throne, her actions were such as became royal and imperial power : they were at the same time accompanied by so disinterested a generosity, and such an engaging sweetness, that she attracted the love of the Tuscans to the highest degree. She soothed the pride of the Florentine nobility, but never departed from her own exaltation, as the regent's wife. Her court was crowded by noble ladies, who felt no envy, though they beheld superiority. In her countenance appeared neither the marks of age, nor the least traces of haughtiness ; her friendships were not particular, but universal : she was in Tuscany, as in Lorraine, beloved and esteemed by the women, admired and revered by the men.

The excellent disposition of her husband was no less engaging. He was the soldier, and the courtier, but not the man of business : he wanted the talents essential to a minister of state. He was embarrassed and overburdened by his dignity. He could face dangers in the field, but could not withstand attacks in the cabinet : he knew how to command an army, but could not guide a common-wealth. He soon became conscious of his own defects, and hourly began to feel the want of an assistant. He recollected the abilities of a Monsieur de Richécourt, who was the son of a Lorraine ad-

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vocate, and who had also been bred to the law. He fixed upon this man for his co-adjutor; and in a letter to the emperor, in which he acknowledged his own incapacity, he earnestly intreated that his friend Richecourt might be sent to Florence, with full and adequate power to himself in the government of Tuscany, but without any particular denomination, or title.

The request was granted; and when the prince De Craon found himself indulged in it, he acquainted the princess, his wife, with what he had done. "You have ruined us then," exclaimed the princess with some emotion: I know Richecourt; I know his ambition; I know his art: While you were his superior, he was your friend; when he becomes your equal, he will be your enemy. Many months will not pass after his arrival, e'er we are little better than slaves."

Richecourt arrived, and the prediction of the princess was fulfilled. By a superiority of genius, and an address more adapted to manage, and turn the weighty and intricate wheels of government, the aspiring count Richecourt arose to the highest eminence of authority, in the same degree that the lost prince De Craon sunk into disregard and contempt.

Unable to support daily insults, the natural consequence of so abject a situation, the prince desired to be recalled, and be permitted to end his days in Lorraine. The emperor allowed him to return, and resolved to change the single regency into a triumvirate council of state.

The prince De Craon had contracted great debts in Tuscany. He had lived far beyond his income. Before he could quit the Florentine dominions, he was obliged to sell his plate, and the jewels of the princess his wife.

Old and poor, the melancholy pair returned to Lorraine. He died a few months after his arrival: she survived him but a few years.

Thus we see, that vice, though it

may reign triumphant for a time, always at the end meets with the punishment it deserves.

There are few sciences in life but what will confirm this remark.

Instances of FALSE HONOUR and PRIDE.

A Man who condemns servility, and cannot conduct himself through life with what the world terms a prudent reserve; but must open his mind and speak out at all times, is very liable to meet with inconveniencies, and to thwart his good fortune, and for my own part I have much to set down to that account.

I believe, Sir, none who know me think me a cynic, or that I would wantonly affront any one, yet I am so unfortunate as sometimes to wear the aspect of the former, and too frequently give room to suspect the latter, without the least intention. This arises, Sir, entirely from apprehension, and not from design, it being my wish to live in friendship with all people, but some have too many sore places about them, it is hardly possible to make a remark in their company without touching some one or other; and when that happens, as it often will in familiar discourse, they are apt to look upon it as intended, and thereupon to take offence.

A remarkable instance of this I well remember, though it is now upwards of six years since. At that time I paid my addresses to the daughter of a certain captain in the West India trade, and as I really loved her, it will not be thought I would willingly have offended her father. It happened, Sir, one day at dinner, when theatrical subjects were on the carpet, and the company were expressing their sentiments of particular characters, I took occasion to say, that Mr Murphy had drawn his *barber* in The Upholsterer truly characteristical,

and that the incomparable Woodward had with as true humour and judgement given it life. I had no sooner uttered it, than the Captain's countenance reddened with anger, and hastily putting down his knife and fork, he sternly asked me "if I thought so, for if I did, he would not give a fig for my taste." It was obvious to every one that my observation had been the cause of the Captain's violent and sudden agitation, but it was impossible for me to conceive why, and I was almost struck dumb with surprize when he took an opportunity in the evening to tell me, "I was no longer welcome at his house, and that he despised my rascally reflection." It was in vain I required an explanation, and I was constrained to depart quite ignorant of the real occasion of his pique.

Unable to secrete so extraordinary an occurrence, I chanced to mention it next morning to a friend, while (to borrow a phrase of the captain) "I was taking in my daily cargo of powder and pomatum." "I beg your pardon for making so free (intruded my hair-dresser with a smile) but I can disentangle the matter as easily as your hair. The Captain, Sir, was brought up a barber, and served his apprenticeship with my master." This anecdote effectually dispersed the mist, and my friend joined me in a laugh at the Captain's folly. Upon fathoming the subject a little deeper, we learned that the Captain had run away from his master before the expiration of his indentured time. All this, and perhaps much more, the Captain thought I knew, when I made the remark on the barber, tho' I assure you, Sir, these very interesting facts had not then reached my knowledge, nor had I the most distant reason to suspect any thing of the kind, as the Captain had often declared "no tradesman should marry his daughter."

It was not long after, that I lost a very handsome legacy, because, forget-

ting my friend had formerly kept a public house, I inadvertently said, in his hearing, that it was almost impossible for a publican to be what the world esteems a gentleman. Once I was so unhappy as to occasion Miss Betsey to faint away, only by declaring, that an envious woman was hardly fit to cry kitchen stuff about the streets; not knowing at the same time, that it was a tradition in her family, that her great grandmamma followed that occupation. And at another time, I narrowly escaped having my throat cut for telling a person with whom I had dined and drank pretty freely in a promiscuous company at Margate, though it was entirely out of a joke, and upon his praising it, that his laced waistcoat was very fine indeed, and fit for a fidler; little imagining when I spoke it, that I was actually pointing my remark directly in the face of a no less personage than a scraper of catgut.

I could add many more instances, but those I have already mentioned, will suffice to shew how wrongfully people may take offence. Nothing could be more foreign to my thoughts, than offending the persons, or any of them, to whom I have alluded in the course of this letter. What therefore was the cause, Sir, but that accursed spirit of pride which so much debases the human species? It is really shocking to see, how far that and false honour will lead us from reason and true dignity. I knew a young lady that actually fretted herself into a fever, because she was intended for a mantua-maker, and nothing could restore her to health but apprenticing her to a milliner. Yet, Sir, if there is any disgrace in either, is the construction of the jacket more disgraceful than the structure of the edifice, especially of the present enormous ones of the head? Peggy, the undertaker's daughter, looks upon her confidant with a secret contempt, because her father is a barber; but surely the shrouding a corpse, is not a whit more honourable

or agreeable than the shaving a man's chin.

Away then with distinctions, that are nothing more than the offsprings of wretched vanity and false notions. No man need, no sensible man will, be ashamed of his profession if an honest one. The greatest ornaments of human nature are, honest men and virtuous women and, if in business, it is quite indifferent to them through what occupation they pass this transient and troublesome life, to the more permanent and happy one, where, to use the words of a great poet,

"One unbounded spring will encircle all."

For the CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

An EASTERN ANECDOTE.

THE exercise of virtue is without question peculiarly meritorious under an absolute government, of which fear is the only principle. We are taught to think that the Orientals are all abject slaves: Many of them however have been known to maintain the rights of justice at the hazard of their lives, and to attest the truth at the bar of their haughty tyrants, even in the view of dungeons, racks, and gibbets.

A poor woman, an inhabitant of Zehra, a small town in the neighbourhood of Cordoua, was possessed of a piece of ground which lay contiguous to the gardens of the KALIF HAKKAM. This prince, wanting to enlarge his palace, caused it to be proposed to the woman to give up her possession. She however refused all the offers that were made to her, and would on no account be prevailed with to quit the patrimony of her fathers. The consequence was, that the Superintendent of the buildings seized by force, what was refused to intreaty. The woman, in great affliction at her loss, went to Cordoua to implore the

assistance of justice. BENBEHIR was at that time *Cadi* or *Judge* of the city and territory of *Cordoua*. The case was embarrassing; for although the law was explicit, yet it was not easy to make it be heard by a prince, who thought that by his rank he was superior to all law. *Benbehir* however mounted his ass, and took along with him a sack of an enormous size.

Thus equipped he appeared before HAKKAM, who at that time happened to be sitting in a summer-house which he had built on the ground that formerly belonged to the woman of Zehra. HAKKAM marvelled to see the *Cadi*, and still more to see him with such an enormous sack on his shoulders. *Benbehir*, after having prostrated himself at the feet of his prince, humbly asked leave to fill his sack with the soil of the place. The CALIF consented; when it was full, *Benbehir* begged that he would help him to put it upon the back of his ass. This request surprized the CALIF more than all the rest; he told the *Cadi* it was too heavy. "Prince," replied *Benbehir* with a noble intrepidity, "This sack which you find too heavy, contains however but a small part of that ground which you have unjustly taken from one of your subjects. How then will you be able at the day of the last judgement to bear all the weight of it together?"

HAKKAM, far from resenting this free expostulation of the *Cadi*, generously acknowledged his fault, and restored to the woman her ground, along with all the buildings he had raised upon it.

J. M. F.

Epistle to the LADIES on their HEAD DRESSES.

I Am too much your friend not to apprise you of some circumstances of more consequence to you in various respects than you seem to be aware of.

You may probably think the present mode of dressing your heads is a matter of the utmost indifference; that neither your health, your persons, nor your capacities are affected by it; but you are grievously mistaken.

You are the dupes of the dregs of mankind, your *friseurs*. Their avarice prompts them to use every artifice in their power to keep you slaves to the present mode. They reap enormous profits from every trifling addition to the magnitude of your heads.

This induces them to persuade some brazen demirep to extend the circumference of her head to a still more enormous degree; every pin has its price, pomatum, powder, cushions, all turn to account, and every thing helps the rascal who pretends to dress you, to rob you of your time, your money, your ease, and the incense of the worst part of our sex.

But your health is, in my opinion, of still more consequence. The vast additions to your own hair may have been tolerable during the late severe weather. Does the increasing load seem equally tolerable, as the warmer weather approaches? Will you be able to endure, night and day, during the approaching summer, so vast an incumbrance without suffering? It is impossible that you should have so little understanding.

Do you wish to know my opinion of the consequences? I will tell you: violent head-achs and fevers in the younger stages of life; apoplexies and palsies in the elder. The lesser evils will be, your hair destroyed, your features disfigured, and the traces of old age, before the time.

If the opinion of our sex is of any consequence to you, I can assure you it is not in your favour. They draw inferences from the magnitude of your heads, to the disadvantage of your delicacy.

They hate that you should make your persons so cheap to those male things who dress your heads, and con-

sider, with a mixture of pity and contempt, the weakness of those who can prostitute the graces which nature has spread round your heads, to such coarse, indelicate treatment and inspection. Study what becomes you, and leave it not to the choice of people who have no taste but for your money, and who fail not, when they are carousing at your expence, to ridicule and despise you.

Gradually reduce your heads, abate the additional parts; suffer no heated irons to touch your hair, they destroy it, and rob you of an invaluable treasure. I know the dangers to which you are thoughtlessly exposing yourselves, and cannot be silent on this occasion. If I have not the pen of a Steele or an Addison, I have as much feeling for your happiness and reputation as either, and when I can employ it in your service, I am happy.

CENSOR.

For the CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

The HISTORY of a Pair of SLIPPERS.

THERE lived at Bagdad an old and covetous merchant, whose name was *Abau Casem Tambauri*. Although immoderately rich, he always went clothed in rags: His turban, which was of coarse linen, was so dirty, that it was impossible to discover its original colour: But of all the parts of his dress, his Slippers were the most extraordinary, and deserved most the attention of the curious. The soles of them were armed with large and massy nails, and the upper covering was composed of numberless patches. The famous ship of Argos had not so many pieces in its composition, for during the space of ten years, which they had served as slippers, all the cobblers of Bagdad had employed all their art in keeping them together. Hence they were be-

come at length so heavy, as to be the subject of a proverb, and when a citizen of Bagdad wanted to express something that was remarkably lumpish and unwieldy, the slippers of Casem furnished always the term of comparison.

One day, while this trader was walking in the public market, it was proposed to him that he should make a purchase of a considerable quantity of chrystal. Having examined the quality of it, he found the bargain too profitable to be neglected. A few days after this transaction, having heard that an eminent perfumer had become bankrupt, and had no other resource for recovering himself, than to sell a great quantity of rose water, Casem availed himself of this poor man's misfortune, and bought the rose water at half its value.

These two negotiations put him in high spirits. Instead however of giving an entertainment, according to the custom of other Eastern merchants, when they have made any successful bargain, he chose rather to indulge himself by going to the public Bath, where he had not been of a long time. While he was undressing himself, one of his friends, or at least one whom he took for such, (for covetous persons seldom have real friends) begun to rally him upon his slippers, saying, that they made him the jest of the whole city, and advised him to purchase a pair of others. I have been long thinking of doing so, replied Casem, but these are not yet so bad that they may not serve me still for some time. During this conversation he undressed, and entered into the Bath. While he was washing, the Cadi of Bagdad came for the same purpose. Casem having come out before the Judge, put on his clothes, but could not find his slippers; a pair of new ones was put in their place. Persuaded that these were a present from his friend, who had been rallying him on his old

ones, he put them on, and went away happy in being prevented from laying out his money in purchasing a pair for himself.

When the *Cadi* was done bathing, the slaves employed in dressing him could find nought but a pair of beggarly slippers, in place of those he had just cast off. It was soon discovered, that those which were left were the same that belonged formerly to Casem. The officers of justice were immediately dispatched after the supposed thief, and brought him back with the stolen goods in his possession. The Judge, after making him restore the theft, committed him to prison. In order to escape the fangs of the law, Casem found it necessary to open his treasures; and as he was supposed to be as rich as he was covetous, they did not let him go upon cheap terms.

Returned home from prison, Casem in spite threw the slippers, which had given him so much trouble, into the Tigris which run under his window. A few days afterwards, some fishers, in hawling a net heavier than ordinary, found the slippers of Casem. The nails with which they were armed, had damaged the contexture of their net. The fishers, enraged at this misfortune, resolved to throw back the mischievous slippers into Casem's house through the window. Unhappily they did not aim so exactly as to avoid striking some flasks that were placed on the edge. The flasks were broken, and the precious rose water which they contained, was irrecoverably spilt. It is impossible to describe the vexation of Casem upon seeing so much disorder. "Curled slippers, said he, tearing his beard, you shall at least do me no more mischief! Saying this, he took a spade and dug a hole in his garden to bury them. One of his neighbours, who had long owed him a grudge, observed him raising the soil; without delay he ran to inform the governor,

that Casem had discovered a treasure in his garden: This was enough to kindle the avarice of the magistrate. In vain did Casem protest, that he had found no treasure; that he wanted only to bury his slippers: The Governor had reckoned on part of the money, and Casem was forced to pay a considerable sum to obtain his liberty. Enraged and mortified at his misfortunes, and wishing his slippers and his enemies in the same place, he thought at least he should get rid of them, by throwing them into an aqueduct at some distance from the city. Fortune, however, not yet weary of making him her sport, directed the slippers exactly to the mouth of the conduit, so that they intercepted the passage of water. The officers of police assemble to repair the damage. They find the slippers of Casem, and bring them to the Governor, declaring that he had done all this evil. The unfortunate merchant is again sent to prison, and condemned to pay a fine larger than any of the former; while the Governor, who pretended to do exact justice, restored to him his ill-fated slippers.

Casem, to escape any further misfortunes, resolved at length to burn them. As however they were still soaked with water, he placed them on the roof of his house to be dried by the sun. But fortune had not even yet laid aside her enmity, and the last stroke which she meditated was the cruelest of all. A neighbour's dog observed the slippers, and made a spring from the roof of his master's house to that of our unfortunate merchant. In the wantonness of his playful gambols, he took one of the slippers in his mouth, and let it fall to the street. The fatal slipper fell right on the head of a woman big with child, who was passing before the house. The surprize, and the violence of the stroke, produced a miscarriage. The husband prefers his

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complaint to the *Cadi*, and Casem is amerced in a fine proportioned to the misfortune of which he was the author. He goes home, and returning with both his slippers in his hands, "Here," says he to the Judge with a vehemence that made him smile, "Here are the fatal sources of all my misfortunes; these cursed slippers have at length reduced me to poverty. Be pleased to issue an edict, exculpating me from all the evils which I have no doubt they may yet produce." The *Cadi* could not refuse this request; and thus Casem learnt, at a great expence, how dangerous it is to wear the same slippers too long.

G:

The HISTORY of NEW ENGLAND.

(Continued from Vol. i. p. 363.)

THERE was no attempt to settle New England till the reign of King James I. who, by letters patent dated the 10th of April 1606, erected two companies, empowering them to send colonies to Virginia, as all the north-east coast of America was then called. One of those companies was called the Plymouth company, who for some time traded only with the natives of North America, or New Virginia, for furs, and fished upon the coast. About the year 1619, some dissenters of the independant persuasion, who were uneasy at being required to conform to the church of England, having purchased the Plymouth patent, and obtained another from King James to send colonies to North Virginia, now New England, embarked a hundred and fifty men on board a ship, which sailed from Plymouth the 6th of September, 1620, and arrived at Cape Cod, in New England, on the 9th of November following, where they built a town by the name of New Plymouth. The Indians were too much engaged in a war among themselves to give these strangers any

disturbance; and luckily for them, Massasoit, Prince of the Massachusetts nation, entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the English, by whose assistance he hoped to make a conquest of the Narraganset nation, with which he was then at war. He also consented to acknowledge the King of England for his sovereign, and made a cession of part of his country to the new planters: several other Princes followed his example. Ships arriving every day with planters and provisions, the colony soon became well established, when differences arising upon account of religion, had like to have been of very bad consequence. The independants, who were the most numerous, not allowing a toleration to any other sect or persuasion, several of the adventurers removed to other parts of the country, and others returned home, whereby the colony was so weakened, that if the Indians had not been engaged in a civil war, the English would infallibly have been driven out of the country. In the mean time, another set of adventurers purchased, in 1627, a grant off the Plymouth company of all that part of New England which lies between the rivers Merrimack and Charles, and to strengthen their title, procured a grant of it from King Charles in 1628. This new company fitted out six ships, with three hundred planters, furnished with live cattle and all manner of stores and provisions. In 1630 they built Boston on the Massachusetts Bay. The same year King Charles granted part of the county of Connecticut to the Earl of Warwick, which was afterwards purchased off that Earl by William Lord Viscount Say and Seale, Robert Lord Brook, Sir Nathaniel Rich, Charles Fiennes, John Pym, and John Hampden, Esquires, gentlemen at that time disaffected to the government, who designed that plantation as a place of refuge, in case they had not succeeded in their opposition to King Charles; and they

were once upon the point of transporting themselves thither with the chief of their party, being in doubt whether they should carry their point in the senate: even Cromwell, it is said, was once on board, in order to have transported himself to New England; and there appears to have been a proclamation published in 1627, prohibiting people to transport themselves without licence, whereby Cromwell, Sir Arthur Haselrig, Mr Hampden, and several more, were prevented going; but prevailing afterwards against the crown, they sold their interest in those plantations to others. Another set of adventurers planted New Hampshire, and others Providence and Rhode Island; the last being chiefly composed of quakers, driven out of the Massachusetts colony by the independants, who had long persecuted them, and even hanged some of them, for not conforming to their sect. Thus all the provinces of New England were planted and well peopled within the space of twenty years, reckoning from the arrival of the first colony at New Plymouth, during which time they were very little interrupted by the Indians; but the English colony of Connecticut beginning to erect fortresses, and extend their settlements to the westward, without leave of the natives, the Indians were alarmed, apprehending they should in time be dispossessed of their country, and enslaved by these foreigners. The Sachem Metacomet, therefore, to whom the English gave the name of Philip, the son of Massasoit, who first entered into alliance with the English, observing the danger his country was in, and that the English now no longer acted as allies, but tyrannized over his people, and had in a manner deprived him of his authority, dispatched messengers privately through all the tribes of the Indians, inviting them to take up arms in defence of their country, which they did, and succeeded in several engagements at first; but their

Prince, Philip, being killed by a musket-shot, the English at length prevailed. Great numbers of the Indians were massacred, and others were driven out of their country, and joined the French in Canada, who promising them protection, and frequently assisting them in their inroads upon the British settlements, it is not to be wondered at, that they continued so much attached to the French, while they had any footing in North-America.

(*To be Continued.*)

ON DANCING.

ONE of the wisest and greatest men this country ever produced was inclined to introduce dancing as an important article into the academic system of education. I mean Lord Clarendon, who was as sensible of its advantages, as *Monf. Fuillet* himself.

It is, however, universally allowed, that there are periods of life which should naturally renounce the pleasures of the dance. What a ridiculous extravagance would it appear in a grey-haired Alderman, should he describe a minuet, or supply in a cotillon the place of a polished active youth! The numberless distortions, which are sometimes forced into a wrinkled face by the *louvre*, seldom raise any degree of satisfaction in the spectator, oftener compassion, always an inclination to laughter. The amusement of dancing, as the dalliance of love, is equally denied the gravity of advanced years. A love song is as much expected as a jig, from a man of eighty. Infirmary sets each performance in a ridiculous light. Who could endure spectacles at a dance, especially if blindness proceeds from age, when to trace the figure of the dance requires the same irksome pains and poring distress with the small character of a Persian manuscript?

The quality too of the dancer is of prime importance. From a want of due attention to this, many hideous

misalliances are often fashioned, dignity becomes frolicksome, and office is disfigured by an unsuitable gaiety. Let us, therefore, suppose an instance, where the station of the dancer is strongly contrasted with the amusement itself. Were a Lord Chief Justice, with the most finished graces of person, to measure a cotillon at *Madam Cornelys's*, who would not feel for the dancer? who could separate the idea of magistracy from his present situation? Let us now drop supposition, and give an example of this strange contrast from an order of men, whose duties are the most abhorrent from the pleasures of a dance.

Ned Toupee is now turned of thirty; he had ever been admired for his walk in a minuet; indeed he shone in every branch of the art saltatorial. The applause which he gained so rooted his affections for dancing, that he pursued this favourite amusement as warmly after ordination as before. He is now fixt as curate in a genteel country parish; no private hop is without him, who, like the *Salii* at Rome, unites the holiness of worship with the merriment of the "fantastic toe." He attends each monthly assembly in the next market town. I have known Ned, when he has just buried a corpse, "in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye," post to a ball, where he has been hotly engaged in "merrily dance the quaker," while his clothes still retained the odours of a burial. His precepts have but little effect on his parishioners, who necessarily jumble together the notions of the priest and the dancer.

Two MEN of HONOUR Contrasted.

Mr Mounteney reading in his Library.---A Servant announces Lord Lovejoy.

Mr M. **A** Good morning to your Lordship! I am surprised to see you so early.

Lord L. And I am surprised to find

you reading with so much composure, immediately after the scenes of pleasure in which we were both engaged; especially after your singular behaviour.—I am come to ask you, Mounteney, why you interposed so warmly between my little girl and me last night: you did not, Charles, act with your usual friendship, by endeavouring to give Lucy an ill opinion of me.

Mr M. (*smiling*) Perhaps not, my Lord: but I certainly acted a friendly part with regard to the poor girl, who was, I soon perceived, not only young and pretty, but innocent also: and not having been at a masquerade before, or at any other public place, in such company, she was not, I thought, sufficiently guarded against the danger of her situation.

Lord L. And you wished to warn her against *me*, in order to get her for yourself.—The Kite and the Chickens—Charles.

Mr M. You wrong me greatly, my Lord, if you suppose me capable of forming a *dishonourable design* against a virtuous, amiable girl: far from harbouring such a design, if I thought myself in the least likely to be tempted by such a girl, I would get out of her way as fast as possible—or send her out of mine.

Lord L. (*laughing*) Ridiculous!

Mr M. You wish me, then, to have a design upon Lucy?

Lord L. Pshaw! No—because I have a design upon her myself:—but I must confess, I think you a formal fellow to make such a fuss about the seduction of any girl.

Mr M. If there is no harm in seducing young innocent girls, why, then, may not I try to draw in *Lucy* as well as another?

Lord L. Why, Sir, because she is my choice: it is dishonourable to attempt to undermine your friend.

Mr M. You are warm, my Lord, because we happen to differ a little in our ideas of things. In my opinion, now, you act in a more dishonourable

manner by endeavouring to delude this girl, than I should by endeavouring to take her from you.

Lord L. You take her from *me*! You shall take my life first.

Mr M. Well said—Murder too!—Upon my word, your Lordship's notions both of *Friendship* and *Honour* are carried as far as they can well go: but they will not make the smallest alteration in *my* sentiments; for since you have avowed your unwarrantable, your infamous designs upon this girl, committed to your care by her father, from his utter ignorance of your principles, I shall make it a *point of honour* to protect her.

Lord L. I find bullying will not do (*aside*)—Why now, really, Mounteney, 'tis confounded impertinent in you to spoil my sport thus, and especially when you cannot get any thing by it.—You are exactly like the dog in the manger.

Mr M. Not at all: I only interfere from a desire of preserving this girl's reputation, and the peace of her family, which you want to destroy for a momentary satisfaction, that would bring years of misery upon her, and the deepest distress upon the good old man her father, who fondly imagines that you must necessarily be a *good man*, because you are a *great one*: but how is he deceived!—The apparent generosity of your behaviour, and the brilliancy with which it is accompanied, are only calculated to blind the father's eyes, in order to corrupt the daughter's heart. Consider a little, my Lord, before you enter upon an action which must give two innocent persons much more pain than it can possibly give you pleasure: the idea of their subsequent distress must surely exclude all your pleasurable expectations upon this occasion, if you have the least spark of humanity in your bosom; and your dishonourable perseverance must lessen you extremely in the eyes of the most valuable per-

sons of both sexes.—Besides, there are already too many women, whose characters can receive no additional injury from your Lordship's connections with them. — Why should you wish to increase the number of the unhappy?

Lord L. This is excellent moralizing, Charles.—But would you *act* as you talk? Would you actually give up a fine girl, when she is just ready to run into your arms?

Mr M. I would, upon my honour; and you may believe me, my Lord, when I assure you, that I have never enjoyed a pleasure purchased at so high a rate as the seduction of innocence, or the misery of my fellow-creatures. I should think myself particularly to be condemned, were I to take any steps to blast the character of a woman whom I had promised to protect. You cannot conceive, my Lord—no man can be sensible of the extremity of wretchedness of every kind to which prostitutes are doomed. For the credit of humanity, therefore, and in pity to those unfortunate females, whose passions may be stronger than their reason, let us not enlarge the catalogue of the miserable delinquents. Let me particularly intreat your Lordship to spare *Lucy*, as I am certain that you will hereafter repent of having deprived her of that amiable simplicity of manners which is her greatest charm.

Lord L. You beg hard, Montenev; but if you are actually a disinterested pleader, and will make no attempts upon *Lucy* yourself—Why—let her go—yet some other of her sex must pay for this disappointment.

Mr M. Thankee, my Lord; having gained *one great point*, I will give you no more trouble at present: nor will I despair of making you, in future, every thing which I wish you to be.

An account of the Rise and Progress of the contest between GREAT BRITAIN and her COLONIES: Extracted from a Pamphlet entitled "Experience Preferable to Theory: an Answer to Dr PRICE's Observations, &c."

(Continued from our last, p. 45.)

THE stamp-act passed with little opposition. If we are to judge by the event, it may be said to have been impolitic. In the time of it, I feared the convulsions which it has caused. I knew how much government here had been weakened a little before that time; that mobs, riotous and tumultuous assemblies, were suppressed with difficulty; and that less riotous, but more criminal assemblies, triumphed over the law. I knew the same spirit had begun to shew itself in America. The agents of the plantation governments, however, made no great stir. If they had imagined the act would have met with such violent opposition, they would not have solicited, as they did, that their particular friends should be appointed to carry it into execution.

A new administration thought the repeal of the act necessary. Whether it could have been carried into execution, and the people brought to acquiesce, cannot now be determined. Considering that all America was in a flame, and that all the servants of the Crown in the plantations were destitute of any kind of protection, I then thought the repeal expedient and necessary. The declaratory law rather did hurt than good: It was treated with contempt. I do not think with Dr Price that, if no farther attempts had been made, the people would have recovered their former habits of subjection. Could the stamp-act have been repealed, merely upon the principle of expediency, as was the case with the cyder-act at the same time, all the bad consequences of the repeal might have been avoided. It

was the declaration of a great commoner, *that Parliament had no right to tax America, and that he was glad America had resisted*, which gave the death-wound to parliamentary authority there. The leaders in America seized it with eagerness. They praised and idolized him. They knew, indeed, that he had declared in favour of the authority of the Parliament in all cases of external taxation, and for enforcing all laws for that purpose; and if obedience was refused, that he would not suffer a horse nail to be made in the plantations. They appeared, however, to take no offence at it, but kept on the reserve, until they had a convenient opportunity to unmask; for they knew if there was reason to deny the authority in internal, there was just the same in external. It presently appeared in several of the governments, that the repeal of the stamp-act did not satisfy them. The leaders in New York and Massachusetts Bay influenced the assemblies to take exception to parliamentary authority in other cases besides internal taxation. A plan was laid in some of the assemblies for a general congress at New York. This was altogether unconstitutional; no commissions from the Crown, and no charters giving any authority to this purpose. Not long after the repeal, another change in administration took place. The new ministry saw, as Mr Grenville's had done, the reasonableness of requiring America to bear a proportion, at least, of the charge necessary for its defence. Whatever colour Dr Price may have, according to his own system, for the charge of despotism, I see none for that of avarice. An act passed for external, or port duties upon glass, paper, tea, &c. which seemed to consist with the principles of the great commoner, not disavowed by the Americans. This act, the Doctor says, "as was expected, revived all the former heats."

I do not believe that government had reason to expect a revival of the former heats; but it is certain they were revived. Combinations were formed in most of the governments, against importing the obnoxious articles, and greater tyranny was practised to compel all to join in the combinations, than the people in Turkey would have born. These disorders effected a repeal of all the articles, except tea. The ostensible reason was, that a duty on those articles was anti-commercial; but America knew the real reason. The duty upon tea was left, to shew that Parliament did not give up the right. After a year or two's struggle, it was paid in most of the governments. In New York and Pennsylvania, tea was smuggled with little or no risk, from Holland, and none was imported from England into those governments, therefore the people there gave themselves no more concern about the tea-act than about the declaratory-act: They felt no effect of either of them. Besides the acts for taxation, the leaders in America were making use of other means of stirring up the people, and inflaming their tempers, in order to accomplish their designs of independence. The disorders occasioned in America by the acts of trade, and the connivances at the breach of them, had given rise to an act of Parliament, to enable his Majesty to appoint commissioners of the customs to reside in America. I know complaints had been made of the great hardships the merchants in America were under, in being obliged to apply to the commissioners of the customs in England, on occasion of disputes with the custom-house officers, which the surveyors general had no authority to decide. I do not believe this American board had greater powers given to it, than the commissioners in England had before its institution. No other effect was felt, than that which it had upon

[*Continued from our Last, p. 53.*]

the illicit trade, which the vigilance of the commissioners in some measure discouraged. It was, therefore, given out, that the board was appointed merely to enforce the new duties; means were used to inflame the people, and the appointment was pronounced unconstitutional and oppressive.

The powers of courts of Admiralty to take cognizance of seizures, though made part of the constitution of every government for near a century past, were now also pronounced to be incompatible with the rights of an Englishman. To keep up troops in any government to assist the civil magistrate in the execution of the law, was keeping up a standing army, contrary to the bill of rights, unless the legislature of such government gave its consent to it.

The payment of salaries by the Crown to its servants, who derived their authority from the Crown, was declared to be another instance of invasion made upon the rights of the people.

It became every day more difficult to carry the laws of trade into execution, until at length the authority of the custom-house officers was in some governments openly defied; and in others those officers winked at every breach of law, from fear of their lives, in case they had made a seizure: In short, in all matters, which had respect to the authority of Parliament, government for four or five years together had been gradually losing its force; but this could not have been, if the leaders in the plantations had not been constantly encouraged by the opposition to government, and other partisans here. A constant correspondence was kept up for that purpose.

(*To be Continued.*)

SIR William Bagot related the origin of the Stafford address, declaring that he had seen the address from London to the electors of Great Britain, and as he was not willing that the gentlemen of the county should be seduced by it, he supported at the sessions an address, containing sentiments very different from the London address, only one person, whom the House well knew, [Mr Wooldridge] objecting to it.

Hon. Capt. Luttrell. When the last votes in favour of the address (which I considered to be destructive to the liberties of America) passed this House, I thought we might take leave of every ray of hope, that peace and good fellowship would again subsist between our colonies and this country; I, however, felt this consolation, that, uninfluenced by selfish views, or by the political interests of any man, or set of men whatsoever, I had discharged my duty agreeable to my conscience, and the best of my abilities; and as I could not prevent, I had only to lament the future progress of this unnatural war. But, Sir, in consequence of what fell from the noble Lord on the opposite bench, I hold it a duty incumbent on me, to offer to the House such intelligence as I have received from America, that I may not be comprehended among the number of those gentlemen the noble Lord supposes to be inclined to conceal from *him*, or *the public*, what they have reason to believe is the true and general sentiments of the Americans.

Sir, a noble Lord has communicated to us the private information *he* has received from a general officer at Boston; a right honourable member in my eye acknowledged the receipt of a letter from an ever-memorable colonel, the substance of which amounted to little more than this,

was the declaration of a great commoner, that *Parliament had no right to tax America, and that he was glad America had resisted*, which gave the death-wound to parliamentary authority there. The leaders in America seized it with eagerness. They praised and idolized him. They knew, indeed, that he had declared in favour of the authority of the Parliament in all cases of external taxation, and for enforcing all laws for that purpose; and if obedience was refused, that he would not suffer a horse nail to be made in the plantations. They appeared, however, to take no offence at it, but kept on the reserve, until they had a convenient opportunity to unmask; for they knew if there was reason to deny the authority in internal, there was just the same in external. It presently appeared in several of the governments, that the repeal of the stamp-act did not satisfy them. The leaders in New York and Massachusetts Bay influenced the assemblies to take exception to parliamentary authority in other cases besides internal taxation. A plan was laid in some of the assemblies for a general congress at New York. This was altogether unconstitutional; no commissions from the Crown, and no charters giving any authority to this purpose. Not long after the repeal, another change in administration took place. The new ministry saw, as Mr Grenville's had done, the reasonableness of requiring America to bear a proportion, at least, of the charge necessary for its defence. Whatever colour Dr Price may have, according to his own system, for the charge of despotism, I see none for that of avarice. An act passed for external, or port duties upon glass, paper, tea, &c. which seemed to consist with the principles of the great commoner, not disavowed by the Americans. This act, the Doctor says, "as was expressed, revived all the former heats."

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(To be Continued.)

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

[Continued from our Last, p. 53.]

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Sir, a noble Lord has communicated to us the private information *he* has received from a general officer at Boston; a right honourable member in my eye acknowledged the receipt of a letter from an ever-memorable colonel, the substance of which amounted to little more than *this*,

that he lamented *they* had been mistaken in their ideas of the provincial army. Sir, my information comes not from a military man, but from a friend of mine, whose family remains in this country, and who went to America for the recovery of his health. Sir, he is of a nation that will *hardly* be suspected of taking part in *this* rebellion; he is a man of good sense, sound judgment, quick discernment, some philosophy, and much candour; he is known to many members of this House, having been a candidate for a seat in Parliament. I value his information, because I believe it authentic; and that I may not be supposed to state it partially, as what he says of America is comprised in a few lines, I will, with leave of the House, read them. [*Here Capt. Luttrell read a letter from New York, dated the beginning of September, which affirms,* "That the people there aim not at independence, but are generally determined to die, rather than to submit to the arbitrary claim of taxation, though they are informed the French, their natural enemies, have offered assistance against them."]

Now Sir, if the information conveyed to America be true, France is the *foreign power* that has offered us assistance. What Sir, is likely to be the state of your army then? 30,000 British troops, perhaps one-half that number French, some thousands of your Canadian subjects and Irish Roman Catholic marines. Then, Sir, when America is conquered, and the flower of your army cut off, your *new* allies *will* be prepared to dispute the conquest with you. Is there a man, Sir, in this House, that doubts but *every* Roman Catholic of either army, or in that country, of any name, description, or situation, will *not* be ready *again* to assert the right of France to the colonies of America, in opposition to the Protestant army; or that they will not be supported by the northern Indians, who are bigots to the Ro-

man Catholic religion, and immediately under the influence of the Popish priests and Jesuits which abound in that country. Still, Sir, I am at a loss to tell, whether I should prefer an alliance with France or Russia. It is time we should look to the enterprising genius rising in that empire; to a people eager in the pursuit of fresh possessions, in climes less inhospitable than those they now inhabit, already become (thanks to Great Britain for it) the first maritime power in the north, the third great maritime power in the world, extending her manufactures and commerce.

I fear the balance of trade is already against us; but it must inevitably be so soon; and then you will send your specie to Russia, to purchase the vast quantity of hemp, turpentine, tar, and other naval stores, necessary to supply the present great naval establishments. Sir, should Russia insist upon sending *these* naval stores to *your* arsenals in America in *her* own bottoms, dare you refuse it? What may be matter of necessity now, was ignorance, or something worse, ten years ago. Sir, it was for these reasons, I requested the honourable member who moved the address, would adopt the motion, "previously to enquire into the real state of Great Britain and her American colonies;" that upon mature consideration we might present a dutiful and loyal address to his Majesty, full as respectful to the King as the present: but perhaps less conclusive upon Parliament. Sir, those that thought they pledged themselves to nothing, did well to give it their assent. I, conscious I knew but little, and believing I pledged myself to every thing, hope I did as well to vote against it; for I considered it to imply a thorough knowledge of both countries, whereas it appears, by the language of administration, that they are totally ignorant of the real state of either. One noble Lord tells us, we cannot raise an army of

Britons sufficient to subdue the present rebellion in America; but must call in the aid of foreign troops, which we must purchase with our wealth, in like manner with any other commodity. Some gentlemen of great abilities and equal authority, hold the direct contrary doctrines, calling up to our resolution the numerous army of British troops supplied in the late war. From some of these benches we learn, that great part of America is still in our possession; from others, that we have not a foot of it. One minute it is asserted, the Americans are still ready to submit; the next, that they unite the men with their measures, and execrate both. Some say they contend only for taxation; others for independence: With a variety of different accounts, as to the numbers, situation, and opposition of the provincial army. And the most material question of the whole still remains undecided, whether this country (England I mean) is, or is not, desirous of pursuing coercive measures against the Americans? Sir, his Majesty can certainly do no wrong; but are his ministers therefore above reprehension? And if the King has been deceived by their misrepresentations, is it not more dutiful and loyal, humbly to point them out, than to let the people ascribe a share of blame to him, while they take shelter under the sacred name of Majesty. *The King* wishes for peace and reconciliation with America, and I believe the noble Lord opposite, and a part of his associates, do so too, as well as the generality of the people of England; and that these bloody thirsty measures can *only* be pleasing to such slaves to a part of government, who the very last year told us, they shuddered at the plan of operations, and would not support them, because they thought them cruel: yet now they can adopt them, because they are ten times more so; and to a set of unprincipled, arbitrary, and avaricious men, who I wish

to God were transferred to a government like New Zealand (where they devour their fellow creatures) from that of a civilized nation.

Hon. Mr Fox observed, it had been said that the addresses would cause ill blood here; but that he would add something more, they would cause much ill blood in America. The address from the Devonshire militia he reprobated as one of the most unconstitutional acts that ever had fallen within his knowledge. After which he declared he did not think so meanly of the understandings of the present ministry, as to suppose they would leave this country without an army of some kind; that he approved of a militia as a *succedaneum* to an army, but that by the present bill they were evidently to serve as a part of the army itself. He then entered into a definition of the original meaning and intention of the English militia, and laid it down as a doctrine, that formerly a militia-man was merely armed and disciplined, that he might, when danger was at his door and pressed upon him, defend himself. He said he should certainly be against the introduction of foreign troops, and he was also against a standing army; that the purpose of the present bill was, to create a standing army, and to encrease the power of the crown; that he saw no difference between a standing army of regulars, and a standing army of militia, whom the King could call out when he pleased; for that in this country, and every other extensive dominion, there would always, in some part or other, be a riot, which the minister might call a rebellion. There might be a disturbance among the negroes in Jamaica, in Bengal, or any other distant place, which might serve as a pretext for embodying the militia. That many gentlemen would frequently be embarrassed who served in it, by being put upon disagreeable duty; and that at present, if he was a militia

officer, he would resign. He concluded with declaring, that administration were taking advantage of the present situation of affairs, to put the people under martial law, and to add that law to the prerogative. That all the late American acts tended to encrease the power of the crown, and to demolish the rights of the people; and that as the present bill evidently would do so, he should oppose it.

Lord *North* observed, that altho' there were so many different opinions held, and so many different objections thrown out in the present debate, that it was impossible for him to reply to all of them, yet he thought it incumbent on him to speak to two matters which had been urged by the gentlemen in opposition: One was, the charge made against him respecting the Oxford address; and the other, the idea which had been alledged to prevail with administration of introducing foreign troops into this kingdom; with regard to the latter, he declared there was no such idea entertained, and he appealed to the bill before the House as a confirmation of what he said; for that it was obvious, if ministry had such an intention they never would have introduced the bill, but moved for the introduction of foreign troops, on the plea of the insufficiency of the present militia act. He declared he was himself averse to the employment of foreign troops, but that where a great constitutional point was to be carried, and which could not be carried without them, he saw no objection to their being made use of; he thought they might be applied to as a resource, though it would be impolitic to use them in the first instance: that as we had more money than men, it was a natural and a justifiable resource in cases of necessity; but that at present administration meant to leave the defence of this country to the gentlemen of it, which was surely the measure most likely to prove agreeable to

every Englishman; and that so far was he from wishing to embarrass any gentleman in the militia, that he had no objection to the insertion of a clause, giving them power to resign if they disliked the service. His Lordship treated what had fallen from Mr Fox, respecting the dangerous use that might be made, at any future period, of the power granted by this act, as a chimera, never likely to be realized; observing upon the hazard a minister would run in making a riot in the Indies, or a disturbance in any distant quarter of the King's dominions, a pretext for calling out the militia of England; and adding, that if any minister should be so hardy, he sincerely hoped he would be impeached at the bar of the House of Lords. With regard to the Oxford address, his Lordship declared, that it came to him as a part of the university, as one of the firm of it; in fact, it was sent as a compliment to their chancellor; that he did not alter the language; that he both then and now thought it contained such sentiments as were proper to come from the university; that it did not encourage the plunging this country into a civil war; that it only expressed a disgust at rebellion, and teemed with professions of loyalty which were an honour to those from whom it came; and that therefore he did not prevent it from being presented; but he solemnly protested that he saw no other address in its way to the throne, and he defied the gentlemen on the other side of the House, after the most exact enquiry, to prove that administration interfered in procuring any.

Lord John Cavendish made a short reply; after which the House divided upon the question. For reading the bill 259; against it 50.

Bill committed.

(To be Continued.)

P O E T R Y.

ELFRIDA and Sir JAMES of PERTH.

WHERE Scone displays its moss-crown'd
tow'rs

That rise in solemn pride;
Where Tay in many a winding maze,
Conducts his limpid tide,

There liv'd a valiant hardy knight,
A knight of mickle fame,
The bravest of the northern chiefs,
Sir JAMES of Perth his name.

Scarce twenty years had pour'd their bloom
Upon his youthful face;
His person was full meet to view,
Adorn'd with ev'ry grace.

When'er he led his dauntless clan
Some rebel to confound, (ranks
His glitt'ring blade mow'd down whole
And dealt destruction round.

Each valiant chief, and wealthy laird,
To gain his friendship strove;
Each tyrant trembled at his name,
Except that tyrant Love.

For long he woo'd a tender lass,
ELFRIDA of the vale,
An equal flame the lass betray'd,
And heard his am'rous tale.

A piercing glance her eyes did shoot,
And ev'ry heart engross;
Full many a lover hopeless sigh'd,
And eke Sir JAMES of Ross.

His mind by fardid av'rice rul'd,
No virtue e'er confess'd,
Whilst ev'ry vice that blackens man
Reign'd lawless in his breast.

Oft did Sir John his passion urge,
But fix'd the maid remain'd,
For Perth she kept her maiden vow,
And plighted troth maintain'd.

Fix'd with disdain his bosom glow'd,
His eyes with choler bright
Darted revenge; his soul employ'd
To slay the rival knight.

ELFRIDA's page, by money lur'd,
Her secrets to unfold,
In haste repair'd to JOHN of Ross,
And joyful tidings told,

"That young ELFRIDA, longing maid,
Appoints to meet her love,
When night begins to hold her sway,
And splendid stars to rove.

Where yonder tuft of fir-trees rise,
And lord it in the air,
Sir JAMES of Perth, with many a vow,
Expects his blooming fair."

"And will they meet (then Ross abrupt)
This meeting is their last;
If by my sword Perth doth not bleed,
May Heav'n my body blast."

Ten of his hardy clan he chose,
Then plac'd them in the shade;
And he himself, with purpose vile,
In secret ambush laid.

'Twas night; each whisp'ring breeze was
hush'd,
The moon in argent robe,
Diffusing glory on her throne,
Illum'd the glowing globe.

Around the vast ethereal lamp,
Unnumber'd lustres shine,
The planets, tides of glory blaz'd,
And stamp'd the hand divine;

When lo! the wish'd-for swain advanc'd,
Elate with joy his mind,
His soul in tender thoughts dissolv'd,
And all to love resign'd.

Impatient of delay, Sir JOHN
Rush'd forward from the shade;
"Yield to our arms, thou dog of Perth,
Renounce the peerless maid."

Swift from the sheath out flew the sword,
That glitter'd at his side,
"Perdition seize me if I do,"
The knight of Perth reply'd.

"I know thy voice, Sir JOHN of Ross,
And you my wond'rous might,
When in the van at Flodden-field,
I dar'd the bleeding fight.

Now hand to hand let's here engage,
My single arm to thine,
Or I shall own thy hardy force,
Or thou shalt bow to mine.

Think not ELFRIDA I'll resign,
Or tamely yield the prize,
Vanish the thought; for while I breathe
I'll live but in her eyes."

Struck with his speech the knight of Ross
His temper'd faulchion drew,
To aid their laird against the youth,
Sprung forth his servile crew.

84 THE CONSTITUTIONAL

But valiant Perth, by rage inspir'd,
His blows with fury dealt,
Till three, the bravest of his foes,
The deadly weapon felt.

Two more unlucky gallant wights,
With crimson dyed his sword;
But still he scorn'd ignoble blood,
And thirsted for their lord.

Whilst valour dancing on his blade
United force defy'd;
Behind him vilely stepp'd Sir JOHN,
And pierc'd him in the side.

Fir'd with the base unmanly deed,
Though rack'd with deadly pain,
The youth attack'd the chief of Rofs,
And stretch'd him on the plain.

The purple gore rush'd out apace,
And Rofs extended fell;
His men, by favour of the night,
Escap'd the hostile steel.

The victor faint with loss of blood,
His knees no more sustain;
He dimly eyes the varied light,
Then sinks upon the plain.

Now arm'd with smiles ELFRIDA pants
To meet her inmost soul,
Her passions, and her tender flames
With rapid fury roll.

The scene of death at length she reach'd,
And trembled at the view,
She shudder'd at the streams of blood,
And pale with horror grew.

Too soon she kenn'd the dismal news,
Too soon perceiv'd the fray;
Her soul with inward horror bled,
And all dissolv'd away.

Each lifeless corps she duly scann'd,
At each she sorely sigh'd;
At last she saw Sir JAMES of Perth,
And Rofs adorn'd his side.

"One parting look, ere veil'd in clouds
You fill the arms of death,
Your lov'd, once lov'd ELFRIDA calls,
Regard her suppliant breath."

The well-known voice awak'd the chief,
Just wing'd for endless night;
The sound he heard with dawning glee,
And breath'd with new delight.

He op'd his eyes, which faintly shone,
And sigh'd he could no more,
Whilst fair ELFRIDA beat her breast,
And plaited garments tore.

Her dismal plaints, from woods and caves,
And hills and rocks rebound,
Whilst Perth, the lost-lamented Perth,
All nature's works resound.

Baring her bosom, white as snow,
Elysium heav'd confest, (gore,
Then snatch'd his sword, yet warm with
And plung'd it in her breast.

"And is it thus, (with many a tear,
Exclaim'd the fair divine,
Not Death shall tear thee from my arms,
Sir JAMES I will be thine."

Thus fell ELFRIDA, fairest flow'r
That nature e'er brought forth;
Thus fell the Wallace of the age,
The brave Sir JAMES of Perth.

A SONNET.

Written at a favourite Retirement.

HAIL to thee, stranger, who, with pa-
tient tread, (way,
Thro life's low vale can't take thy quiet
Nor in pursuit of each rare bawble stray
That swims in airy radiance round thine
head;

Hail to thee, stranger, may'st thou ne'er be
led
By spell of pride, or pleasure's syren lay,
In troublous scenes to wear thy little day;
Oh rather 'house thee in some humble shed!

The lowly vale and humble shed shall save
Thine ear from folly's barbarous disson-
nance, (woe;
Thine eye from sights of wickedness and

Whilst round the Heights of Life the wild
winds rave, (glance,
The thunder bellows, and the lightnings
Soft skies and gentle gales are found Below.

DRYDEN'S Description of a MILITIA.

THE country rings around with loud a-
larms,
And raw in fields the rude Militia swarms;
Mouths without hands maintained at vast
expence,
In Peace a charge, in War a weak defence:
Stout once a month they march, a blust'ring
Band,
And ever, but in times of need, at hand;
This was the morn, when issuing on the
Guard,
Drawn up in rank and file they stood prepar'd
Of seeming arms to make a short essay,
Then hasten to be drunk, the business of the day.

H I S T O R Y.

JULY 6.—13.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN UNITED COLONIES.

In Congress, May 15. 1776.

“**W**HEREAS, his Britanic Majesty in conjunction with the lords and commons of Great Britain, has, by a late act of parliament, excluded the inhabitants of these united colonies from the protection of his crown: And whereas no answer whatever to the humble petition of the colonies for redress of grievances and reconciliation with Great Britain, has been, or is likely to be given; but the whole force of that kingdom, aided by foreign mercenaries, is to be exerted for the destruction of the good people of these colonies: And whereas, it appears absolutely irreconcilable to reason and good conscience, for the people of these colonies to take the oaths and affirmations necessary for the support of any government under the crown of Great Britain; and it is necessary that the exercise of every kind of authority under the said crown shall be totally suppressed, and all the powers of government exerted under the authority of the people of these colonies, for the preservation of internal peace, virtue, and good order, as well as for defence of ourselves, liberties, and properties, against the hostile invasions, and cruel depredations of our enemies:

“Therefore resolved, That it be recommended to the respective assemblies and conventions of the united colonies, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs has been hitherto established, to adopt such government as shall, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in par-

ticular, and America in general. By order of the congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.”

The following is the substance of the instructions sent to the representatives of the town of Boston.

Gentlemen, Philadelphia, May 30.

“At a time, when, in all probability, the whole united colonies are upon the verge of a glorious revolution, and when, consequently, the most important questions that were ever agitated before the representative body of this colony, touching its internal police, will demand your attention; your constituents think it necessary to instruct you in several matters what part to act, that the path of your duty may be plain before you.

“We have seen the humble petitions of these colonies to the King of Great Britain repeatedly rejected with disdain. For the prayer of peace, the sword is tendered; for liberty, chains; and for safety, death. The instruments of hostile oppressions are licensed to rob us of our property, to burn our houses, and to spill our blood. Every barbarous nation, who could be influenced, have been invited to assist in prosecuting these purposes.

“We have seen the people of Great Britain so lost to every sense of virtue and honour, as to pass over the most pathetic and earnest appeals to their justice with an unfeeling indifference. The hopes we placed on their exertions have long since failed. In short, we are convinced, that it is the fixed and settled determination of the ministry and parliament of that island to conquer and subject the colonies, and that the people there have no disposition to oppose them. A reconciliation with them appears to us to be as dangerous as it is absurd. A spirit of resentment, once raised, it is not easy to appease; The recollection of past injuries will perpetually keep alive the flame of jealousy, which

will stimulate to new impositions on the one side, and consequently resistance on the other; and the whole body politic will be continually subject to civil commotions.

"We therefore think it absolutely impracticable for these colonies to be ever again subject to, or dependant upon Great Britain, without endangering the very existence of the state: placing, however, unbounded confidence in the supreme council of the congress, we are determined to wait, most patiently to wait, till their wisdom shall dictate the necessity of making a declaration of independence. Nor should we have ventured to express our sentiments upon the subject, but from the presumption, that the congress would chuse to feel themselves supported by the people of each colony, before they adopt a resolution so interesting to the whole. The inhabitants of this town, therefore, unanimously instruct and direct you, that at the approaching session of the general assembly you use your endeavours that the delegates of this colony, at the congress, be advised, that in case the congress shall think it necessary, for the safety of the united colonies, to declare them independant of Great Britain, the inhabitants of this colony, with their lives, and the remnant of their fortunes, will most cheerfully support them in their measures."

From the NEW ENGLAND CHRONICLE.

Providence, May 11. The General Assembly in their late Session, passed an act, entitled an act for repealing an act for the more effectual securing to his Majesty the allegiance of his subjects in this his colony and dominion of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and altering the form of commissions of all writs and processes in the Courts, and of the oaths prescribed by Law.

Boston, May 28. Several persons, by virtue of an Order of the Congress, have, by the General Committee of

this city and county, been committed to prison, for refusing to deliver up on oath, to the Order of the Committee, all their arms, ammunition, and accoutrements which were demanded of them, after they had refused to sign an association prescribed by the Congress, to defend by arms these United Colonies against the hostile attempts of the British fleets and armies.

"Friday last information was given to our Congress that some men on Long-Island were counterfeiting the Continental money, also Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York currency, a party of Minute-Men were ordered out the same day in search of them, they were all taken with what cash they had struck off, their presses, tools, &c.: they were yesterday brought to town, and committed to goal.

"Almost every able-bodied inhabitant of this place having voluntarily engaged to work two days a-week for six weeks on the fortifications, those at Fort-Hill, Noddle-Island, Dorchester-Point, and at the Castle, are nearly completed."

Watertown, May 27. Monday last the freeholders and other inhabitants of this town being duly warned, and assembled at the House, the question was put, "Whether, that if the Hon. Congress should, for the safety of the Colonies, declare themselves independent of the kingdom of Great Britain, they, the said inhabitants, will solemnly engage, with their lives and fortunes, to support them in the measures."

Thursday last twenty-four Indians, the Chiefs of several Indian Nations, arrived here from Albany; we hear they are to set out for Philadelphia in a few days, in order to wait on the Hon. the Continental Congress.

The following ships have been taken by the Provincials in Boston harbour, in fight of the men of war, viz. The Brigantine, Jane, James Fulton Master, from Corke, laden with coals,

andles and provisions.—The Brig William, Rd. Pine Master, from St Michael's, with wine and fruits.—The ship Hope, Capt. Lamfdale from England, last from Corke, having on board 1500 barrels of gun-powder, all copper-hooped, 1000 carbines with bayonets, scabbards, and steel hammers, 1000 carbine cartouch boxes and rings, with sundry travelling carriages for heavy cannon, &c. a vast variety of tools, implements, and necessities of iron ware for the Army and Artillery.—She is estimated to be worth near 50,000l. sterling. This ship had six carriage-guns and twenty men, and was taken by Capt. Muggford's vessel of inferior force without firing a gun. The Enemy on board the men of war, being intolerably vexed to see her taken, armed several boats, and in the night boarding Capt. Muggford's vessel, he in his defence was killed.—He was interred at Marblehead with suitable military honours by a detachment of the 14th Regiment.

A letter received from an officer at Quebec, says, we shall want no foreign troops here, the Canadians being very hearty in the cause, well attached to his Majesty, and they seem very desirous to shew their zeal, by offering hundreds at a time to join our forces. The rebels are all leaving Canada as fast as possible, being fully convinced our forces with the assistance of the Canadians are able to beat them.

Advice is received, that though a small majority of the congress had declared for independency, many members were strongly against that measure, and that in consequence of it, the continent was in the utmost confusion, and thousands of people in different colonies, were very anxious to take up arms in defence of the mother country, and their own property, and impatiently waited a sufficient force to protect them from the insults of the rebels.

It was a little premature in the Continental Congress to issue their resolve at Philadelphia, dated May 15. declaring themselves an independent people, (see page 85 of this day's Miscellany,) as on the 20th they received an express from Montreal, with an account of their forces having totally dispersed themselves on the arrival of two or three English frigates at Quebec. The resolve for independency was however published, so could not be recalled. It is to be observed, that the resolve was carried by a small majority, and signed by John Hancock, Esq; one of the Bostonian delegates, whose principles, as well as those of his constituents, are well known. Some think it extraordinary that he should sign it himself, the other resolves of that body having been generally signed by their Secretary, Mr Charles Thomson; but he perhaps not liking the complexion of the resolve, was taken ill, and left the President to sign it himself.

In the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of South Carolina, April 6.

Ordered that the following resolutions be forthwith printed and made public.—By order of the House.

PETER TIMOTHY Cl. G. A.

Whereas the Hon. the Continental Congress hath resolved, That in the present situation of affairs, it will be very dangerous to the liberties and welfare of America, if any colony should separately petition the King or either House of Parliament: And whereas no step should be left unessayed to promote the general welfare: And whereas the sending Commissioners from Great Britain to treat with the different colonies is dangerous to the stability of the liberties of America: Therefore,

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this House, that no measures should be left unessayed to establish the liberties of America, and to place them as far as may be out of the reach of

fraudulent schemes to subvert them by negotiation; and that this colony should not enter into any treaty or correspondence with the Court of Great Britain, or with any person or persons under that authority, but through the medium of the Continental Congress.

Resolved also, That it is the opinion of this House, that if any person or persons sent from Great Britain to treat with the several colonies, shall arrive in this colony by water, such person or persons, and their retinue or company, should not, upon any pretence, be allowed to land or remain longer in the colony than forty-eight hours, wind and weather permitting; or while so remaining, to hold any communication with any person in this colony, but through his Excellency the President; and if any such persons shall arrive by land, they should be forthwith carefully escorted out of the colony, and not be permitted to hold any intercourse with persons not for that purpose authorized by the President, and that for the mere purpose of accommodation.

Extract of a letter from Boston, brought by the Syrena, Capt. Furze, who left that place, June 3. 1776.

"Since my last, when the King's troops left us, nothing very material has happened. The Provincials, from their first coming into this town, have been very busy in fortifying the hills, and throwing up works on every place that commands the harbour, expecting, I suppose, another visit from the King's troops; and several vessels are fitting out here as privateers, from 16 to 28 guns. They endeavour to ensnare the seamen of all the prizes they take, by fair words and fine promises. Four of Capt. Furze's men have entered on board one of them.

"Yesterday an American vessel, which had been taken by a King's frigate and had a Midshipman and hands put on board to carry her to

Halifax, was, by the Pilot they took in, brought into this harbour and secured, and now lies safe, and the officers and men were made prisoners. A fifty gun ship and two frigates lie here, to prevent any British vessels falling into the hands of the Provincials, from their not knowing of the evacuation; but two have been already taken in this harbour notwithstanding, in spite of all the endeavours to prevent it.

"We hear General Lee is gone to Canada; eight battalions of the Pennsylvania troops marched for that place some time since; and seven regiments were to go thither from New York, the Congress being very solicitous to preserve the Province, as it will cut out work enough for the King's troops during the summer, and thereby save the other colonies. The head quarters of the Provincials, by the last advices from thence, were near the river Sorel, the report, therefore, of General Lee's having been made prisoner, proves only fiction.

"General Washington is gone from hence to New York, expecting work will be cut out for him at that place very shortly: The garrison there has been greatly augmented, not only from this, but also the rest of the Colonies, and we are told that they have not less than 18,000 men under arms.

"The General Congress have taken off the restrictions laid on the prices of goods, and declared the trade open to every nation, except Great Britain and its dominions."

A letter from Boston, May 29. says, "By the assiduousness of the inhabitants, and some Prussians engineers, the fortifications of that place will in a few days be rendered so strong as to be able to defend Boston from the attacks of her enemies, if ever so numerous or powerful. Several transports from England have been lately taken near this place by our privateers."

*From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.
Philadelphia, May 29.*

Yesterday arrived here twenty-five Indian Chiefs from different tribes: they are come to wait on the Honourable the Continental Congress.

Philadelphia, June 1. This day arrived here, several young gentlemen, volunteers, and about 500 riflemen, from Pennsylvania; they are going to his Excellency General Washington's camp at Cambridge.

"Five gentlemen of eminence, are sent by the Congress to the Courts of Berlin, Madrid, Versailles, Petersburg, and to the States of Holland, to negotiate some business of importance; and where, we are informed, they will, for the present, reside; this place has lately been visited by many foreigners several of whom are gone to New-York.

"Between 27 and 28,000 provincials, and two tribes of Indians, are now at New-York. A very brisk trade is now carrying on with the French, Spaniards, Dutch, Portuguese, and other nations. Three ships, from 60 to 70 guns each, were purchased from foreign powers, and four frigates, under the command of Admiral Green, (lately made an Admiral by the Congress) which are now fitting out in our sea ports with the greatest alacrity, will in a few days, put to sea. Four old French Indiamen have been lately purchased for our service; they are intended to mount from 40 to 50 guns each, and are daily expected to arrive at some port on this continent."

"This day arrived here a large Dutch Flyboat, from Curacoa; she is laden with arms and ammunition."

"Yesterday evening arrived at this place several Indians from the Back Settlements; more are daily expected. They will in a few days proceed to the camp at Cambridge."

Philadelphia, June 2. "Yesterday arrived in this port the Cromwell privateer, of 20 guns, with his Majesty's sloop of war the Lynx, in

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tow, which she took within a few leagues of Antigua, after an engagement of 40 minutes." But no mention is made what ship brought this latter intelligence.

The following is the purport of some further intelligence received by Capt. Furse, who left Boston the 1st of June, 1776, and arrived at Bristol after a passage of thirty days:—The town and harbour of Boston are now compleatly fortified, and they have in garrison 1600 Continental troops, well armed and disciplined, as are also a great number of minute-men in the country, who are ready to march at an hour's notice, and can be collected in a short space of time, proper alarm signals being fixed for that purpose. After garriloning of Boston, the rest of the army marched in divisions for New York.

Extract of letter from Boston, May 30.

"Yesterday morning a French man of war, and three frigates, cast anchor in this harbour. Several of the officers are now on shore at this place, who say they are going to Cape Francois, and shall put to sea again in a few days. The reason of their putting in here is, they were in want of water."

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated May 31.

"Wednesday arrived in this harbour, the Earl of Warwick, a brigantine of 16 guns, in the service of government, in a most shattered condition, having met with, off Philadelphia, the Camden, an American privateer, of 14 guns, when an action commenced, which was disputed with determined obstinacy on both sides for near three hours; however an accident happening on board the brigantine by some powder blowing up, which killed and wounded upwards of thirty people, she was obliged to strike."

Extract of a letter from Boston, June 1.

"It is surprizing how the people of this town, who resided here when

the King's troops kept possession of it, and appeared to be such loyal subjects, now voluntarily labour on the fortifications making on the hills to defend the harbour; but if they were again to change masters, they would doubtless change sentiments for the time.

"We had a vessel here last week from the southward, which says, that before she sailed they had advice, that six transports with troops from England, were arrived at Cape Fear, in North Carolina, but that the people of that colony had been preparing for their reception for some time past.

"Immense sums have been made in trade at Philadelphia, during the present troubles; those who have gone hand in hand with the Congress, have reaped the fruits of their duplicity, for every advantage has been given them not only in importation, but exportation, and the consumption also for the several Continental armies. I should like to have been at Philadelphia, to have shared the great profits they have enjoyed, could they have been gained by any honest means; but I can assure you, that every other town in America, except that, is ruined by the present contest, and that thrives as much as they have been losers."

A letter from on board the *Argo* transport at Halifax, dated June 4. says, "The sloops of war are bringing in prizes here every day. Two companies of the Provincials, each consisting of 70 men, are arrived from New York, and have offered themselves to Gen. Howe, to serve in his Majesty's army; they say, as soon as the army lands in that province, that 5000 will join them."

The *Alfred*, *Columbus*, and a brig, part of Commodore Hopkins's fleet, arrived from New-London at Newport, the 29th of April. Both those harbours are now fortified. At Philadelphia a vast supply of arms, ammunition, and stores of every kind, have been received lately.

On the 18th of April a ship was stopt in Virginia with Scotch emigrants on board, who were apprehended, and a considerable amount in specie taken from them. Several of the same country are committed to prison for corresponding with Lord Dunmore, and were to be tried at Williamsburgh.

Extract of a letter from an officer in Lord John Murray's regiment, to his friend in Edinburgh, dated Halifax, June 8.

"Yesterday we arrived here, after a passage of forty days, so agreeable, that, in my life, never so much time passed so short. I now have a noble view before me, no less than three hundred sail, men of war, transports, victualling ships, &c. under the command of Admiral Shulldham. Lord Howe, who is to command the whole fleet, is not yet arrived, but is daily expected. In the mean time, the fleet here is under sailing orders; where, we do not know; but we have reason to believe New York is the place of our destination. You would have heard, before we did, of the British troops having evacuated Boston; from which place they were not drove by the enemy, but necessitated to leave it for want of provisions, Halifax being safer for victualling ships to come into, as all the creeks and little harbours of New England are full of privateers, and having even frigates who pick up our ships, if they are at any distance from the convoy. It was on the 29. of April we left Greenock, thirty-three sail in company, consisting of two battalions of the 71st and our regiment, convoyed by the *Flora* frigate. In a few days we parted with her, and the whole fleet, in a gale of wind, off the coast of Ireland. We made the best of our way for Boston; and in a fortnight, fell in with five of our transports in latitude 50, or near the Banks of Newfoundland. We sailed in company together till the

4th of June, when our ship being the foremost, we were brought too by the Merlin sloop of war. She informed us, that we were forty leagues to the south-west of Hallifax; that Boston was evacuated the 17th March last, by our troops; and that they now lie at Hallifax, under the command of General Howe, and were to sail in a few days on an expedition to the southward, supposed to be against New York; that the whole coast of New England was infested with a number of armed vessels and privateers of great force; and though we had a few men of war lying in the harbour of Boston, yet we ran the greatest risk of being taken by the enemy, if we did not immediately put back for this place, which he advised us, in the strongest manner, to do: And accordingly we put back, and arrived here yesterday. I have nothing more to add, but that there are certain accounts of the Provincial army, at Quebec, being beat by General Carleton at the head of 1000 men, when General Burgoyne's fleet arrived in sight of the town. Notwithstanding their numbers, they allowed this victory to be reaped at a small expence. They ran in the greatest disorder that can be imagined. An account of that engagement, which I saw last night, says thus: The officers did not wait for the soldiers, or the soldiers for the officers: And, to accelerate their flight, they left their baggage, artillery, and ammunition behind them. Their panic was so great, that many of them threw down their arms."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Hallifax, to his friend in Edinburgh, dated 31st May.

Since we have been here, the General has been employed in arranging the artillery, stores, &c. for field service, and putting this town in a state of defence, in case the rebels should make an attack upon it when the army is gone. We are mostly embark-

ed, and ready to sail upon a very short notice; and I suppose, that, upon the Commander in Chief's having certain intelligence of his brother's sailing, we shall move immediately, probably to some place in the government of New York, the more effectually to co-operate with the army in Canada; the arrival of which, we had the accounts of this day."

Extract of a letter from an officer at Hallifax, to his friend in Edinburgh, dated June 8.

"We have this instant received orders, that the fleet with the troops got under weigh to-morrow at day break. The rendezvous, in case of separation, is to be at Sandy Hook, about thirty miles below New York, so you may guess where we are going. One transport of Lord John Murray's regiment is arrived, and the rest of Highlanders from Clyde is near at hand. We have been unlucky in the loss of our ordnance ships; one was taken the other day by the rebels, with no less than 1500 whole barrels of powder, 2000 stands of arms, and 2000 clothing. A brave Lieutenant, Harris, and several seamen, were killed in attempting to cut her out of King-road a little below Boston."

The Henry and James, a missing transport, is arrived at Halifax. She had experienced very great hardships in her passage, and was obliged to bear away for one of the Bahama islands, where she repaired the damage she had received. But her fore and main masts were sprung just below the cap, and she had a leak foreward, which required their pumping every half hour; to add to these misfortunes, both their boats were washed overboard, together with all the live stock belonging to the officers, who for three weeks afterwards were obliged to live on salt meat, till they got to the Bahamas.

A report is circulated by a letter from Glasgow, that one of the transports which sailed from thence, under convoy of the Flora frigate, with

Part of Frazer's new raised regiment, is taken by the Provincials, and carried into Cape Ann.

A letter from Boston, dated June 3. says, "It is surprising how the people of this town, who resided here during the time of the King's troops kept possession of it, and appeared to be such loyal subjects, now voluntarily labour on the fortifications making on the hills to defend the harbour: but it makes the saying good, 'That the lower order of the people are but as beasts of burden to carry whatever their masters lay upon their shoulder.'

L O N D O N.

Extract of a letter from Grenada, dated May 1.

"We may truly be said to place all our dependance on Providence, since our supplies have been cut off by the American war; for we many times have not above 14 days provisions in the island at once: I know not from whence, or when any other supplies will come, till they arrive. Our negroes are often kept on short allowance, and our assembly have raised the bounties on importation of grain and all sorts of provisions."

Extract of a letter from St. Vincent, 17th May.

"The people in Britain have certainly forgot that such a place as this exists, and must be supplied with provisions; they are now at a most enormous price, and if our supplies are not more regular, our negroes will undoubtedly rise on us, as they are often kept on short allowance."

A letter from Jamaica, says, "The snow King of Bohemia, commanded by a Lieutenant of the navy fitted out at Port Royal as an armed cruizer, has taken near Cape Francois an American vessel under French colours: she was bound to Philadelphia, and had three French persons of eminence on board, who came from the Cape. This affair it is thought will be a good pretence for the French to take advantage of the present disturbances

between England and her colonies. The Frenchmen are, however, treated with the utmost respect, notwithstanding several letters which were found on board the vessel, have been opened and perused by Admiral Gayton, leave no shadow of a doubt that the French are absolutely assisting the Americans to the utmost of their abilities."

A letter from a gentleman at Bermuda, to his brother in London, dated May 25th says, "This island has been supplied with provisions from America at so cheap a rate, as to discourage the inhabitants from applying either themselves or their negroes, to cultivation, because they could purchase cheaper, than raise; but, at the commencement of the unhappy disputes, between the mother country and her colonies, the Congress prohibited the export of provisions to any of his Majesty's plantations, except on certain conditions; conditions entirely out of the power of this little community to comply with: Hence, the distress of this, and of the West India islands, is increased beyond description. Indeed, the people here, finding the supplies cut off in the last seed and planting season (the months of October and November), appropriated all the seed that could be spared; and they did sow and plant; but, as an aggravation of their distress, a long drought, and a destructive worm, have together destroyed the corn and vegetables. In fine, many families are agonised by the gnawings of keen hunger, without having necessary food to allay the pain."

Letters from Pensacola, dated 8th of June, mention, that upwards of forty families from Quebec had arrived there in order to settle; but that provisions were so very scarce, that unless they had speedy relief, that part would soon be in a most distressed condition.

A letter from Honduras, dated May 6, says, "We were greatly alarmed the other day by an express boat from

Black-river, Musquito-shore, bringing an account of two pirates, or guarda-costas, putting in before their bar, under Dutch colours, and boarding and carrying to sea a large sloop, commanded by David Miller, lately arrived from London, with all on board; the captain and gentlemen passengers were on shore when this happened. It has thrown the inhabitants of the Black-river into great confusion, inso-much that they have gone to the expense of sending an express to Jamaica, with application to the governor and admiral for redress and protection."

The Captain of the *Priscilla*, Franks, of Newcastle, which arrived the 11th inst. from Davis's Straits, (as lately mentioned) brings an account, that there were ten American ships on that fishery, well fitted, and kept by each other; and that a letter of marque ship from London made an attack on them, but was so warmly received, that she was obliged to desist."

It is whispered about among the Patriots, that the Americans have at length written to their old friend, Gov. P. (who hath ever stood by them in the worst of times) and have solicited and empowered him to settle the dispute with the Ministry in the best manner he can: so that it is to be hoped matters will soon be accommodated.

It was wondrous honest (said a countryman) in the Provincials of the Quebec camp, to leave their coats behind 'em, for "their clothes were the identical ones that were taken from the English the last year; 7000 suits at one capture."

It is somewhat remarkable, says a correspondent, that at Bunker's-hill the American soldiers should strip to fight—and that at Quebec they should strip to fly.

Letters from Lisbon, brought by the *Camberwell*, Capt. Forbes, mention, that on the 29th of June, four ships from America arrived at that port, which had brought valuable cargoes. They were ordered to traffick

for musquets, powder, &c. but were bound to no particular port.

His Majesty's ship the *Nonfuch*, from Fyal, is safe arrived at Plymouth, and is ordered round to Portsmouth, to be docked and fitted out for another voyage, with all expedition.

Thursday the *Live Oak*, Woodhouse, from Pensacola, arrived in the River, and landed several families which came home passengers from America.

A private letter from Corke, by the *Endeavour*, Hawkins, who arrived on Wednesday in the River, says, that a large body of people on horseback attacked several carriages which were coming to that place with provisions for the government ships; that they took all the horses out, and afterwards the provisions; sent the drivers back with the horses to tell their owners, that if ever they met them again carrying provisions off, they would murder them and the horses. They then set fire to the carriages, and burnt them to ashes. Then every one loaded his horse as much as he could carry; and the rest they left for the poor people to take off.

Some accounts are said to be received from Cork, of some commotions among the people, on account of the high price of provisions, owing to the vast quantities which have been bought up on that account for the army and navy in the American service.

We learn from Dublin that there has been the greatest demand for provisions these six months past, since the last war, Corke not being able to supply any of the foreign markets on account of the quantity they export for government service.

Lord George Germaine's letters to Governor Eden, informing him of Lord Cornwallis's destination, forces, &c. were intercepted, and sent to the Congress. The army in Canada, which consisted of 15 battalions, was entrenched near the river Sorrel, when the last accounts came away.

P O S T S C R I P T.

*Extract of a letter from Amsterdam,**July 5.*

"The armaments in France are very considerable. Seamen are taken into the King's service in every port, as fast as they arrive, not (they say) with a view of entering into a direct war with Great Britain, but in the first place to put their West-India Islands in a proper state of defence; and in the next place, to have it more in their power to favour and protect their trade with North America, which is of great advantage to them. It is certain that it is much encouraged by their Ministry. A considerable quantity of rice is arrived at Nantz, which has reduced the price of that article to 19 livres, and 600 hogheads of tobacco, which was immediately bought up by the Farmers-General."

Stockholm, June 28. The ceremony of the installation of the parliament of Wasa was performed this forenoon. The king, seated on his throne, with the ornaments of Royalty, made two speeches; and was answered by the new president Baron Kurck; who, with two counsellors, and five assessors, took the usual oaths, and received at the king's hands the diploma, seals, and other ensigns of their offices. All the royal family were present on this occasion; as also the foreign ministers. *Lond. Gazette.*

A letter from Paris mentions, that the French King has given orders to augment the pay of all the officers who were reduced in 1774, and to fill up the vacancies that may happen in the standing regiments with such of them as are found fit for immediate service.

Several reports have been circulated for some days, of the King's troops being defeated in America, of Lord Howe being dead, with other reports of a similar nature; but they are all without foundation, no advices having been received from America since those brought by Captain Duddingston on the 5th instant, giving an ac-

count of the troops having sailed from Halifax.

We have it from undoubted authority, that Mr Stanley and Mr Jenkinson are gone to Paris, with proposals to cede all Canada to the crown of France, upon condition of their taking an active part against the Americans. *Lond. Ev. Post.*

Extract of a letter from Ramsgate, July 6.

"Yesterday morning in a hard gale of wind, the Drontheim packet, Capt. Dreyer, from Bourdeaux to Drontheim, in Norway, ran ashore on the Goodwin sands. As soon as she took the ground, four of the seamen got out the boat, and left the ship, and were soon blown out of sight. The man who was putting out the Ramsgate light saw them, and alarmed the town. Mr Rowe, with some assistance, immediately put off to her, when they found the people on board up almost to their chins under water. They consisted of the Captain, his son, a boy from Bourdeaux, and two seamen, all of whom they brought safe on shore. The ship and cargo (except eight hogheads of Claret) will be lost."

Admiralty-Office, July 11, 1776. Pursuant to an act of Parliament passed in the twenty-sixth year of his late Majesty's reign, this is to give notice to the concerned, that information has been sent to this office, That on the 7th instant the ship Troniomps paquet, of the burthen of about 200 ton, whereof Peter Albractean was master, bound from Bourdeaux to Troniomps in Norway, laden with brandy, wine, and coffee, struck on the Goodwin sands, and went to pieces.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, June 21.

Some accounts from Askesund mention, that a dreadful fire, which broke out there on the 6th of this month, has burnt down all that little, rich, and populous town, which is situated in the middle of the province of Nericia. The public buildings, and all

the iron manufactories, not excepting those of Nagels, were likewise consumed. Two old women perished in the flames. Notwithstanding the universal distress, some persons were wicked enough to plunder the unfortunate sufferers: However, two of them have been taken, and are condemned to die.

St James's, July 6. The King has been pleased to confer the honour of the most honourable order of the Bath, on Guy Carleton, Esq; Captain General and Governor in chief of his Majesty's province of Quebec, General and Commander in chief of all his Majesty's forces in the said province, and on the frontiers of the provinces bordering thereupon.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain, unto John Hamilton of Marlborough-house, Portsmouth, in the county of Southampton, Esq; Captain of his Majesty's ship Hector; and he had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand on the occasion.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers, July 4. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint William Hewitt, Esq; to be a Commissioner for adjusting the Differences that have arisen, or may arise, in respect to the late Sales of Lands in the Islands of Grenadas, the Grenadines, Dominica, St Vincent, and Tobago.

LOND. GAZ.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, July 40.

"The Hector ship of war is now in dock, and when she comes out, is to be commissioned as a guardship at this port, and Sir John Hamilton is appointed to command her.

"We are now informed that the transports for America, which failed from hence the 4th instant, under convoy of the Daphne, Sir John Chinnery, are put into Plymouth Sound."

Part of a Letter from Philadelphia

"You rob us of our birth-rights, you destroy our charters, you burn our towns and villages, you murder

our wives and children, you block up our trade, and you plunder us of our property, and for remonstrating against such cruelty we are deemed rebels.

Believe me, my good Sir, if we are rebels (we value not the appellation your parliament gives us) we are such rebels, as England never before had to cope with. Though a Charles Stuart and a Simon Frazier, with a few undisciplined highlanders, shook your credit, beat your troops in two pitched battles, and penetrated so far as to alarm your capital with a direct intention to dethrone the grandfather of your now reigning monarch, and subjugate Englishmen once more to hereditary tyranny; yet, Sir, such men, with all the dregs and refuse of your country that accompanies them, cannot even dismay us."

S C O T L A N D.

EDINBURGH, JULY 10.—17.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 9.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, July 9. 1776.

4th Reg. of Foot, Enf. Bryan Bell, of the 44th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John Barker.

5th Reg. of Foot, Enf. Robert King to be Lieutenant, vice James Raymond. Second-Lieut. Alexander Wilson, of the 23d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John M'Clin-tock.

10th Reg. of Foot, Lieut. John Barker, of the 4th Foot, to be Captain, vice John Vatafs.

14th Reg. of Foot, Enf. Thomas Pitcairn, of the 65th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Cornelius Smelt. Lieut. Andrew Laurie to be Adjutant, vice Cornelius Smelt. Capt.-Lieut. William Brown to be Captain, vice William Blackett. Lieut. John Batut to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Brown. Enf. James Boyes to be Lieutenant, vice John Batut. Capt.-Lieut. John Batut to be Captain, vice Charles Fordyce. Lieut. William Ramsay, of the 35th Foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Batut. Enf. Charles Ogle to be Lieutenant, vice Peter-Henry Leslie. Enf. James Lindsay to be Lieutenant, vice William Napier. Henry Lumsden, Gent. to be Ensign, vice James Boyes. Enf. Charles-William Mor-den, of the Royal Emigrants, to be Ensign, vice Charles Ogle. Enf. John Day, of Ditto, to be Ensign, vice James Lindsay.

17th Reg. of Foot, Lieut. William Leslie to be Captain, vice Charles Lyons.

32d Reg. of Foot, Enf. William Hay, of the 64th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Laton. Lieut. Charles Handfield to be Adjutant, vice Charles Laton.

35th Reg. of Foot, Lieut. Cornelius Smelt, of the 14th Foot, to be Captain, vice James Cockburne. Enf. Robert Gordon, of the 44th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John-Graves Simcoe. Lieut. James Lamb to be Adjutant, vice John-Graves Simcoe. Enf. David Campbell, of the 4th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Archibald M'Alaster. Enf. Thomas Murray, of the 10th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice William Ramsay.

38th Reg. of Foot, Lieut. William Wade to be Captain, vice John-Otto Bayer. Enf. Lovet Ashe to be Lieutenant, vice William Wade. Enf. Shepland Swiney to be Lieutenant, vice William Sutherland.

40th Reg. of Foot, Lieut. John-Graves Simcoe, of the 35th Foot, to be Captain, vice John Green. Capt.-Lieut. John Adlam to be Captain, vice Samuel Bradstreet. Lieut. William Harris to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Adlam. Enf. John Forbes to be Lieutenant, vice William Harris. Lieut. Robert Mostyn, of the 65th Foot, to be Captain, vice William MacLean.

45th Reg. of Foot, Second Lieut. Lewis Haldimand, of the 23d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice William Houghton.

55th Reg. of Foot, Capt. William Sutherland, of the Royal Fensible Americans, to be Captain, vice Robert Gray.

63th Reg. of Foot, Enf. Ebenezer Radford to be Lieutenant, vice John-Murray Prior.

64th Reg. of Foot, Lieut. Charles Laton, of the 22d Foot, to be Captain, vice Michael Fleming. Lieut. John Lewis to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John-C. Everest. Enf. Dennis Kelly to be Lieutenant, vice John Lewis. Charles Wright, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Dennis Kelly.

65th Reg. of Foot, Lieut. Samuel Ellis, from the Marines, to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Mostyn.

Staff-Officers in North America.

Dr Jonathon Mallet to be Chief Surgeon to the Hospital.

Capt. Charles Lyons, late of the 17th Foot, to be Town-Major of Halifax.

Lieut. William Spaight, of the 65th Foot, to be Assistant-Deputy-Quarter-Master-General.

Lieut.-Col. James Paterfon, of the 63d Foot, to be Adjutant-General.

MARRIAGE.

July 9. At London, the Right Hon. the Earl of Harwick, to Miss Vincent, daughter of the late Sir Francis Vincent.

DEATHS.

— At Westorpe near Southwell in Nottinghamshire, Mrs Dorathy Clark, at the age of 112. She enjoyed a good state of health till within a few days of her death, and four years ago she sheared wheat a whole day against a man, and performed her work with great ease to herself.

— On Ludgate-hill, Mr James Ashley, aged 78. He had passed through various scenes, and had experienced the singular turns of versatile fortune. Having tasted the *sweets* and *sours* of life, he knew how to mingle them to advantage. Conscious that *large draughts* of prosperity were intoxicating, he was the first who retailed a cup of the creature, in quantities adapted to every man's swallow.

June 16. At Bouchebourg in Germany, the reigning Countess of Shambury Lippe, consort to Count Lippe Buchebourg.

July 7. At Milton near Dorking in Surry, Mr Jeremiah Markland, who was one of the most learned scholars, and penetrating critics, of the age. He became first publicly known by his "*Epistola Critica*," addressed to Bishop Hare. In this he gave many proofs of extensive erudition, and critical sagacity. He afterwards published an edition of Statius, some Plays of Euripides, and assisted Dr Taylor in his editions of *Lyfias* and *Demosthenes*, by the notes which he communicated to him. He has also very happily elucidated some passages in the *New-Testament*, which may be found in Mr Bowyer's edition of it; and was Author of a very valuable volume of *Remarks on the Epistles of Cicero to Brutus*, and of an excellent little Treatise, under the title of *Quæstio Grammatica*. He was not more valued for his universal reading, than beloved for the excellence of his heart, and primitive simplicity of manners. He was educated in Christ's Hospital. For more than twenty years past he lived almost sequestered from the world in the little village of Milton near Dorking, where the aged and the necessitous have lost a most generous benefactor.

7. At Chelsea, Mr Benjamin Price, aged 104, formerly a dry-falter in London.

12. At Cullean in Ayrshire, Mr John Bell writer to the signet.

To our CORRESPONDENTS.

J. F's Observations are too carelessly written.

The Letter from *An ANTISECEDER* relates to so obscure a publication, that it can interest but a few readers.

ORLANDO's Poem is received, and under consideration.

T H E

NORTH BRITISH INTELLIGENCER:

O R,

CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24. 1776.

To the EDITOR of the CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

SIR,

I AM informed, that your serious readers would wish that you should pay a little more attention to their taste, and that you would give an article that may be agreeable to them as often as it is consistent with your plan. Those illustrations of the wisdom and goodness of God, which are drawn from nature, I find, are generally acceptable. They awaken the most pleasing sentiments, and produce the most delightful confidence in a good Providence, to which all men of reflection, when placed in interesting situations, naturally have recourse. They furnish also incidentally a knowledge of some curious facts, which many persons, engaged in the business of life, have little opportunity of acquiring. I gave you lately some reflections with regard to the organ and sense of Hearing. I shall now offer a few with regard to the organ and sense of Light. This subject is in some re-

N

spects more trite than the other, but not on this account less worthy of attention.

When we consider the Eye, we are immediately struck with the amazing advantage that is observed from this single organ, and the sense connected with it. If an animal were furnished with all the other powers usually belonging to it, what would these avail without the sense of seeing? How could it in this case move from place to place, gather food, and shun dangers? Unless, like a plant or an oyster, it could always find nourishment in the same spot, it must soon perish without the sense of seeing, or some other equivalent. But the Provision of Nature is in this respect universal, if we except the case mentioned, and perhaps a few others where this provision is superseded by another. All animals are furnished with eyes, none with less than two, and many insects are supplied with more; all adapted to their particular circumstances and manner of life.

From this sense man receiveth his

chief information concerning the external world. Beside the advantage he draweth from it in common with other animals, he acquireth from it a source of elegant and refined pleasures, which are peculiar to himself, and of which the lower animals appear to be quite insensible.

The situation of this organ in the head, the most eminent part of the body, and the seat of all the other senses except that of feeling which is diffused over the whole body, renders it the more fit for fulfilling its office, of informing what objects are to be approached as useful, or shunned as hurtful.

Its Sphæroidal form, and easy motion, in every direction, are curiously adapted to the purposes of vision. Its complicated mechanism, the different humours fitted for refracting the light, the coats within which these are contained, and the remarkable one called the *retina* of the most exquisite sensibility, upon which the image of the external object is painted, the optic nerves, the vehicle of the outward impulse communicating by one end with the bottom of the eye, and by the other with the common-sensory where every impression made is perceived by the mind: All these, and many more particulars, form a system that proclaims a superlative Artist.

No optical instrument was ever framed with so various contrivance, and wonderful aptitude, to produce its important effect.

Notwithstanding, all this curious mechanism of the eye would have been entirely useless without another body ---the light. These bodies are quite distinct, but so manifestly adapted to one another, that the most obstinate scepticism must find it difficult to refuse the interposition of a designing cause. Without this wonderful body emitted, or reflected from external objects, and the curious organ adjusted to it, animals would be destitute of that information which is essential for

their subsistence and safety; and man, their chief, would be excluded from all the beauties and glories of visible nature.

But from the present harmonious arrangement of the light, and the eye, all animals derive the greatest advantages, and the chief animal both advantage and various pleasure.

A person who observeth a well constructed telescope, with all the apparatus belonging to it, who discerneth its use, and by repeated trials experienceth the benefit of it, will never hesitate to ascribe the invention to an ingenious artist. Inform him, that innumerable millions of a much more curious instrument are formed every day for the various animals that belong to this globe, with strong resemblance, yet wonderful variety, fit to be used in the water, in the air, on the earth, under the earth, not moving slowly and uncertainly by the hand and force of man, in order to attain a posture fit for performing its office, but moving rapidly, certainly, instinctively, by the hand of nature, at the will of the creature for whose service it acts; that without direction it retires from common dangers, and without assistance recovers from common injuries: that although every day perpetually employed, it lasts generally as long as the creature to whom it belongeth, being formed when he cometh into the world, and seldom worn out before he leaves it: Inform him, that these curious machines are formed every day, every hour, and every minute, in numbers exceeding all comprehension: then ask him, what he thinks of the power and skill of the artist.

D. E.

POLITICAL WRITINGS.

Within these last forty years, the political treatises have been so numerous, so various, so local, and so temporary, that each new

pamphlet has succeeded its predecessor, like a youthful son to an antient father, amidst a multiplicity of followers, admirers, and dependants; whilst the antiquated sire, having "strutted and foamed his hour upon the stage, is heard no more," but lies silent, and almost entirely forgotten, except by a few friends and cotemporaries, who accidentally remember some of his just observations, or prophetic aphorisms, which they have lived to see accomplished. Thus has it fared even in my time, with the Examiners, the Freeholder, and the Craftsman; and the same fate must attend most writings of that sort, which, being framed to serve particular views, fulfil the purport of their creation, and then perish: while works of a more liberal and diffusive kind are acceptable to all persons, and at all times; and may assume to themselves a certain prospect of surviving to the latest posterity. In England a man cannot keep up a conversation without being well versed in politics. In whatever other point of learning he may be deficient, he certainly must not appear superficial in state affairs. He must chuse his party, and he must stick to the choice. If party, and the consequences of it, had arisen to that height among the Romans and Grecians, as it hath arisen of late years among the English, their poets would, probably, have added her to the three furies, and would have placed her in hell, as a fit companion for Tisiphone, Megara, and Alecto, from whence, according to their description, she might have made excursions upon earth, only with an intention to destroy, confound, mislead, and disunite mankind. It is true, that all countries have their parties and their factions. But there is a certain contagious distemper of this sort, so peculiar to the British islands, that, I believe, it is unknown to every other part of the world. It increases our natural gloom, and it makes us so averse to each other, that

it keeps men of the best morals, and most social inclinations, in one continued state of warfare and opposition. Must not the source of this malady arise rather from the heart than from the head; from the different operations of our passions than of our reason?

For the CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

THERE are no terms more frequently used in this critical age than those of *Absurd* and *Aburdity*. It may therefore be of use to state the real meaning of these words, that we may know when to apply them with propriety.

When we qualify any object properly with the epithet of *Absurdity*, we mean to express, an evident opposition that it has to all those ideas which are universally received; to some manifest truth; to what daily experience confirms; to the most simple decisions of common sense.

We must not confound *absurdity* with *falsehood* and *contradiction*. What is *false*, may perhaps not be *absurd*; and what is *contradictory* is something more remote from truth than even what is *absurd*. *Contradiction* consists in the perfect opposition of two assertions maintained at the same time, whereof one denies flatly what the other affirms. "The soul is corporeal and perishable in its nature." "The soul is a substance without parts, and without composition." These are *contradictory* propositions, but hardly will any one say they are *absurd*. *Falsehood* again is that which does not agree with the reality of things. That man is the absolute master both of his present and future lot, is a *false* proposition. *Absurdity* consists rather in the assemblage of ideas which have no connexion, which appear to be thrown out at random, and have no agreement with the suggestions

of common sense. To say that there is a country where the men, and not the women, conceive and bring forth children, and that they carry them in the thick of their leg; to say that when one grows mad, his soul flies away to the moon to lodge in a glass bottle, and that the person who has thus lost his reason may recover it by sucking the contents of this bottle; these are *absurd* ideas. They contradict the natural sentiments of mankind, the suggestions of common sense, and the experience of what passeth daily in the world.

Common sentiments may, however, be false, and experience may be too limited; and hence what appears *absurd* according to our ideas, may nevertheless be true. He who first hazarded to say, that the earth moved and not the sun, and that Antipodes existed on the globe, appeared to utter *absurdities*. Formerly men believed in magic, and gave credit to all the tales of sorcerers; at present such opinions are exploded as despicable and *absurd*.

The garb of *absurdity* may not then authorize a philosopher to reject as false, what is clothed with its outward appearance. In doing this, he might be in danger of imitating the Indian, who, having never seen winter or frost, treated as *absurdities* all the relations of rivers so hardened by cold that men could walk over them dry shod.

HOBBS considers *absurdity* as the peculiar privilege of man, and says, that of all men, Philosophers are most liable to think and speak *absurdly*. CICERO brings a charge almost equally heinous against them. There is nothing so *absurd*, say he, that has not been maintained by some philosopher. And HOBBS accounts for it by this, that there are no men who reason and talk so much as they do. But may we not say, that the many *absurdities* with which philosophers have been justly reproached, may with the greater truth be attributed

to the abuse of terms; to the illusion produced by the familiar use of certain expressions taken in a sense opposite to what they have in common language; above all to the abuse of abstract phrases? To these we may add, as a very fruitful source of *absurdity*, the neglect of defining the terms that are used, and of restricting their use through the whole of the treatise to that signification which was at first assigned. Sometimes also it happens to a philosopher, that is, to an author who writes upon philosophy, that he shall forget, in the course of his work, those truths which he had laid down at the beginning; and without being conscious of it, flatly contradict himself, carried away by the fire of imagination, and seduced by the apparent connexion of his ideas. But of all other men, may we not say that Poets and Romance Writers are guilty of most *absurdities*? Trusting entirely in the liveliness of their own fancy, they forget to consult nature, perhaps they despise her as cold and formal.

The true way to avoid *absurdity* in sentiment and discourse, is to examine severely in regard to what we think or speak, whether we understand ourselves, whether we do not recede from the dictates of common sense. If in any case we find a disposition to advance bold and hazardous assertions, let us beware of that intoxication which in general attends their very conceptions; one plain rule may be given. Set down your ideas in writing, leave them in your desk for a fortnight, then revise them when the connexion which imagination formed between your thoughts subsists no more. If they stand that test, it is probable they may be hazarded. If not—

In conduct we shall avoid *absurdity*, if we lay down a precise scope of action, and examine the aptitude of every step of our behaviour to that end.

G. M.

Two NOBLEMEN Contrasted.

LOrd ——— succeeded his father in title and estate about twenty years ago, having previously received, what is termed, a polite education: (*i. e.*) he was placed at one of the Universities, where he spent or wasted two years, and then made the Grand Tour—with the same success and improvement that Charles the Second did, if we may credit Churchill:

—In the school
Of travel he had learn'd to play the fool,
And like pert Pupils with dull Tutors
sent,
To shame their country on the Continent.

On his return to England he took a town-house, which he furnished with a large stock of choice wines and foreign servants; and after having shewn himself a few times at the Racket-court, Almack's, Boodle's, Carlisle-house, the Opera-house, the Pantheon, &c. and formed a hasty acquaintance with a few choice spirits of both sexes, and with some of no sex at all, he took a trip to his country-seat: where he was visited by the neighbouring gentry, who (according to custom) congratulated him on his return, and at the same time laughed at his folly.

Here he began to new model and turn every thing topsy-turvy.

The rooms in his house, tho' excellent and well contrived, were too small and antique; and his gardens were ill placed.

A handsome court he made into a dog-kennel; and the carrion was hung up within the view of every window in the front.

On kennels and stables he lavished immense sums; whilst the houses of his tenants were tumbling into ruins.

These he filled with dogs and horses; and his house with grooms and game-keepers.

His servants he beheld with far less affection than his animals; and con-

sidered both as made only for his gratification and amusement.

The former were fed with beef, veal, and mutton; the latter with mutton, veal, and beef.

In lodging, the brutes had the advantage, having a fire to sleep by; whilst the servants slept without.

If a servant was ill, he might recover if he could; if not, there was always more to be had.

If a dog or a horse was sick, no expence or trouble was too much.

If the men servants were not content to bear blows, or the women his brutality; they were no longer fit for his purpose.

Modesty never appeared in his presence; nor was an innocent female safe under his roof.

Religion was as far from his heart, as his practice was from morality; and whenever he played at any game, 'twas upon a Sunday, to shew his contempt of both.

Drunkeness and extravagance were his delight; yet hospitality was an utter stranger to his dwelling.

His plans of œconomy were such as served only to mark the extent of his folly; for whilst he saved pence with one hand, he scattered pounds with the other.

His lady (for the creature is married) brought him a son the first year; since which he has never put his feet in the same bed with her.

If a tenant or a tradesman came to the house about business, he could not taste either meat or drink, for his lordship's servants were all at board-wages.

Nor did his horse fare better than himself; having nothing to eat but the rack-staves or the manger.

If he staid 'till it was dark (which probably he must, if he would see his lordship), he might grope for his beast, and consequently run the risk of life or limbs; there being neither man or light to be found.

I myself have seen tenants horses

stand in the stable ten hours, without a morsel before them, or a straw under their feet.

His lordship had a large share of church preferment in his own disposal; which, without further description, will point out the colour of his visitants: These were his companions in the field and at the bottle; in his pleasures, and in his vices.

These could tamely sit and behold all laws human and divine trampled under foot; and for the love of gain, could hear the most horrid blasphemy uttered against that Being whose messengers they pretend to be, without offering a rebuke or reproof. To these does Christ himself declare, "Whosoever is ashamed of me and of my words (or of my Gospel), of him will I be ashamed before my father which is in heaven."

Well may the Romans exult at our ignorance, and say, that "the dark times of Popery are returning swiftly upon us."

Well may the land abound with Sectaries; seeing that church discipline is superseded, and the house of God become a den of thieves.

But to return. The conduct of this nobleman was so glaringly wicked and absurd, that the neighbouring gentry most heartily despised him; nor indeed could any man long bear his company, except such as were gaping for preferment. In short, his debaucheries and extravagancies would fill many pages of the largest sized folio; but I will only trouble you with one circumstance more.

When he came of age, he found several of his father's old servants, all of whom he parted with (as soon as he could with any degree of decency) except one; a being unworthy the name of a man; one of so strange a composition, that he could be a saint or a very devil at a minute's warning. This fellow suited his taste with the greatest nicety, and was at once his slave and ruler. This wretch,

and another of the same infamous stamp, despised as far as known, were his daily companions.

The last old domestic who quitted his service, was the steward. He had served the family many years, and was going down the hill of life apace. He had not made much provision for old age, (than which I know not a stronger presumptive proof of a steward's integrity) having always expended nearly his income, generously not extravagantly; endeavouring to maintain the credit of the family, which had been illustrious for several generations. But finding it could not be supported any longer, and, instead of being eased of business as he grew less able to go through it, his Lord (to tire him out, for he could not find the least flaw in his conduct) adding fresh burthens to his shoulders, until the weight became too enormous for his almost worn out strength, he begged leave to decline business. To this he received the following hasty reply: *Sir, you are at years to judge for yourself; you have set me as well as yourself at liberty.---Remember, it was an act of your own, therefore you have nothing further to expect from me.---My Lord* (said the old man, with some degree of warmth and just indignation), *if this be the best reward you have to offer a man who has served your family faithfully near forty years, bowed down as I am with fatigue, accidents in life, and the common infirmities attendant on old age, give me leave to tell you---* Here my Lord put an end to the conference, and avoided hearing some disagreeable truths, by shutting the door against him; when the venerable old man retired, with grief painted in his face, and as he walked down a long passage, supposing himself out of hearing and observation, uttered the following exclamation: "What a rash, inconsiderate young man is this!--Surely the blood of my late dear master can never run in his veins---Well I remember the day of his birth. When I carried the

news to his father, and gave him joy on the occasion, he took me by the hand and thanked me, whilst a tear of joy stole down his noble cheek; adding, "I hope this child will live to succeed me in title and estate, and will inherit my few virtues, without my foibles. I may be called away from this vain world in a short time; continue you to serve my son as faithfully as you have served me, and I doubt not but he will value your merit, and reward your fidelity." Here the old steward reached the end of the passage, went down stairs, and as soon as he could be ready, departed to a small cottage of his own, with a bare subsistence for himself and an infirm wife; leaving not one dry English cheek in the house, except his master's, who had the greatest reason to weep; for this honest man was succeeded by a rapacious attorney, who had no view besides self-interest, nor any check to his boundless avarice, save the fear of his neck. In little more than a year my Lord went abroad for the benefit of his health (the general expression on such occasions); when his horses and dogs were disposed of, and Mr Preffer, the present steward, left in full possession of the estate, and unlimited power.

LORD — is descended from an ancient and noble family, in whose veins runs the blood of some Royal Heroes; a family distinguished for several generations past for loyalty to their Prince, their zealous promotion of good order and government, and universal benevolence to all mankind. Such was the stem, and (happy, thrice happy the neighbourhood in which he resides!) such is the present possessor of the title and estate.

To these he succeeded in his minority, during which time he made the Grand Tour; and returned at the age of twenty-two, full freighted, not with vices and folly, as is too common, but with useful knowledge and a good heart,

Soon after his return to England he took his seat in the Great Assembly of the Nation; and at the end of the Session, having settled accounts with his Banker, and done some other business, he visited his country seat, where every eye longed to see him, and every heart exulted with joy on his approach. His character had reached his mansion before he did; and loud were the acclamations on his arrival. The people had persuaded themselves, that he was one of the most perfect human beings—and they were not disappointed in their hope.

After the general joy had in some measure subsided, he turned his thoughts to the settling of his family.

Such of the old servants as were desirous of continuing in service he retained, and filled the remaining places with persons of the very best characters. His upper servants were as follow:

Mr Worthington	Land-steward.
Mrs Bounce,	House-keeper.
Mr Mindful,	House-steward and Butler.
Mr Brush,	Gentleman.
Mr Quick,	Overseer and Director of the Workmen.
Mr Goodenough,	Cook.
Mr Sharp,	Bailiff.
And Mr Graft,	Gardener.

These he sent for one morning into his dressing-room, and addressed them in the following words, as near as they can remember:

"I have called you together to inform you of my intentions concerning house-keeping, and what I expect from all my domestics. I have been obliged, by the loss of a tender parent, to enter upon the stage of this busy world much too early in life---before experience has taught me how to conduct myself in it.

"You are all considerably older than myself; and from the characters I have had of each of you, are well skilled in the several kinds of business for which I have hired you.

"You are all strangers to me except Mr Worthington, whom I have prevailed on to continue my steward.

"He has served my family above thirty years, and in that time has given many signal proofs of his zeal and integrity. Him I have appointed superintendent over the whole, and doubt not but you will all have reason to approve his mild, humane disposition. Though he is not more than fifty years of age, yet from some infirmities brought on him by intense application and accidents he is turned the meridian of life.

"Though I have wandered a little from the point of instruction upon which I first began, yet I did it designedly to shew you, that whoever serves me faithfully in their youth, shall never want a friend in old age.

"Let each table in my house be furnished daily with plenty, without profusion; and let no person on business depart without proper refreshment.

"Do not on any account promote excessive drinking, and as much as lieth in you prevent waste and embezzlement.

"Whatever company comes to the house, be sure to provide in such a manner, that the poor may partake of the blessing; and let me not be kept a stranger to their distress.

"Let no willing labourer in the parish be without some employment of some sort, that none may have a plea for idleness.

"Pay the aged the same as youth; for I think it better to give a man a shilling for sixpenny-worth of work, than to give him sixpence for nothing.

"Let directions be given in my stables, that every stranger's horse be fed, and taken proper care of; for I wish even the brutes to feel the sweets of hospitality.

"All this I shall leave entirely to your management in your several departments, and hope you will every one of you use me conscientiously.

"I have endeavoured, by your several appointments, to make duty your interest, and doubt not your adding gratitude to the spur. What I

have further to add concerns every person within these walls, and I desire you will communicate it to every absent servant.—Let every one in his station endeavour to promote regularity and good order, and let peace and unanimity be the echoed characteristic of my family. So shall you find me a benevolent master and affectionate father to you all."

Thus spake this noble young man, whilst they gazed on him with silent rapture; and were so overwhelmed with joy at his amazing goodness and condescension, and not a little struck at the manner and dignity with which he delivered his instructions, (which is a something pertaining only to and discoverable in true ability) that they could not any other way at that instant acknowledge his kindness, than by their looks and obeisance, which (rising from his seat) he returned with the utmost politeness and affability.

So soon as they had recovered from their pleasing stupour, they deputed the Stewart in the name of the whole to return his Lordship their most unfeigned thanks, and to assure him, that they would endeavour to merit his confidence by a faithful discharge of their duty. These were not empty professions; for they instantly set about it with spirit and alacrity, and steered a happy mid-way between their Lord's interest and his character; neither suffering any person to injure the one, nor have reason to depreciate the other.

During his residence in the country he acts the part of a Magistrate, in which capacity he is a terror to the wicked, and consequently a real blessing to the country around him. When he goes to Town, it is only to attend the Parliament, which he apprehends to be an indispensable duty. His political principles are firm, not violent; being fixed solely on the good of his country. His loyalty stands on the same ground, nor will he suffer them to be separated. He

is a staunch friend to liberty when unmixed with licentiousness, well knowing that the laws of his country were framed to protect one and crush the other. He never flatters for honour or profit, nor does he with an envenomed pen court persecution, to be branded with mobbish popularity. His course is uniform and steady; a friend to merit, and determined foe to hypocrisy. His country amusements are few and well chosen, neither directed by caprice, nor followed with impetuosity. These he considers only as the means of obtaining health, and consequently not the exclusive right of those in power.

I have the honour and happiness of his acquaintance, and at every visit see more and more what is amiable in him.

The whole country around him feel the effects of his virtues; but they who have the singular good fortune to be of his family, may, if they please, find something like heaven upon earth.

He is indeed (in the words of the Psalmist) "A father of the fatherless, he defendeth the cause of the widow, and bringeth the prisoners out of captivity."

Ever awake at Pity's tender call,
A father of the poor, a friend to all.

*To the Editor of the CONSTITUTIONAL
MISCELLANY.*

S I R,

IT will be agreeable to many of your readers, to receive some authentic information of the state of religion among the Indians in America, before hostilities commenced between Great Britain and her Colonies. I have just now before me a M S S. Journal of the Rev. SAMUEL KIRKLAND, transmitted to the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge, by whom he has been employed for several years past as Missionary to the Oneida Indians, and laboured among them with remarkable success. I have extracted the two following Speeches, the one of an Oneida Man, and the other of a Tuscarora Squaw, at a meeting with Mr KIRKLAND previous to the celebration of our LORD'S SUPPER in the year 1774, which, I hope, you will think worthy of a place in your Miscellany.

After Mr KIRKLAND had opened the nature and design of that Ordinance, the Man, addressing himself to the communicants, said,

"BRETHREN and SISTERS,

"You have heard what our Father has said upon the nature and design of the Sacrament. The LORD'S SUPPER is a feast, a feast of love. Though these things have been inculcated before, they must be repeated. We above all stand in need of line upon line, precept upon precept. You have also heard, how dangerous a thing it is to approach the holy table, not having our hearts right with God, and as it were not knowing any thing we are about. But, on the other hand, if God bring us there with hearts broken for sin—no matter if broken to pieces and very sick—JESUS has the best kind of medicine; and if we have a lively faith in him, we may expect to find food for our souls.

"BRETHREN,

"Let us, in the first place, with great caution as in the fight of God, and at the same time with all freedom, open and tell our minds one to another, while our Father is present, that he may know something of the footsteps of our souls, though he cannot daily follow the footsteps of our bodies.

"BRETHREN,

"If you will hear how my mind is disposed, and what it longs for most, open your ears down into your hearts. You don't see, perhaps, any thing blame-worthy in my life and conduct before men: But GOD sees my heart,

In all things I seem to come short, when I look upwards to the great and holy God; But JESUS holds me up, and will pardon all my heart-sins every day. The great thing my heart desires, is to be growing more and more holy every day, and I do pray to God daily, that, for JESUS CHRIST's sake, he would make my heart all holy, that all sin may die there."

Mr KIRKLAND adds, He spake for some time with great judgment and pathos. The main drift of his discourse was, to press holiness and the love of CHRIST.

The TUSCARORA SQUAW, on another occasion of the same kind, spake as follows:

"FATHER AND BRETHREN attend;

"I am not wise, nor can I speak much. I will say a little, and give thanks to GOD. You may have observed, that for some time I have walked in bitterness of spirit, and with a heavy heart. The reason is this;—It seems to me, that I carry the sins of my youth, and they are a heavy burden—I wonder they have not crushed me, and sunk me down into hell long before now. Indeed they would crush me, but the Almighty JESUS upholds me.

"MY BRETHREN,

"I will try to explain myself, that you may see how my mind feels, towards GOD, and why my sins have born me down so long.

"All the sins of my youth, and especially those committed since I first heard of the great God and JESUS CHRIST, rise up at times, and appear all alive before me: and I am swallowed up in wonder. Yea, I am all amazement, that God should have called me after I had been so long in sin. O the wonderful love of God!—I praise God the Father, and JESUS CHRIST, that he hath sent his Gospel of Light into our Indian territories, which are all darkness as to spiritual things.

"I will tell you, my Brethren, just

how it is, and why my heart weeps for my sins, and I abhor myself, and am ashamed before God. I see that God is great and excellent; He is all worthy.—But, alas! words fail me—words are no match, for there is no telling how much God is worth, nor how lovely he is in himself. The holy Angels and Saints above praise him continually, and try to tell how great God is, and what JESUS hath done.—They do right in thus exalting God, and it is just and reasonable that they should always do so.—Well, my Brethren, I see that all my sins have been against this Great, Holy, and Good—

[Here her spirit was so overwhelmed, that she made a pause for some time, and then proceeded:]

"I weep, because I have sinned against the great and good God, and that I still carry about with me a heart that is contrary to the mind of the Holy God, and his Son JESUS CHRIST. I have cast dirt and mire by my sins, and thereby spotted and stained the name of God and JESUS CHRIST.

"The sins of us who are professors, have been the occasion of others making light of God. We have, as it were, darkened God's glory, and trodden his Word and Ordinances in the mire. And now, poor blind sinners say that God is good for nothing, the Christian's God is not worth any thing; He is not such a God as some ministers tell of, and those communicants once pretended.

"O, my Brethren, these things grieve me to the heart. How exceedingly wicked is it to think or to say any thing against this great and holy God?—Sometimes I see, as to my part, that JESUS can wash away all my stain and filth: Then, my heart rejoiceth, and I cast my soul down at the feet of JESUS, and say, O LORD, here I am, do just as thou pleasest with me—I know thou canst not do any thing wrong—all is right that thou dost."

"Several others," adds Mr KIRKLAND, "spake much after the same manner; but I was not able to write after them."

To the Editor of the CONSTITUTIONAL
MISCELLANY.

S I R,

I Presume to rely so much on your impartiality, as to hope you will admit into your MISCELLANY a few reflections respecting a matter of importance, although they should not have the good fortune to agree with your own views of that subject.

IN your Paper of the 3d of July, you give an Article of Intelligence to the following purport; "That Lady GLENORCHY having acquainted the Presbytery of Edinburgh with her intention, that Mr BALFOUR Minister of Lecropt should be Minister of the Chapel lately built by her within their bounds, concurred with Mr BALFOUR in desiring that the Presbytery would appoint one of their number to introduce him to the Chapel, by performing divine service on that occasion; and that the Presbytery, upon a division, resolved, by a great majority, to grant this joint request of her Ladyship and Mr BALFOUR: from which resolution three Members dissented." This species of Establishment, a great favourite with the *high party* in the Church, is an innovation which, in my view, merits the attention of the Public.

For more than half a century, the Ministers of this Church have been introduced to their livings under Presentations; these being granted, either by the Crown, the Nobility, or the principal Gentry. The exceptions are too few to deserve regard. It is not unnatural to suppose, that the Servants of the Crown, and the Patrons of the Ecclesiastical livings in Scotland, who are commonly men of rank and education, should entertain as liberal sentiments in regard to religion, and as just views of the qualifi-

cations of a Clergyman, as men of any other description whatsoever. If these Patrons act like other men, they will usually chuse for the livings in their gift Candidates, whose sentiments correspond with their own. In supplying with a Minister such Chapel as that now mentioned, the choice must depend on the common people: Altho' the person who builds the Chapel, and taketh the lead in this affair, should be distinguished by piety and talents, as is supposed to be the present case; still the seat-rents, which will usually be the fund for the Minister's subsistence, and can in no supposition be neglected, must depend on the Congregation.

The Congregation will chuse a man of their own sentiments, and who preacheth to their own taste. If these observations be just,

The following Queries may, perhaps, be worthy the consideration of those who wish well to the Church of Scotland, and to their country.

1st, When a Patron presents to a living a man of learning and good character, and well qualified for discharging the pastoral functions, who happeneth not to be a favourite of the common people, which is often the case, will they not be apt to combine together in order to erect a Chapel, and chuse a Minister that is agreeable to themselves; and will not their Minister, although inferior to the Established Minister in ability and qualifications for the pastoral office, generally draw the people after him, leave the other to officiate in an empty Church, and render his office a sinecure?

2d, When a few cases of this kind have happened, will not a candidate of the best dispositions and talents, become shy to enter the Church under the authority of a presentation, the only legal title, and be strongly tempted to make his court to the populace, whose concurrence alone can give him credit and significance, and the proper influence of an Established Minister.

3d, Will not a course of settlements in this train, strip the Patron of the right which the law hath committed to him, and transfer it to the people to whom the law hath not committed it?

4th, May we not expect, in consequence of this change, that the public teaching of religion will become less agreeable to men of knowledge and education, and more so to the ignorant and superstitious; and that the people, instead of being directed by their Ministers, will direct them in regard to the subjects of their sermons, and the manner of treating them; and that we shall soon fall back a full century with regard to our religious opinions, and whatever is connected with them?

5th, When we see a Minister upon the Establishment willing to exchange all his legal privileges and emoluments for the condition of a chaplain in one of these new erections, is there not room for all the apprehensions which we have expressed, and many more?

Mid-Lothian,
July 16.

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CANDID.

HISTORY of NEW YORK and the JERSEYS.

(Continued from our last, p. 73.)

NEW York is bounded on the south and south-west by Hudson's and Delaware rivers, which divide it from the East and West Jerseys, and Pennsylvania; on the east and north-east by New-England; and on the north-west by Canada. Its extent from north to south, that is, from Sandy Hook, in latitude 40 deg. 30 min. to the supposed Canada line, in the parallel of 45 deg. is three hundred and thirteen English miles; but its extent from east to west is various, being in some places eighty-eight, in others, one hundred, and in others stretching as far as Lake Erie, and from thence along Lake Erie, and the communicating great run of water from Lake Erie to

the Lake Ontario, Oswego, or Cataraqui, and along that lake to the aforesaid Canada's supposed line. Oswego Fort, or trading place, situated upon the Lake Ontario, Cataraqui, or Oswego, in lat. 43 deg. lies two hundred miles from Albany to the north-west; and Montreal lies north-by-east of Albany above two hundred and twenty miles.

The Jerseys have Delaware river on the south and west; the Bay on the south-east; the Atlantic Ocean on the east; and New York on the north; extending in length, along the sea coast and Hudson's river, from south to north, one hundred and forty miles; and about eighty where broadest. The south part of New-York and the Jerseys are low flat countries, and exceeding fertile; but ascending twenty or thirty miles up Hudson's river to the north, the country is rocky and mountainous, and covered with wood, where it has not been cleared by the planters. The seasons in these colonies are much the same as in New England.

The chief rivers, besides those of Hudson and Delaware, are Mohawk river, Onandago, Raritan, and Maurice rivers. The extensive lakes of Champlain, Ontario, and Erie, lie on the frontiers of the province of New York to the north west. The capes are those of cape Mary, on the east entrance of Delaware river; Sandy Point, near the entrance of Raritan river; and Mountagn Point, at the east end of Long Island. That island, and another called Staten Island, belong to the province of New York. The first, which the Dutch call Nassau, is about one hundred and twenty miles long, from east to west; but no more than ten, at a medium in breadth. The eastern part of it was settled from New England; but two thirds of it is a barren sandy soil. Staten Island is but twelve miles in length, and six in breadth, and is inhabited by Dutch and French, as

well as English. Tantucket or Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and Elizabeth's Islands, formerly belonged to New York; but were by the new charter of Massachusetts Bay, granted at the revolution, annexed to that colony.

As to the produce and commodities of New York and the Jerseys, they consist of horses, pipe staves, pork, beef, and fish salted and barrelled up; oil of whales and sea calves, skins, and furs, iron and copper; all sorts of grain, as wheat, rye, pease, beans, oats, barley, buck-wheat, Indian corn, Indian pease, and beans; tobacco, pot-ashes, and wax, which they export to the West Indian islands, not excepting the French and Dutch, and to England, Old Spain, Africa, and Portugal; importing, in return, rum, sugar, molasses, negroes, salt, and wine; and from Great Britain, in particular, household goods, cloathing of all kinds, hardware, tools, and toys. They traffic also with the logwood cutters in the Bay of Honduras, and with the Spanish settlements, exchanging the manufactures of Europe for treasure, which they send to England as merchandize. Their dried and salted fish are sent chiefly to Spain, Portugal, Italy, and other countries in Europe, whither they also send timber. Their trade with the Indians consists but in a few articles; they receive of the natives chiefly skins and furs of wild beasts, for which they give them cloathing, arms, ammunition, rum, and other spirits, in return. The facility of the voyage from New York to England, and the West Indies, has been of infinite service; for by the lowness of the freight, they purchase furs at a very cheap rate for strouds (a woollen manufacture established at Stroud in England) and other woollen goods, all which are sure of a ready vend with the Indians. Bristol is the chief place in England which the colonists of New York trade with: and they generally per-

form two voyages in a year, with so much safety, that the insurance upon shipping, in time of peace, is no more than two per cent. Near twenty years ago, it was computed that the imports of this colony from England, amounted annually to about an hundred and fifty thousand pounds. All kinds of black cattle are more numerous here than in any European country; and they have a breed of excellent horses. The Jerseys both east and west, are also in a very flourishing condition. Their paper currency, which several years ago amounted to upwards of sixty thousand pounds, has more credit than that of either Pensylvannia or New York; for the Pensylvannia bills are not received at New York, nor those of New York at Pensylvania, but the New Jersey bills circulate through both these provinces. Before the peace of Utrecht, the inhabitants of the Jerseys were computed at sixteen thousand; but at present they amount to near seventy thousand. They are excellent corn countries; and it is said, produce more wheat than any of the other colonies, of which, and other grain, they dispose of considerable quantities to New York and Pensylvania. By employing negroes as their neighbours do, in cultivating the lands, they have of late more than doubled their value; and they now work a copper mine, and manufacture iron ore into pigs and bars. They likewise raise some flax and hemp.

(To be Continued.)

An account of the Rise and Progress of the contest between GREAT BRITAIN and her COLONIES: Extracted from a Pamphlet entitled "Experience Preferable to Theory; an Answer to Dr PRICE's Observations, &c."

(Continued from our last, p. 77.)

THIS was the state of America when the affairs of the East India company came before Parliament, and that

company was enabled by act to export tea to America. The American market for tea was in a great measure lost; the true reason of the loss was the illicit trade; as this had been increasing, the exportation from England had been decreasing for many years before. Pennsylvania and New York imported all from Holland: An *illicit* trade was there an *open* trade. In the other governments an importation from England had been quietly submitted to, and the three-penny duty had been regularly paid for two or three years. I do not know that administration had any view to facilitate the payment of the duty, or, as the Doctor expresses himself, to bring the colonies *into a snare*. It was natural to suppose, that when the price was reduced, the duty would more generally be paid; and Pennsylvania and New York be induced to trade with England instead of Holland, when the temptation to smuggling should cease.

But whatever were the views of administration, it certainly was insinuated into the minds of the people of America, by letters from hence, wrote whilst the East India bill was in Parliament, that a plan was laid to bring the colonies *into a snare*—that a noble resistance on this occasion would free them from the slavery intended for them; if this opportunity was lost, there would never be another; and if they should suffer the ships to land the tea, and the duty to be paid, they would rivet their own chains. These letters were published in newspapers through the continent, some of which came hither. Committees of correspondence, by advice from hence, were established in Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts Bay; an uniformity of measures was resolved upon; the ships and tea were, at all hazards, to be sent back from each government. Accordingly in Pennsylvania and New York the ships were not suffered to come up to the usual landing places, and, although they had large quantities of other goods, they all came back

to us; and the owners of those goods, as well as the owners of the tea, were obliged to submit to the damage.

The ships, which were sent to Boston, had also large quantities of other goods besides tea. The owners of those goods were not willing to submit to the damage they must sustain if they should be sent back to England. A town meeting was called, a committee appointed: The owner of one of the ships did not intend to suffer his ship to come into the harbour, until he had an opportunity of judging, from the temper of the people, whether the tea could be landed; but this committee, lest the ship should carry away the other goods with the tea, sent for the owner, required him at his peril to bring his ship to the usual landing place, and to enter at the custom-house, and deliver all the goods, except the tea. After the other goods were delivered, the committee then required the owner to send back his ship with the tea: He applied to the collector for a clearance: The collector refused to grant it for the tea, supposing he could not do it consistently with the duty of his office, and the oath he was under. No ships can pass the castle at Boston without a permit from the governor. All plantation governors are under oath to do their endeavour that the acts of trade be carried into execution; and the act which establishes a custom-house is particularly named in the oath. When the committee of the town of Boston found this difficulty in obtaining a clearance for the ship, the inhabitants of Boston were convened, by an irregular notification; the inhabitants of several other towns assembled with them, making many thousands when all in one body: This body required the owner to go and demand a permit from the governor, who refused to grant it until he had a certificate, that the ship and goods on board were cleared at the custom-house. No body imagined the governor could give any other

answer; and before the owner returned, a small part of the people had separated from the rest in order to disguise themselves; and, being so disguised, entered all the ships, hoisted out the tea, and cast it into the sea; the body of the people who had been assembled following them, and surrounding the ships upon, and near, the quays where they lay *.

We cannot forget the universal cry of all parties, when the news of this act of injustice and violence was first received here; in some way or other all agreed it ought to be punished. It appeared, that the body of the people of the town of Boston had countenanced and encouraged every step which tended to the destruction of the tea until it was completed. Parliament, therefore, thought fit to pass an act to restrain the town from all commerce by sea, until satisfaction should be made to the East India company, &c. It was natural to suppose the town would raise eight or ten thousand pounds, rather than submit to such distress as the loss of its commerce must bring upon it. A meeting of the inhabitants was called; some of the principal men, for rank, estates, and understanding, pressed a compliance with the act of Parliament, but the majority was against it, and the port remains shut up to this day.

The council, the second branch of the legislature in Massachusetts Bay, was annually elected by the house of representatives; the governor, by the charter, had but little authority to act by himself, or without the council. It appeared that the council had declined to advise or assist the governor in any measures for securing the tea from

the rage of the people, and, in divers other instances had shewn, that they were under undue influence from their electors. Alterations in the province charter were therefore judged necessary: Some of the province laws respecting the appointment of juries were also thought proper to be altered; and an act of Parliament passed for those purposes: And, as the civil or military officers in that province might, in the discharge of their trust, be the instruments or cause of the death of persons who were in breach of the laws, and an impartial trial could not be expected where the people in general were so much disposed to an opposition to law, it was judged necessary that provision should be made for removing such trials to other parts of the dominions, where a fair trial by an unbiassed jury might be had.

Several regiments were ordered to Boston about this time, and the general of the King's forces in America was appointed governor of Massachusetts Bay. Opposition to the late acts of Parliament was determined on. The first assembly which he held, invited the other governments to a general congress at Philadelphia, and appointed their own delegates. This caused a dissolution, and the people met in a new assembly by their own authority, took the power of the militia into their hands, ordered the public monies to be paid to their own treasurer, and did other acts of government: They collected provisions, ammunition, and all military stores; formed regiments under new officers, having displaced all appointed by the King's authority; ordered a great number of men in all parts of the country to be ready at a minute's warning, and distinguished them from the rest by the name of *minute-men*; caused the militia in all parts to be frequently exercised in the use of fire arms; procured serjeants, or others who had deserted from the King's forces, to instruct them; agreed upon articles

* To make government appear *despotic*, *malicious*, *vengeful*, and *avaricious*, in shutting up the port of Boston, until satisfaction should be made for the tea, Dr. Price has represented the destruction of it as the act of a few disguised persons only. See *Observations*, p. 64.

of war for the government of an army, whenever it should be necessary for it to appear in arms for the defence of the province. By the charter, or compact upon this occasion, if Dr Price will have it so, the sole power of the militia of the province, and of erecting and demolishing, at pleasure, fortifications of any kind, and in any place, is reserved to the King, to be used by the governors; and the assembly had never been suffered by the governors to take this power in any degree out of their hands: Acts of assembly had passed to strengthen his hands in the use of it. The law most certainly would have considered Massachusetts Bay at that time in a state of revolt, as clearly as at any time since.

The governor and general, in this state of the affairs of the province, had first tried the civil authority with which he was vested, and, by proclamations, and one or more attempts of civil officers to apprehend such persons as were in the breach of law, endeavoured to bring back the people to an obedience to the laws; but without any effect. He then thought it necessary to erect fortifications in the town of Boston, for the security of that town, as well as of the King's forces under his command.

By this time, the general congress had met at Philadelphia, and justified the proceedings of the people in Massachusetts Bay; and provincial congresses had done the like in most of the other plantations; and the general assembly of the two governments of Connecticut and Rhode Island had also followed the example of the general congress.

At length, upon the 19th of April last, the general of the King's forces thought fit to send a detachment from Boston to Concord, a place about twenty miles distant, with orders to seize a quantity of provisions and warlike stores, which he was informed had been unlawfully lodged there. A

part of this detachment met a company of militia in arms at Lexington, six or eight miles from Concord, very early in the morning, in appearance every way prepared for hostilities. An engagement ensued, the circumstances of which are well known. This was the beginning of actual hostilities.

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

(Continued from our last, p. 82.)

SIR JAMES LOWTHER moved, That the introducing the Hanoverian troops into any part of the dominions belonging to the crown of Great Britain, without the consent of Parliament first had and obtained, is contrary to law. He said he would not take up much of the time of the House in entering into the great question of law which this resolution led to; that doubtless would be spoken to by more able gentlemen than himself. The measure appeared to him to be doubly improper, both as being in direct opposition to the bill of rights, the act of settlement, and the established law of the land; and also that it is at present highly inexpedient in the present state of the dispute with America. Why are we, said he, to have recourse to foreign mercenaries, instead of our own troops? Why place a dependence upon those who cannot feel the same call for defending the liberty of this country as the natives of it? There is no good reason for this; and if we may judge from the uniform tenor of administration in all their conduct, we ought to consider it as a most dangerous weapon in the worst hands which any weapon can be lodged in. But the noble Lord on the other side the house, will tell us, that he is the able pilot that is to conduct us into port. I should be glad to ask that able pilot, what are the provisions he has made on the continent of Ameri-

ca for the employment of those numerous forces to be voted? Where are his transports and victuallers to go? Where are his magazines to be formed? What security will he give us that they are not to roll about the Atlantic by way of a harbour? But one question ought to include a thousand others. Why have we not peace with a people, who, it is evident, desire peace with us, and who are ready to submit to the legislative authority of this country? [He then read, as a part of his speech, the last address of the Congress, to the people of England.]

Governor *Johnston*, moved to read that part in his Majesty's speech, which says, "and I have, in testimony of my affection for my people, who can have no cause in which I am not equally interested, sent to the garrison of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, a part of my electoral troops." He then acquainted the House, that he rose to second the motion of his honourable friend. Nothing, Mr Speaker, requires such watchful attention in this admirable system of government, as the due poize of the sword between the King and the people. His Majesty has the entire command of the troops after they are raised or introduced into his dominions, that military operations may be conducted with that secrecy and dispatch, which is necessary to give them their full effect; but the people, on the other hand, must be first consulted on the occasion of raising or introducing such troops, lest under the pretence of defending us against our enemies, an overwhelming force may be turned against our dearest rights. This rule I take to be a corner stone in the British constitution, which, once removed, leaves every privilege we enjoy, at the mercy of the King. The words the clerk has just read, I consider as the most wanton violation of this principle, and the most avowed declaration, that it does not exist in the

law or spirit of our government. It is to meet such dangerous doctrines, and to vindicate the wisdom of our ancestors, who have not left the rights and privileges for which they bled, on so precarious a footing, that I now presume to trouble the House; nor does the bill of indemnity, laid on your table by the minister so early this day, slacken my ardor on the occasion. In the preamble to this bill, which I have just read, it is declared, "that doubts have arisen" on this great constitutional question; I say then, it is fit the legislature should determine those doubts. If so palpable a defect remains in this government, let us boldly declare the fact, and correct it without delay. If (as I apprehend) it is free from so glaring an absurdity, as that of supposing his majesty can introduce any number of foreign troops into his dominions without the consent of Parliament, let us, with equal willingness, assert the right of the people throughout his Majesty's dominions; and censure, or pardon, those who have offended, as their conduct, when duly considered, may deserve. But in tenderness to them, do not let this great assembly forget what we owe to our country: do not let us forget what we owe to our own dignity as legislators, by leaving so great and essential a point undecided, merely in compliance with the humours of some gentlemen, who want to balance between their former professions, and their present conduct.

It was happily observed by a noble earl, whose superior wisdom was so long revered in this House, that you might intrench yourself with parchment up to the teeth, as defences against the power of arms put into the hands of other men: but the real security consisted in never admitting of such numbers as could effect any evil purpose; for wherever such power had been intrusted, distinct from the guardians of liberty, the sword had always found a passage to the vitals of the

constitution. This principle ever directed our peace establishments, till the reign of his present Majesty. This had governed the conduct of our ancestors till this hour. This jealousy is evident in every clause of the mutiny bill, whereby a military establishment is interwoven into our government. But in case this prudent generous jealousy is commendable against our own countrymen and fellow-citizens when they become soldiers, they who have equal privileges to lose and to defend; they who have all the ties of friendship, relation, and education, to restrain them from destroying the liberties of their country; how much more watchful and attentive ought we to be, when this intoxicating power is delivered up to foreign mercenaries, who have no object but the pleasure of a prince; who have been accustomed to consider the rights of a freeman as an insult on their profession? Shall neither argument or experience stop this House in the madness of her American career. Must every principle of our government be dissolved in the contest. Shall the first barriers of our freedom be levelled with the dust, to favour our ministers in their absurd management. Shall we despise the history of all those nations, from Carthage downwards, who have lost their liberty by employing foreign troops, and recur to those weak silly arguments which have always been used as the reason for first introducing them. How different is the spirit which prevails now, to that which inspired our ancestors after the Revolution? That the House may judge on this point, I desire the message from king William, of the 18th of March 1698, and the answer of the Commons of England may be read. [*Here the message and answer was read.*] Here you find a King, to whom the very Parliament he addressed owed the freedom of their resolves, supplicating with a degree of eagerness, humility, and affection,

that might have melted a Roman father, in behalf of troops, who had been active in his service; who had been the companions of all his glory, and all his toils, whose numbers could be no object of jealousy; but those real patriots knew the nature of courtly precedents, and they saw the consequences of this. They refused the common formality of appointing a day to take his Majesty's message into consideration; they waved those trifling respects, when the constitution of their country was at stake; they instantly named a committee to draw up an answer, and the House most solemnly and truly declared, as you have heard, "that they could not consent to his Majesty's request, without doing violence to that constitution his Majesty came over to preserve." While I commend this glorious spirit in our fore-fathers, I hope there is no person who hears me, that can believe it springs from any of those ignoble prejudices, which sometimes prevail against the inhabitants of other countries. Singly and individually, I believe, a Frenchman as good as an Englishman, and a Spaniard equal to either, if they are protected by a free government. All I maintain is, that their misfortune having placed them under despotic governments, they are more fit to destroy, and not so fit to preserve, the privileges of freemen. That the happy predilection every man feels for his native soil, is a principle established by God, and ought to be strictly attended to by statesmen in the formation of armies, and that no intelligent statesman ever despised this natural affection, or would wish to have recourse to foreigners in the wanton degree the instance before us exhibits. It is said, we have plenty of money, but are scarce of men. If money is so plenty, it were well to consider from whence this superabundance comes, before we kill the hen that lays the golden egg. It is strange, in one breath to declare our

plenty, and in the next to plead our poverty, as a reason for altering our ancient system of colony government, to get money to support us! As to the scarcity of men, I maintain, if any country wants men for its necessary purposes, there are some defects in the system of government. Every country under a good government will breed up to the numbers wanted, and the means of subsistence. If population falls off, there is some radical defect. I perceive some gentlemen seem to laugh at this doctrine. I laugh at their ignorance. Will any man alledge there is no radical defect in our government, where by impolitic impositions in your revenue laws, 1000 men are annually lost to the kingdom, and 4000 are tempted to work against its interest; 3000 are annually lost in goal, or as fugitives driven abroad by the severity of your laws respecting private debts; 1000 by criminal punishments; 1000 soldiers die annually out of the course of nature, by the manner of shifting our troops from station to station, to pick up the diseases of all climates; some millions are lost, to national defence, by the oppressive laws about religion in Ireland. Is it possible to consider these facts, and assert there is no defect

in the government under which they happen? The introduction of foreigners by bills of naturalization, or stretches of prerogative, to remedy such waste, can only render the disease more incurable. Administration place this war to account of the dignity of the nation; for they acknowledge no other profit, or advantage, can be reaped from it in the end. But is there any step that can reduce the reputation of this country so low, as that of depending on the electorate of Hanover for the interior government of its subjects? What a confession at the outset in this business? That Great Britain is unequal to the contest! How are the mighty fallen since the peace of 1763? What a spectacle for Europe! Can it be supposed that the force of the empire is really so diminished, or must we impute it to the injustice of the cause, and the madness of our rulers, who, without exterior cause, have rent the empire asunder in so deplorable a degree. So far I have reasoned on the bad policy of this measure, supposing it had been permitted by the law of the constitution. I shall now consider it upon the *spirit*, and then upon the *letter* of the law.

(To be continued.)

P O E T R Y.

To the PUBLISHER of the CONSTITUTIONAL
MISCELLANY.

S I R,

Upon the table of a young friend I found the following little Poem. As its spirit and tendency are very similar to those of your MAGAZINE, it occurred to me, that you might, perhaps, think it worthy of a place. Yours, &c. ORLANDO.

*Written upon reflecting on the different behaviours
of two young Ladies.*

O Cease, my Bosom—cease to move
For the coquetish artful train!
O may I never never love!
A woman who can stoop to feign.

A double conduct always shows
A groveling disingenuous mind;
Some ill she does, she surely knows,
Who o'er her actions throws a blind.

But she, whose heart is free from ill,
Maintains a conduct free from guile;
Has she been wrong, she's honest still,
And owns it with a glowing smile.

On all, she says, you may depend,
You may to her your all reveal;
Does she not love, she'll ne'er pretend
A passion that she does not feel;

And does she love—she'll frankly own,
She'll ne'er conceal a thought from you;
Nor will she ever, with a frown,
Make you uneasy, if you're true.

Then if thou wishest to be blest,
My Heart be of Deceit afraid;
Prefer the Artless open Breast,
O love the Generous Candid MAID.

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The PRESENT AGE.

NO more, my friend, of vain applause,
Nor complimentary rhymes;
Come, muse, let's call another cause,
And sing about the times.

For of all the ages ever known,
The present is the oddest;
As all the men are honest grown,
And all the women modest.

No lawyers now are fond of fees,
Nor clergy of their dues;
Few people at the play one sees,
At church what crowded pews!

No courtiers now their friends deceive
With promises of favour:
For what they make 'em once believe,
They faithfully endeavour.

Our nobles!—Heav'n defend us all!
I'll nothing say about 'em;
For they are great, and I'm but small,
So Muse, jog on without 'em.

Our gentry! what a virtuous race!
Despising earthly treasures;
Fond of true honour's glorious chace,
And quite averse to pleasures.

The ladies dress so plain, indeed
You'd think them Quakers all;
Witness the woolpacks on their head,
So comely, and so small!

What tradesman now forsakes his shop,
For politics or news?
Or takes his dealer at a hop,
Thro' interested views?

No soaking for his spouse neglects
For mugs of mantling nappy;
Nor madly squanders his effects,
To make himself quite happy.

Our frugal taste the state secures,
Whence then can woe begin?
For lux'ry's all turn'd out of doors,
Frugality took in.

Hence all the plenty of the times!
Hence all provisions cheap!
Hence dearth of follies and of crimes;
Hence all complaints asleep!

Vile cuckold-making is forgot,
No ladies now in keeping!
No debtors in our prisons rot!
No creditors a weeping!

(So frequent once) the French disease
Is grown near out of knowledge;
And doctors take but mod'rate fees
In country, town, or college.

No pleasure-chaises fill the streets,
Or crowd the roads on Sunday;
So horses lab'ring through the week,
Obtain a respite one day.

See gamesters, jugglers, swearers, liars,
Despis'd, and out of fashion;
And modern youth grown self-deniers,
Fly all unlawful passion.

Happy the nation thus endow'd;
So void of wants and crimes;
All zealous for their neighbour's good;
Oh! these are glorious times!

Your character (with wond'ring stare!)
Says Tom, is mighty high, Sir!
But pray forgive me, if I swear,
I think, 'tis all a lie, Sir!

Ha! think you so, my honest clown?
Then take another light on't;
Just turn the picture upside down,
I fear you'll see the light on't.

On HAPPINESS.

BLISS, it is true, is fought by all mankind,
But few will own it centres in the mind.
In vain for happiness we shift the scene,
A prison's Eden when the soul's serene.
How many men mistaken paths pursue,
And fondly think the object still in view;
For this the merchant tempts th' uncertain
main,
And roves from east to west in quest of grain.
Year after year he finds his wealth increase,
Then plans retirement, and an age of ease;
But 'tis not there he finds he's really blest,
His heart still pants for something unpossess.

The courtier dreams of titles, pomp and
state,
And thinks none happy but the lordly great.
The half-starv'd miser counts his useless store,
And views fresh beauties in the shining ore;
In fields of blood the conqueror seeks for
fame,
And idly hopes t'immortalize his name.
The jilted lover to his Chloe flies, (eyes.
Lives in her smiles, and doats upon her
The book-worm pedant racks his studious
brain,
Dull philosophic maxims to explain;
And while the rake's by dissipation sway'd,
Mistaken zeal confines the cloister'd maid.

Thus half the world by ill judg'd maxims
move,
And blindly in pursuit of pleasure rove:
Indulging the false bias of the mind,
They leave the ruling passion unconfin'd;
That ruling passion, which, if not suppress,
Too oft proves fatal and corrodes the breast.

But happy he, who in the vale of peace,
Sequester'd, finds domestic joys increase :
And doubly blest to whom fate has con-
sign'd

A decent fortune with a liberal mind.

'Tis his to feel what wealth can ne'er impart,
Th'ingenuous wish that warms the honest
heart ;

The grateful tear, the sympathetic glow,
The soft sensations that from virtue flow ;

The soul serene, the philosophic mind,
And all the blessings that the good can find,
When in his morning walk or ev'ning shade,
No vicious schemes his solitude invade :
By temperance led he finds the joys of health
Superior far to luxury and wealth.
His little income ev'ry wish supplies,
He feels no superficial wants arise ;
From nature's rules the purest plans he draws,
Consults her dictates, and observes her laws.

H I S T O R Y.

JULY 13.—20.

S P A I N.

Madrid, June 8.

THE preparations for war, which have been making with great activity, seem to abate a little, though they are not suspended. We know that a ship of 25 guns and eight mortars, are now ready at Carthagena ; that another of 60 guns and 24 pounders, is just upon sailing from Barcelona, and that bombs are sending from Pampelune to Ciudad-Rodrigo. We have now 17 regiments in the environs of the last mentioned place, but this number of troops is not considerable enough for us to suppose them destined for a siege.

Madrid June 13, It is now no longer a secret that the Spanish squadron, commanded by Admiral Gaston, is to act against the Moors ; he is to be joined by a French squadron ; they are to act in conjunction, with a view of giving the Infidels a fatal blow.
Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated July 9.

“ We learn from Cadiz, that an order was received by the Governor of that place from Madrid, to fit out, with all possible expedition, two men of war of the line, and send them to sea as soon as they are ready ; and that the commanders of these ships will be furnished with instructions, which they are not to open till they come within a certain latitude. Various are the conjectures upon this occasion.

Genoa, June 22. The Master of an English ship, arrived here in 31 days from England, with a lading of cloth and other merchandize, has deposed that he met between Cadiz and Lisbon, the two French and Spanish squadrons, consisting of 24 ships of war and frigates, sailing towards the west.

F R A N C E.

Paris, July 1. In order to hasten the new armaments which were ordered at the port of Toulon, all the coopers from Marseilles are sent thither to work. This, with some other circumstances, make it imagined we are at the eve of a war.

Extract of letter from Lisbon, dated June 12, to a Gentleman in Bristol, and received by him on Wednesday last.

“ While I was at Lagos the Duke de Chartres arrived there in the Provence of 64 guns, where he found la Solitaire also of 64 guns ; and the rest of the French fleet, which consisted of 15 sail, one of the officers informed me, they were expected to rendezvous there in a few days ; but letters from Cadiz of last post mention, the arrival there of Monf. de Bouganville (whom I saw at Lagos, and is second captain on board the Duke's ship) in a small tender early in the morning, and that in the evening of the same day, the whole Spanish fleet left Cadiz, except two vessels which were then not quite ready, but were ordered to follow with all expedition ; and last Saturday accounts were said to have been received, that the two fleets were joined,

and were actually cruising in the straits of Gibraltar. Certain it is, that dispatches of no small importance have been received here, as the packet which carries this, and was to have sailed the next day, has been put off from sailing no less than five several times; and the two last when there was another packet in the harbour."

Paris, July 5. The armaments making in our ports continue with great celerity. Forty ships of the line and seventeen frigates are actually fitting out in the ports of Brest and Toulon. The Duke de Chartres' squadron is to join this armament, and the reports of an approaching war still prevail.

Paris, July 6. The fleet, commanded by the Duc de Chartres, and Monsieur Duchaffault will, by the end of this month, be ready to join the grand armament; and to take on board the troops destined for the momentuous expedition. It is said the Duke of Chartres will continue to cruise between Cape Finisterre and La Hogue.

S W E D E N.

Stockholm, June 28. The Ceremony of the Installation of the Parliament of Warfa was performed this forenoon. The King, seated on his Throne, with the ornaments of royalty, made two speeches, and was answered by the new President Baron Kurk, who, with two counsellors, and five assessors, took the usual oaths, and received at the King's hands the Diploma, Seals, and other Ensigns of their offices. All the Royal Family were present on this occasion; as also the foreign ministers.

E A S T - I N D I E S.

Extract of a letter from Canton in China, dated Nov. 27. 1775.

"We have received advice here, that Capt. Trobriant, in the French King's frigate the Etoile, with two sloops, called the Indiscreet and the Badine, commanded by Mess. Bon-

caut and Le Veyer de Buzidon, sailed from Chardenagore, in the month of January, to revenge the assassination committed by the inhabitants of Borneo, who, by a horrible plot, massacred, in 1772, Capt. Marchis, of the Epreuve frigate, and the greatest part of his crew. As there were but 338 men employed on this expedition, the success is the more extraordinary, for above 300 Malayans were either killed or drowned, and a great number wounded; 51 vessels, several of them 90 tons burthen, and carrying guns, were either taken or burnt; all their fisheries were destroyed, and the magazines spoiled. Such has been the end of this expedition of Capt. Trobriant, against Pangaran Scrip Chief of the Malayans, settled along the river of Monpava, in the isle of Borneo. This action, unluckily, has cost the French the lives of some, and particularly of Capt. Le Veyer de Buzidon. All the officers and men behaved extraordinarily well, and have given great proofs of their courage, as may very reasonably be supposed, when we remember the great slaughter among the Malayans."

Hague, July 11. Letters from Canton in China, mention, the great barbarity which the French have exercised upon the Island Borneo in November last. It seems that in December 1772, Mons. Le Veyer de Buzidon, commander of the Etoile, with some of the crew, had been killed by the inhabitants of the above isle; and to be revenged for this, Mons. Trobriant went thither with two frigates, l'Indiscreet and La Badine, attacked the Isle, murdered about 300, without distinction of age or sex; some hundreds were thrown into the sea, besides some hundreds killed and wounded in the engagement; they have carried off about 30 vessels of the inhabitants to a considerable amount, destroyed their fisheries, and burned all the effects which they could not bring on board their vessels.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Philadelphia, June 2. Last night came into this harbour the ship *Nep-tune*, a privateer of 28 guns, commanded by Capt. Israel Ward; she brought into this port with her a large English transport, which has on board cloathing and accoutrements for a number of troops. In a few days will put to sea the *Rainbow* of 62 guns, a new ship fitted out at this port, and is commanded by Capt. Vyner, an officer who in the late war served with reputation in the royal navy, and was present at the taking of the Havannah.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, June 9. A gentleman who is come here from New York province gives an account that a friend of his, in Duchess County, having a pretty large mortgage on an estate there, being offered payment of it in Continental-paper money, refused to take it. The committee were acquainted thereof, and the gentleman summoned to appear before them. He obeyed their summons, and acknowledged the truth of what had been told them of his refusal; he said he had lent cash on the mortgage, and expected the like in return. This plea did not satisfy the committee; he was accordingly voted inimical to America, and all intercourse with him forbid to the united colonies. In this dilemma, having his effects in such a manner as to be unable immediately to leave the colonies, he knew not what to do, but was at length forced to sign a writing, wherein he confessed his fault and sorrow for it, humbly asking pardon for the same, and promising never to be guilty of the like again, or of offending against any of the resolutions of the Congress, when they vouchsafed to restore him to favour.

Copy of a genuine letter from an officer under General Howe, dated Halifax June 13, 1776.

"I am once more with the army on board the transports (in conjunc-

tion with that under Lord Howe waiting for a fair wind to carry us to New York, or some other place equally strong, and where we expect some opposition. In most people's opinion it will not be a very violent one, for it is very certain that we are now numerous enough to over-run the whole continent of it, if necessary, and that thousands of the rebels are ready to join us, from a knowledge of our strength, and an opinion that they shall be restored to their former privileges, and be reimbursed the loss they have sustained by our firing their towns, seizing their ships, and taking their cattle. In short, there is very little doubt, as the Provincials in general are alike credulous, timid, and irresolute, but that we shall accomplish the business we are sent out upon before Michaelmas day. If we have any apprehension of impediments of any kind, it is no other than what arises from a report of innumerable mines and ambuscades, and the danger of our starving for want of supplies from England; and if you consider the incredible daily consumption of the army and navy, and that little or nothing is to be had here, you cannot think our fears are ill founded. The Rebels, you may depend upon it, are not so formidable by one half as has been represented, and our own army more than adequate to our present undertaking. We shall not lay under the disagreeable necessity of following the rebels into the country, as you suppose; our orders are only to take possession of the principal sea-port towns, when the interior ones must submit whether they will or not. Outrage and violence I abominate as much as you, and hope that the next news you hear will be, that proper terms of accommodation have been tendered by us, and accepted by the Provincials. I remain, &c.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, June 14. The British fleet is sailed from this place for New York.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman on board the Pearl Frigate at Halifax, June, 2.

"Having an opportunity of writing by the Dispatch transport, Capt. Williams, I embrace it to acquaint you of our safe arrival, after a passage of seven weeks from Spithead. Scarce had we made soundings on the American coast, ere the wind sprung up a brisk gale at N. W. and blew exceeding hard, which obliged us to exert our utmost agility in getting our sails handled as fast as possible, in order to secure the land; but it was past our power, owing to the violence of the wind which continued blowing very hard from the same quarter for two days successively. After having no other hopes left but those of bearing away to the southward, to our inexpressible joy the wind shifted to S. E. and in some measure abated. We made sail, and ran about thirty Leagues West, and at Two P. M. one of our men on the Fore-top saw a sail on our Larboard Quarter, standing S. W.; we immediately hauled our wind, and crowded all the sail we could possibly make, in order to come up with her, which we did about three the next morning; our Captain ordered our boat, well manned and armed, to go on board her, there being then but very little wind, while we were busy in clearing ship to engage her in case she made any resistance; one boat was scarce got within musquet shot of her when they fired, and wounded one of the Marines, which obliged her to sheer off; as soon as she came along side we hoisted her in, and an engagement began which lasted near an hour, in the course of which we exchanged a number of shot, many of which they felt very sensibly, as we were near enough to see the men drop; at last a shot from us happened luckily to hit their Foretopmast above the top, which disabling them from carrying any sail forwards, we immediately ran along-side, and fired a whole Volley of small

arms into her; after which they immediately struck.

She proves to belong to one Mr Hendrick merchant of New York, laden with naval and military stores. We lost three men, one quarter-gunner and two seamen, and seven wounded. On their part we found 19 killed, and 13 wounded. The master of her is originally of Liverpoole, a brave, but obstinate seaman. The ship mounts sixteen carriage guns, besides swivels, and is valued at 14,000l. So you find I shall get some prize money. Their men, about 90 in number, are distributed among the fleet, in which most of them entered as volunteers.

From the NOVA SCOTIA GAZETTE.

Halifax, June 13. The British fleet is gone from this place for New-York; great dissention prevailed on their departure amongst the officers and soldiers.

"This morning about Two o'Clock two transports foundered in a gale of wind near this place, and about 300 troops, together with the crews, perished. The whole fleet has left this place, since which they have had very stormy weather; they are all gone for New York---no doubt there will be warm work, there being a strong provincial army ready to receive them.

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in New-York to his Friend in London, received last Packet by the Way of Rotterdam.

"We are here in great dread of this city's being soon destroyed, either by the regulars or (from the necessity of circumstances) by the Provincials, the forces of the latter are daily increasing; and though some of our vessels have been taken by the English frigates, I can assure you the captures that the Americans have made are more than treble the equivalent. Some members of the General Congress, who voted against sending forces to Canada, and who wished to protract the time for declaring their

Independency, are now come over in sentiments to the rest of their brethren; and I can say with certainty, that at present the strictest unanimity prevails amongst them."

Extract of a Letter from Falmouth, July 14.

"A vessel arrived off here yesterday and landed some Dispatches for Government, which were immediately sent to London by an express. We can only learn that the vessel came from some port of America, but not from whence; the people are all so reserved that they will not answer any questions. However, about ten o'clock at night, a sailor came to my house and delivered a note; as soon as I saw it, I knew it was Bob's hand, (a relation who went out with the first fleet) on opening it, I found only the following article:

"Every thing goes against us in this part of the world. Providence fights against us; for after we had met with tempestuous weather, in which many of our transports suffered great damage, and we worn out with fatigue, as soon as we saw land, all the thoughts of what we had suffered on our voyage vanished, being in hopes that as soon as we were landed, we should meet with every thing we could wish for. But behold, as we drew nearer land, we had another dreadful scene presented to our eyes. Large armies were posted to oppose our landing, a force so much superior to our's, that it would have been madness in us to attempt it at New-York. We thought ourselves secure, but here we were beat off with great loss; at Rhode Island the same; and we have only that miserable place Halifax to go to. I have no time to write more, as the vessel is getting under sail. Ask the bearer no questions; be assured we are great sufferers, and all our attempts to subdue the brave Americans, will certainly prove abortive. I wish I dare tell the truth; but for fear it should fall into any of our officers' hands, I once more bid you adieu."

Friday last, arrived at Dover, the Three Friends, White, from Halifax, with dispatches for government, which were immediately landed, and sent by express to town.

The following account was brought by the above ship, which arrived after a passage of twenty-four days.

May 29. arrived from Quebec, his Majesty's ship Niger.

May 30. The Canceaux armed ship, Capt. Mouatt, from England.

June 4. His Majesty's ship Centurion, Captain Braithwaite, from a cruise.

June 5. A transport from Glasgow, with part of the 42d regiment.

June 10. Sailed the fleet and troops from hence under the command of Vice Admiral Shulldham and Gen. Howe, but every thing belonging to the expedition is kept a secret.

The following ships are loading here, and will sail very shortly for London:—The Nautilus, Jardine; the lady Tyrconnel, Wyatt; the Warners, Hammond, and the Prince Masserino, Warton.

By the Three Friends, arrived at Dover, letters are received from Halifax, dated the 22d June, which mention, that General Howe had sailed on the 10th, upon an expedition to the southward, with all the troops; but that no accounts had been received from him since his departure from Halifax. The same letters take no notice of Lord Howe's arrival at that port, but it is conjectured that his Lordship had joined his brother the General at sea, and that they have sailed together for New York."

Capt. White, just arrived from Halifax, gives the following accounts, which may be depended upon.

"All the transports with Lord John Murray's and Frazer's Highlanders went to Boston Harbour, excepting one ship, which had parted with the convoy at sea, and was directed by a sloop of war to proceed to Halifax; that ship arrived on the 7th, and sail-

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ed with General Howe: the rest of the transports arrived from Boston at Halifax the 20th June, with the Highlanders, where they were to take in fresh water, and immediately to follow General Howe.

"It was supposed General Howe would go to New London and Portsmouth, to destroy the ships of war building there by the rebels, and then take possession of Rhode island, there to wait Lord Howe's arrival, and go together upon the grand attempt on Philadelphia or New York. The force that sailed with General Howe from Halifax was about nine thousand effective men; he left 2000 to garrison that place, with two men of war and three armed sloops in the harbour.—What was mentioned in the Nova Scotia Gazette, respecting the dissention between the officers and soldiers proves false."

Extract of a letter from New Providence, May 13.

"The Americans have been here, and have taken the King's guns, brads mortars, and other warlike stores; they have also taken the governor, and two other gentlemen with them, prisoners.

"If government does not send us a ship of twenty guns, with some soldiers, the friends of government, in this place, will be much disturbed; and, I believe, the Americans will come and fortify the forts, as it will be a convenient harbour for their cruisers, who will take the ships homeward bound from Jamaica.

A letter from an officer at Halifax, dated June 9, 1776, says, "Our present situation here is a very agreeable contrast to that we experienced at Boston, as we are mostly in very good health, are moderately well supplied, and in very high spirits. The people of the province are in general very friendly, and seem well affected to the King's cause, and we have picked up a good number of recruits among them. On the 6th, 7th, and 8th,

the troops embarked on board the ships, and are all in remarkable spirits, though the particular destination is not known, but it is generally thought we are for New York. We have been expecting the fleet under Lord Howe every day, but he is not arrived: several victuallers and store ships have lately arrived here."

Extract of a letter from Halifax, June 10.

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that I am highly in the favour of General Howe, and with his suite I am ordered to attend him on board a frigate. We are now embarked, and the troops are under sail to the southward; our destination is a secret; but we believe it is to New York. I am very sorry to say, that things in general go in favour of the rebels."

A letter of authenticity, dated the 14th of June, and received this day from Halifax, says, that the greatest unanimity prevailed among the British officers and soldiers on their re-embarkation; that they were in general well provided, and took with them upwards of 400 recruits from the colony.

By the ship just arrived from Halifax, there are many private letters from the late inhabitants of Boston to their friends here, from which we learn, that they had received letters from their friends at Boston, giving an account of the proceedings of the provincials on their taking possession of Boston. The first thing they set about, was putting up to sale the effects of all those gentlemen and traders who had left Boston, and gone with General Howe to Halifax, which they sold without ceremony, and the amount is to be appropriated to the stock of the province; but where there were some of the family left behind, they vouchsafed to leave them their household goods, after taking an inventory of them, and obliging the family to give security to be accountable for the value on demand, but

every thing in the stores and in trade were sold without reserve. They had also put several gentlemen, whom they adjudged to be of exceptionable characters, and not friends to their cause, under confinement, particularly Dr Whitworth and son, John Rowe Esq; Mr Samuel Wallis, Mr Jerry Allen, Mr Cream Brush, and Mr Jackson, the two last in close confinement, and loaded with irons.

We hear that a large quantity of saltpetre is soon expected from Halifax, being part of the cargoes of several ships taken by our men of war, and sent into that port.

A letter from Philadelphia dated June 2, says, "Last night came into this harbour the ship Neptune, a privateer of 28 guns, commanded by Captain Israel Ward; she brought into this port with her a large English transport, which has on board clothing and accoutrements for a number of troops. In a few days will put to sea the Rainbow of 62 guns, a new ship fitted out at this port, and is commanded by Captain Vyner, an officer who, in the late war served with reputation in the royal navy, and was present at the taking the Havannah."

A letter received from Boston, dated June 2, has this passage: "Yesterday departed from this place near twenty Indian Chiefs, with a number of Indians, who arrived here within these few days; they are gone to Canada."

Letters received from Quebec, confirm the reports that prevailed for some days, of the great number of Canadians who have made an offer of their assistance to Gen. Carleton. The Indians also, to the amount of 1500, have likewise offered to take up the hatchet.

The owners of the William and Mary, which was bound to Boston with provisions for a market, have received advice from the Captain, of his having been taken and carried into Newport by a Rhode Island privateer.

L O N D O N.

Monday last some fresh intelligence was reported to have been received from New York, said to have been brought by a small vessel that is arrived at Beaumauris, after a very short passage; but nothing has as yet transpired.

Another report was, that an express was arrived from General Carleton, which brought advice of an action in Canada, between a detached party of regulars, and the provincials, the latter of whom retreated with precipitation up the country; and were followed a considerable distance by the King's troops; when the former beginning their old method of bush-fighting, it was judged prudent at that time to pursue them no further. The rebels left several field pieces behind them, and some provisions. But neither of the above reports gained any credit.

Letters from Halifax say, that on the 11th ult. an advice boat arrived off Halifax, supposed to come from Lord Howe, upon which General Howe with the fleet, got immediately under sail, but to what part is not mentioned; that four days after 4000 Highlanders arrived at Halifax, only waited there to take in fresh water, and then proceed to sea, to join General Howe.

It was on Friday asserted in the city, that government had last night received dispatches from Lord Howe, which bring an account that his Lordship, with the fleet, was safely arrived off New York, but that he should not attempt to land his men till he was joined by the troops under the command of his brother, General Howe, and also by 4000 Highlanders, which were hourly expected there; the men were all healthy and in high spirits.

His Majesty's ship Maidstone, Captain Gardner, has taken an American sloop with flour, and carried her into Kingston, Jamaica.

Letters are said to have been received from Halifax, which give an account, that the Renown met at sea two provincial privateers who engaged her some short time, but escaped by night's coming on;---and that unfortunately in this affair one of the Lieutenants of the Renown was killed.

By a gentleman, who is curious in calculations, we are informed, that from the period of sending out General Gage to Boston to the first of this present month, he has reckoned no less than 119 pamphlets published on the American dispute, no two of them (except those written by the same authors) exactly agreeing in political sentiments.

The Lords of trade heard on Thursday a complaint by some persons of Nova Scotia against the governor of that province, which complaint is thought trifling and nugatory, but their final determination is not yet known.—John Rowe, Esq; one of the gentlemen of Boston, who was committed to jail by the rebels, is since dead, supposed by the bad usage he received."

Private preliminaries are now said to be negotiating with some of the leading members of the congress at Philadelphia, by certain agents commissioned from hence, or rather, overtures towards establishing some basis on which parliament are to empower administration to treat on terms of pacification, amity, and concession. These out-lines are, however, to be first submitted to the admiral and general, for their opinion, before they are to be transmitted to England.

It is reported, a plan for reconciliation with the colonies has been under consideration for some days past, which is partly adopted; but that it depends in a great measure on the reception the Provincials shew to the offers of Lord Howe and Gen. Howe.

It is likewise reported, that France and Spain have offered administration both men, arms and ammunition, to assist in reducing the refractory rebels

across the Atlantic, to obedience, on condition of England's signing a treaty, by which she shall engage to assist those two kingdoms equally on similar emergencies. But we are told that administration have wisely determined to use all possible efforts to do the business without further foreign assistance, having a proper idea of the mischievous consequences which such a treaty might entail on this country.

It was confidently asserted on Saturday last in the city, that the French ministry have sent over to the English ministry a tract, published in quarto, wherein they show their rights to several of the contested parts of America, and set forth, that they appeal to all other foreign powers, that if an open rupture proceeds this declaration they are not to be blamed, as they look upon themselves bound in duty to do justice to their own cause and subjects involved in the troubles on those continents.

Letters from Berlin advise, that a Messenger was just arrived from the North, since which there was a report that a very dangerous conspiracy had been discovered; the aim of it was against the life of a great Lady, and to place her son on the throne, but that it had been discovered by an intercepted paper. There were only three persons supposed to be privy to it, and they were all fled.

Upwards of 10,000 barrels of gunpowder, lately proved at Purfleet, is now shipping on board some transports in the river for America.

The above powder is to be distributed on board different vessels, which are each to mount a number of carriage guns, in case they should meet with any of the provincial privateers, and on their arrival in America are to land their artillery for the use of his Majesty's forces there.

Gen. Clinton has sent a detachment of soldiers under Capt. Dalrymple, of the 14th regiment to secure St Augustine in East Florida, in case the rebels should attack it.

P O S T S C R I P T.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 20.

Petersburg, June 25. The Great Duke, attended by Marshal Romanzow, Count Soltikow, Prince Kourakin, and several other gentlemen, set out from Zarfco-Zelo yesterday evening for Berlin, and will wait at Riga to do the honours of that place to his Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia, who leaves Zarfco-Zelo this afternoon, and will make a shorter stay at Riga than the Great Duke, in order to receive his Imperial Highness at Konigsberg, from whence they will continue their journey together.

Florence, July 2. On the 24th of last month, being the Festival of St John, the Tutelar Saint of Florence, the great Duke received the homage of all the subaltern towns and feudatories of Tuscany, and performed all the public ceremonies as usual on that occasion. On the 30th their royal highnesses set out on their journey to Vienna; they are to meet the Archduchess Christina at Padua, and to go from thence to Venice, where they propose to stay three days, and then to proceed to Vienna.

Turin, July 6. Their Sardinian Majesties went on Monday last to Montcalier, at which place they will probably reside till December.

Brussels, July 16. Her Imperial Majesty has conferred the Post of Commander in Chief of the troops in the Low Countries, vacant by the death of General Bulow, upon Monsieur Le Comte de Voguera, General of Cavalry.

From the LONDON PAPERS, July 20.
Extract of a letter from Paris, July 12.

"The conversation of Paris is now in a very arrogant stile, in regard to the indignity offered the English flag in the Mediterranean by the Duke de Chartres; they say, the spirit of the captain did him honour in refusing the command, but they blame him for accepting a courteous and convivial invitation, which they say has degraded the British flag; and they talk in

high terms, that a war will be the issue."

Friday an express was signed by his Majesty in council, and sent off to his grace the Duke of Argyle, commander in chief of all his Majesty's forces in Scotland.

Captain Singleton, of the Richmond, arrived at Dover from Barbadoes the third inst. In lat. 45 deg. 38 min. long. 28 deg. 31 min. spoke with the Beckingham, ———, and Nancy, ———, both from Corke, for Quebec, out three weeks, all well on board; and on the same day in lat. 49 deg. 30 min. long. 18 deg. 30 min. spoke with the Royal George, Boyle, from Waterford for Halifax, out ten days, all well on board.

A young Nobleman, who is an honour to Nobility, has the misfortune to have a sister who has lately eloped from her husband. Her husband L——d T———, and his brother-in-law, after the most diligent search, found her Ladyship in lodgings at a private house, where she was denied; but the unhappy Nobleman insisted on seeing her, forced their way to her apartments, and after some vain expostulations, retired, taking a final, yet affecting leave of a woman, who has plunged a good husband, an affectionate brother, and an honourable family, into the utmost shame and disgrace. Her paramour is in the Guards.

An English person of distinction has been obliged to make a precipitate retreat from Paris, on account of some gallantries with a lady of family in that metropolis.

The St. James, Capt. Wilson, from Jamaica for Bristol, one of the ships that was reported to have been taken by the Provincials, was spoke with clear off the Gulph the 17th of May.

A letter from Jamaica mentions, that near 3000 muskets had been discovered concealed near the blue mountains, which had been conveyed there by the negroes.

A very high wooden house has been erected, on a high hill near New York, under the direction of General Lee, by

way of a place of observation, to watch the motions of his Majesty's ships and forces that may arrive on that coast.

Notwithstanding the loss our Merchants sustain by the trade being stopt to the twelve refractory Colonies, we have the pleasure to see a brisk trade going on with the Mississippi, and both the Floridas. One house last week entered at the Custom-house, from Mississippi, 2500 weight of indigo, and 1794 dear skins.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Sound, dated July 7, to a Gentleman in Bristol.

"We have been nine days from Portsmouth, and put in here yesterday. Our fleet consists of sixty-six sail of ships under the command of the Diamond, Capt. Fielding, and two other frigates. We have on board the fleet 4500 Hessians, 1000 Wal-deckers, some hundred English recruits, and 2000 baggage horses. — The troops are all strong, healthy young men, in great spirits, and seem fond of the expedition; and we have some companies of Rifle-men with us, very dextrous fellows."

S C O T L A N D.

EDINBURGH, JULY 17.—24.

From the ABERDEEN JOURNAL, July 12.

"We hear from Bergen in Norway, that his Majesty's birth-day was solemnized this year in the most loyal manner, by Alexander Wallace, Esq; the British consul, and his Majesty's other subjects in that place. The British shipmasters, factors, and merchants were invited in the evening to the consul's house, where an elegant supper of 131 dishes was provided, and the usual healths were drunk. Upwards of a hog-head of wine was spent on the occasion, and the evening concluded with every mark of joy and festivity.

"Thursday there fell to the northward of this place, a great deal of rain and large hailstones, accompanied by thunder and lightning; a flash of which broke into a barn in the parish of Udny, burnt a woman's stockings upon her legs, and she sustained no other harm than a very slight scorching.

"On Saturday, Captain Wardlaw of the

Alarm cutter, brought in as a prize, the Prince of Wales of Peterhead, Milne, from Dunkirk with tea and spirits.

"Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday were remarkable in the Enzie and Murray for thunder and lightning attended with heavy rains. The thunder commonly began at or about one o'clock, P. M. and continued two or three hours. The peals or claps of thunder were loud, long, and awful, and crowded fast one upon another, but as yet we hear of no hurt or damage done.

"We hear that the Duke of Gordon is selling his farm meal, which is good, clean, and every way sufficient, at 10s. 6d. per boll. The poor can have a single peck at any hour of the day."

On the 4th inst. Gavin Cooper, a lad about fourteen years of age, whose parents live in the parish of East Kilbride, and who is now a servant with Mr Urie in the parish of Cathcart, found on the road a pair of saddle-bags, with 599 guineas, which he brought to his master, who next day caused the common crier to be sent through Glasgow, by which means the owner was found, to whom the above sum was delivered, and the lad properly rewarded.

On Tuesday fortnight in the evening, as a man was returning from Hamilton to Glasgow, he was attacked near Bothwell by a foot-pad, who holding a pistol to his breast, robbed him of twelve shillings, and a silver watch, with which the villain got clear off.

On Tuesday se'ennight, some shares of the Royal Bank here, sold at the rate of L. 215, which is fourteen pounds higher than was ever paid before, owing to the great plenty of money now in the circle. It is estimated that there is above half a million sterling, at present lent out in Edinburgh, at three per cent.; and more money ready to be lent on bond security, than ever known in Scotland, at any former period.

On Tuesday se'ennight Gilbert Elliot, Esq; Counsellor at Law, son of Sir Gilbert Elliot, was chosen Member of Parliament for Morpeth, in room of the late Mr Byron.

On Tuesday se'ennight sailed from Leith, the Exeter galley, with biscuit; and the Mercury, Lothian, with great guns, both for America.

On Wednesday se'ennight, a small whale, 20 feet long, was cast ashore at Cramond, six miles west of this city.

On Wednesday evening a young man of the name of Holmes went to the sands at Dunbar to bathe; being much in liquor, he unfortunately went beyond his depths, and was drowned. A boat put off to his assistance, but, before she could reach him,

the body went down.—He was taken up soon after, and every possible means were used, by the Surgeons, for his recovery, but without effect.

It is with pleasure we are informed, that the Carron Company have made several useful improvements on the art of casting cannon; iron guns of all calibers are now making at their foundery, equal in lightness to brass, and in some respects superior to guns made of that metal. On Friday se'ennight a proof was made of six pounders, weighing only 800 *lib.* averdupois: these guns are all bored out of the solid, and although charged to the muzzle, bore the proof exceeding well. This extensive Manufactory will prove of great service to this part of the country, and, we hope, will bring in a suitable return for the large sums advanced by that public spirited Company.

The price of Oat-meal in the Market of Edinburgh has risen to eleven pence the peck, notwithstanding the appearance of a plentiful crop in all parts of the country.

Monday last, the Court of Justiciary had under consideration the Memorial in the case of MacEwen and Boutcher of Perth, accused of receipt of stolen goods, when, after some conversation, the further consideration was delayed till next Friday, when the point in dispute will be determined by the Court.—The Memorials on both sides are ably drawn, in particular that for the pannels, which does great credit to Mr Crossie.

The Court also determined the relevancy in the case of William Nicholson, blacksmith in Dumfries, accused of murder, finding it relevant to infer the pains of law; and the trial to proceed on Monday next.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 16.
CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

St James's, July 16.

The King has been pleased, on the resignation of Sir John Dick, Bart. to appoint John Udney, Esq; to be his Majesty's Consul at Leghorn; and also to appoint Robert Ritchie, Esq; to succeed Mr Udney, as his Majesty's Consul at Venice.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, July 16.

Royal Reg. of Horse Guards, Capt.-Lieut. Joseph Darby is appointed to be Captain, vice William Hanger. Lieut. Alexander Forbes to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Joseph Darby. Cornet Thomas-Watson Whittle to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Forbes. Cornet Francis Chaplain, of the 2d Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Thomas-Watson Whittle.

1st Reg. of Foot Guards, Lieut.-Col. Mi-

chael Cox to be Captain of a Company, vice John Horton. Capt. Thomas Gordon to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Michael Cox. Enf. William Colquhoun to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Gordon. John-Lewis Elliot, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Colquhoun.

2d Reg. of Foot, Maj. James Barker to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Thomas Oswald. Capt. William Dalrymple to be Major, vice James Barker. Capt.-Lieut. James Ball to be Captain, vice William Dalrymple. Lieut. Edward Thorley to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice James Ball. Enf. Charles Duperre to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Thorley. Philip Bainbrigge, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Charles Duperre.

16. Reg. of Foot, Martin Ramsay, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas Barrow.

51st Reg. of Foot, Capt.-Lieut. Edward Fuller to be Captain, vice Robert Drummond. Lieut. John Elford to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Edward Fuller. Enf. Robert Pringle to be Lieutenant, vice John Elford.

59th Reg. of Foot, James-Alexander Colvil, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Bulkeley Gould.

61st Reg. of Foot, Lieut. William Owen to be Captain, vice Thomas Hardcastle. Enf. James Sivright to be Lieutenant, vice William Owen.

62d Regiment of Foot, First Lieut. Richard Bailey, of the 23d Foot, to be Captain of a Company.

B I R T H.

July 8. At Vints in Brabant, the Lady of Maj. Robert Douglas, in the Dutch service, of a daughter.

D E A T H S.

June 12. At Carlscroan in Sweden, Senator Count Sinclair Governor of Swedish Pomerania.

20. Off Portmahon, on his way to Lisbon, for the recovery of his health, John Graham, Esq; a Member of the late Council of Bengal.

July 3. At Dalmore in Ross-shire, Mr Hugh Munro Tackfman of that place, and Factor to Capt. Munro of Culearn.

7. At Winchester, Daniel Schaw, formerly a Captain in his Majesty's 62d Regiment of Foot.

11. At Bath, the Right Hon. Lord Downe, eldest son of the Earl of Moray.

13. At London, John Aberdeen, Esq; late a Hamburg Merchant.

15. At London, Mrs Francis Mowbray, widow of the late William Mowbray, Esq; formerly many years Remembrancer to King GEORGE when Prince of Wales, and to his late Royal Highness father of his present Majesty.

17. At Twickenham-Park, her Grace Henrietta Dutcheff-Dowager of Newcastle. Her Grace was eldest daughter of Francis Earl of Godolphin, by the Lady Henrietta, his wife, eldest of the four daughters and co-heirs of John Churchill Duke of Marlborough. Her Grace was married to the late Duke on April 2. 1717.—By her Grace's Will we hear that L. 6000 *per annum* devolves to her Nephew the Marquis of Carmarthen, together with the estate of St James's Market: Several thousand pounds *per annum*, which were intailed on her jointure, to the Earl of Lincoln, eldest son of the Duke of Newcastle. Her Grace is said to have died worth L. 100,000 in ready money, which is equally divided between all the nearest of kin in her family, and legacies to all her servants, and several hundred pounds are appropriated for charitable uses, to Hospitals, &c.

21. At Edinburgh, William-M'Farlane Brown of Kirktown and Dalgowrie, Esq;

— At Cromarty, on board Lord Byron's Yacht, in her passage to Orkney, Miss Fennella Moodie, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Benjamin Moodie of Melfetter.

— In France, Maximilian Alexis de Bethune Duc de Sully, aged 26.

By a letter from Portsoy, we have a list of the cargoes of two vessels belonging to that place, just returned from the fishing at loch Gairloch and Barra-head, viz.

Capt. Gray		Capt. Wiseman	
Ling	3450	Ling	4125
Cod	6016	Cod	7301
Tusk	344	Tusk	97
Skate	500	Skate	1739
10,310		\$ 13,262	

\$ Exclusive of 767 cod and ling made use of by the crew.

Mr WALTER WOOD'S SOUND LIST.

Passed the SOUND.

June 26. The Peggy, Pearson, from Dyfart to Memel in ballast.

July 2. The Jersey, Durham, from Memel to Copenhagen, with balks; the Margaret, Anderson, from Borrowstounness to Copenhagen, with coals.

S H I P P I N G.

Leith, July 19. Arrived the Edinburgh, Thomson, from London, and the Janet, Currie, from Campvere, both with goods; the Two Sisters, Pederson from Easter Ezer, with logs, &c.; the Robert and Susanna, Stanland, from Dundee, and the George, Normand, from Dyfart, both in ballast; the Amity, Armstrong, from Blyth, and the Bettie, Pounder, from Stockton, both with oats; the Mary, Churchill, from St Ubes,

with salt; the Agnes Stewart, from Hull, with bark.

23. The Providence, Beatson, from London; and the Mally, Lighton, from Montrose, both with goods; the Hales Castle, Crawford, the Elisabeth, Thomson, and the Janet and Jean, Paterson, all from Alemouth; and the Elisabeth, Gibb, from North Berwick, all with grain; the Ann, Swanton, from Petersburg, with dales; the John and Margaret, Kennedy, from Christiansand, with tar; the Betty, Farquharson, from Hamburg, with oats, rags, and yarn; the Mary, Briggs, from Petersburg, with iron, dales, &c.

SAILED. The Dilligence, Cassils, and the Betty, Hardie, both for London; and the Mallys, Laurie, for Gibraltar, all with goods; the Adriana, Crawford, for Campvere, with lead; the Greenhead, Buchanan, for Rotterdam, with coals; the Peggie, Currie, for Cadiz, and Malago, with goods; the Bacchus, Lindsey, for Gibraltar.

S T O C K S.

Bank Stock, 137 1-second 5-eighths. India ditto, —.

3 per cent. Bank Red. 83 5-eighths.

3 per cent. Consol. 82 3-fourths Ex.

Lot. Tick. 11 l. 12 s. 6 d. Scrip. 83 5-8ths.

Prices of Hops Friday last in the Borough Market: Old bags from 1 l. 5 s. to 1 l. 15 s. Old Pockets from 1 l. 2 s. to 1 l. 10 s. New bags from 1 l. 18 s. to 3 l. 3 s. Ditto pockets from 2 l. to 3 l. 10 s. *per hundred.*

PRICES of CORN on Friday last at BEAR KEY.

Wheat 32 s. to 39 s. 0 d. *per quarter.* Barley, 16 s. to 22 s. 0 d. Rye, 12 s. to 24 s. 0 d. Oats, 12 s. to 17 s. 6 d. Pale Malt, 26 s. to 30 s. 0 d. Brown Malt, 26 s. to 28 s. 0 d. Pease, 37 s. to 39 s. 0 d. Hog ditto, 23 s. to 25 s. Beans, 25 s. to 27 s. 0 d. Tick, 24 s. to 26 s. 0 d. Tares, 24 s. to 30 s. Rape Seed, — *per last.* Fine Flour, 29 s. to 30 s. *per Sack.* Second Sort, 26 s. Third Sort, 23 s.

PRICES of GRAIN at HADDINGTON, July 19. 1776.

	First.		Second.		Third.	
Wheat	19 s.	0 d.	18 s.	0 d.	17 s.	0 d.
Bear	15	6	14	0	13	6
Oats	13	0	12	0	10	9
Pease	11	6	10	2	9	6

To our CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to CANDID for bringing a subject into view that so justly claims the attention of the Public. Any favours of the same kind from him, or from others who chuse to communicate their thoughts on either side of the question (if sent in time), shall always find a preference in the order of our MISCELLANY.

T H E

NORTH BRITISH INTELLIGENCER:

O R,

CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31. 1776.

*To the Editor of the CONSTITUTIONAL
MISCELLANY.*

S I R,

YOUR correspondent CANDID hath introduced into your last Miscellany, (vid. p. 107.), a subject that certainly merits the attention of the public: And it gives me pleasure to observe, that his manner of treating it is, upon the whole, abundantly consistent with the signature he hath chosen. I could have wished indeed, that he had left it to those, from whom he differs in sentiment, to chuse a title for themselves; or at least, that he had explained the meaning of the designation he hath given them. If he calls them the *High party* from the objects of their pursuit, might not one be permitted to ask, what are those *high things* to which they aspire? With respect to worldly preferments or emoluments, it would be extravagant to suppose that these were in their view: the road to *such* high things is so patent, that it can hardly have escaped the observation of a party ca-

pable of alarming the fears of your correspondent; and his candour will dispose him to acknowledge, that many who neglect that obvious and much frequented path are far from being inferior, either in abilities, character, or connexions, to others who have trode it with greatest success. It is true, that by profession they are bound to "seek the things which are above;" but I do not wish to have the epithet *High* appropriated to them in that sense, as it would connect a very disagreeable idea with the appellation of the *Low party* by which their opponents would fall to be distinguished.

I have a similar objection against admitting the title of the *Wild party* which some have been pleased to give them: Because though *wildness* denotes *freedom*, yet one may be *free* in the honourable sense of that word, without being *wild*. Besides, the *Tame party*, which would be the proper term of contrast, might be deemed disrespectful and opprobrious by CANDID and his friends. It were

therefore to be wished that we could get rid of characteristical epithets altogether: Or, if that may not be, that we would resort to the old distinctions of *Whig* and *Tory*, which on my part who profess to be a *Whig*, is at least a candid and disinterested proposal; as that denomination, like King WILLIAM's guineas, is at present reckoned the worse of the wearing, and hath lost much of the current value it had at the æra when British liberty commenced.

Were names of any real importance I could say much in support of the proposition I have suggested. The reverend gentlemen who have incurred the displeasure of your correspondent, maintain no principles that I know, which were not countenanced by legal authority when the Church of Scotland was established soon after the revolution. Patronage was then abolished, and the whole right of electing the minister, and conferring the benefice, was vested in the conjunct body of Heritors and Elders. For this, the *Whigs* in those days strenuously contended: And in this respect, (though hitherto with different success) the *wild or high party* among us are their genuine successors, and tread in their steps. The *Tories* in the latter part of Queen ANNE's reign, got patronage restored for the punishment of our church, on account of her inflexible attachment to the illustrious House of HANOVER: and CANDID hath informed you who the persons are in our day, who not only with meekness submit to that correction, but have transformed the whip into a badge of honour, and turned their chain into a diadem in which they glory. It were easy to multiply particulars for illustrating the proper application of those ancient terms of distinction to the two grand classes into which the Church of Scotland is at present divided. Only I must acknowledge, that in one capital point they have changed sides so notoriously, that both may

justly be charged with apostacy from the maxims and conduct of their predecessors. The act of toleration was devised by the English *Tories*, with a view to diminish the credit and influence of the Scotch Presbyterians: The *Whigs*, or the members of the Church of Scotland, (for at the season I refer to, those terms were convertible and marked the same persons) remonstrated against the act, and repeatedly petitioned to have it repealed. But now the Whiggish party in the Church espouse the cause of toleration, and wish to enlarge the bounds of christian and ministerial communion: While CANDID, in behalf of the opposite party, condemns both their principles and practice in this matter, and pleads with some warmth against toleration or indulgence, in an instance which of all others seems the most harmless and unexceptionable.

He takes occasion, from an article of intelligence in your paper of July 3d, to propose, in the form of *Queries*, fundry objections against Chapels for worship, supplied by Ministers in communion with the Church. This he calls *an innovation that merits the attention of the public*; and a *species of establishment* countenanced and promoted by the *high party in the church*; which, in the issue, *may strip patrons of the right which the law hath committed to them*, and carry us all backward a full century with regard to our religious opinions, and whatever is connected with them.

It would require more room in your Miscellany than one Number can afford, to give such answers to the five questions of your correspondent, as would either quiet his mind, or satisfy the public whose attention he solicits. All I can propose in the sequel of this letter is, to throw some light upon the article of intelligence referred to, which hath disturbed the repose of CANDID, and moreover given birth to those gloomy apprehensions

which make him thus to tremble for the ark of —

A few years ago, a Chapel was built by the Viscountess GLENORCHY at her sole expence, within the Orphan house park of this city, part of which she had feued from the Hospital for this purpose. Before the Chapel was opened for divine service, the following letter was presented to the Presbytery by their Moderator, to whom it was addressed :

“ REV. SIR,

“ It is a general complaint, that the Churches in this city that belong to the Establishment, are not proportioned to the number of its inhabitants : Many who are able and willing to pay rent for seats, cannot obtain them ; and no space is left open for the poor, but the remotest areas, where few of those who find room to stand in them can get within hearing of any ordinary voice. I have thought it my duty to employ part of that substance with which God hath been pleased to intrust me, in building a Chapel within the Orphan House park, in which a considerable number of our communion, who at present are altogether unprovided, may enjoy the comfort and benefit of the same ordinances that are dispensed in their parish churches ; and where I hope to have the pleasure of accommodating some hundreds of poor people, who have been long shut out from one of the best (and to some of them the only) means of being instructed in the principles of our Holy Religion.

“ The Chapel will soon be ready to receive a Congregation, and it is my intention to have it supplied with a Minister of approved character and abilities, who at or before his admission shall give sufficient security for his soundness in

“ the faith, and his loyalty to Government.

“ It will give me pleasure to be informed, that the Reverend Presbytery approve of my general design, and that it will be agreeable to them, that I ask occasional supply from such Ministers and Probationers as I am acquainted with, till a Congregation be formed and supplied with a stated Minister.

“ I beg you will do me the favour to present this letter, &c.

(Signed) “ W. GLENORCHY.”

To this letter the Presbytery, with perfect unanimity, returned a respectful answer, approving her pious intentions in building the Chapel, and consenting to the occasional assistance she desired, till a Congregation should be formed, and supplied with a stated Minister.

Accordingly, when the Chapel was opened, a numerous Congregation convened ; free seats were provided for about five hundred poor people : And ever since, religious worship hath been regularly performed, either by the ministers and probationers of the established church, or by protestant ministers, pastors of dissenting congregations, who were brought from England by her Ladyship, to render the supply of the Chapel less burthensome, to her friends. One of the last denomination, viz. Mr GROVE, was so acceptable to the congregation, that they requested his continuance among them as their minister. This request, Lady GLENORCHY intimated by a second letter to the Presbytery, who, in regard Mr Grove was a stranger, suspended their giving countenance to him as a brother and fellow labourer, upon three very reasonable conditions.

1. That he should produce evidence of his ordination to the ministry.
2. That he should lay before them a

certificate of his having taken the oaths to government. And,

3. That he should give the usual security for his soundness in the faith, and his approbation of the government and discipline of this Church.

It may suffice to say, that this design was not carried into execution. Mr GROVE returned to his charge in England: And the Foundress of the Chapel made choice of the Rev. Mr BALFOUR Minister of Lecropt, who had been licenced by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, and was known to possess all the qualifications they had specified in their answer to her letter. This choice she intimated by a third letter to the Presbytery, informing them at the same time of Mr Balfour's desire to be admitted to the charge of the Chapel, by one of their number, who should be appointed to preach on that occasion; in which desire of Mr BALFOUR her Ladyship concurred.

It is with some regret I add, that three new conditions were *then* proposed by the Presbytery, none of which had been mentioned in the case of Mr GROVE.

1. That a call from the Congregation to Mr BALFOUR should be laid before them.
2. That legal security for a stipend should be given. And,
3. That the alms collected in the Chapel, should be applied for the support of the publick charity work house in the city.

If your correspondent has received no other information of these transactions than I am now giving him, he will very naturally conclude that the *first* of these conditions must have been suggested by the *high party* in the Presbytery: and will no doubt triumph in so glaring an instance of their partiality in favour of the *populace*, by making the effect of Lady GLENORCHY's nomination of a Minister to her own Chapel dependent on their choice. It is indeed certain,

that the law, in its most rigorous interpretation, gives no power to any Patron, equal to that power which is inherent in the Foundress of this Chapel. The exercise of the Patron's right is limited to six months; He cannot shut the doors of his church; far less can he alienate the fabric from the original purpose for which it was erected. Whereas Lady GLENORCHY is absolute proprietor of this Chapel; her right to supply it with a minister is limited by no term: At Whitsunday next, when the rented seats become vacant, (if no minister before that time shall be fixed in the Chapel,) she may, if she inclines, either shut it up altogether, or turn it into a dwelling house. "And yet!" (may CANDID say,) "Such is the absurd perverseness of those unreasonable demagogues, that they will not acquiesce in her choice of a minister, unless her nomination be confirmed by a call from — Whom? Not from a congregation connected by vicinity, and residing within a certain known bounds; but an omnigatherum of people, who from all the corners of the city and suburbs may have taken it into their heads to frequent that place of worship."

These reflections I confess are severe, and yet I cannot help giving CANDID full credit for the justice of them. Only, I must rectify a small mistake, by informing him that they do not at all apply to the *party* he suspects. The *popular* motion came from the opposite side of the house, and was pressed with much ingenuity and eloquence by the keenest and ablest supporters of the law of patronage, who upon this occasion uttered sentiments respecting christian liberty very different from those which CANDID hath expressed in his letter. They professed (as indeed the most respectable of their number had done oftener than once in a much larger Assembly) that it was the meer con-

straint of law that obliged them to set aside the rights of congregations to chuse their own pastors within the established church: but when (as in the present case) that force did not exist, they gladly embraced the opportunity of asserting the natural right of the people to elect the person from whom they were to receive the ordinances of religion; and therefore judged it necessary, that a *call* to Mr BALFOUR, or some authentic evidence of the choice and consent of the congregation, should be laid before the court, as the foundation of any further procedure in that matter. I leave it to your correspondent to improve this intelligence in the best manner he can, either for the purpose of enlightening his own mind, or of imparting light to the darkened minds of his friends; that, like strings wound up in music, he and they (whether right or wrong) may at every touch utter the same harmony upon any future occasion.

I have only to add, that the debate at last meeting of Presbytery, (if I am rightly informed) turned chiefly upon the propriety of *appointing* one of their number to introduce Mr BALFOUR to the Chapel, by preaching on that occasion according to his own request. Some who opposed an *appointment* as an act of authority, would have agreed to a *permission*; but none shewed any doubt with regard to the *only thing* which Lady GLENORCHY (as she expressed it in her concluding letter) *ever meant to ask* in any application she had made to the Presbytery, namely, that the Minister of her Chapel should be in *full communion* with the pastors of the established church.

It remains with the three Reverend Brethren to inform the publick of their reasons of dissent. It is high time for me to lay down my pen at present, which I shall do as soon as I have subscribed myself

A WHIG.

Bad effects of PARTY-SPIRIT on our MORALS and JUDGMENT.

A Furious party-spirit, when it rages in its full violence, exerts itself in civil war and bloodshed; and when it is under the greatest restraint, naturally breaks out in falsehood, detraction, calumny, and a partial administration of justice. In a word, it fills a nation with spleen and rancour, and extinguishes all the seeds of good nature, compassion and humanity.

Plutarch says, very finely, that a man should not allow himself to hate his enemies, because, says he, if you indulge this passion on some occasions, it will rise of itself on others; If you hate your enemies, you will contract such a vicious habit of mind, as by degrees will break out upon those who are your friends, or those who are indifferent to you. I might here observe how admirably this precept of morality (which derives the malignity of hatred from the passion itself, and not from its object) answers to that great rule which was dictated to the world about an hundred years before this philosopher wrote; but instead of that, I shall only take notice, with a real grief of heart, that the minds of many good men among us appear soured with party-principles, and alienated from one another in such a manner as seems to be altogether inconsistent with the duties either of reason or religion. Zeal for a public cause is apt to breed passions in the hearts even of virtuous persons, to which the regard of their own private interest would never have betrayed them.

If this party-spirit has so ill an effect on our morals, it has likewise a very great one upon our judgments. We often hear a poor insipid paper or pamphlet cried up, and sometimes a noble piece depreciated, by those who are of a different principle from the author. One who is actuated by this

spirit is almost under an incapacity of discerning either real blemishes or beauties. A man of merit in a different principle, is like an object seen in two different mediums, that appears crooked or broken, however strait and intire it may be in itself. Books are valued upon the like considerations: an abusive, scurrilous style passes for satire; and a dull scheme of party notions is called fine writing.

There is one piece of sophistry practised by both sides, and that is, the taking any scandalous story that had been ever whispered or invented of a private man, for a known and undoubted truth, and raising suitable speculations upon it. Calumnies that have been never proved, or have been often refuted, are the ordinary postulations of these infamous scribblers, upon which they proceed as upon first principles granted by all men, though in their hearts they know they are false, or at best very doubtful*. If this shameless practice of the present age endures much longer, praise and reproach will cease to be motives of action in good men.

For my own part I could heartily wish that all honest men would enter into an association for the support of one another, against the endeavours of those whom they ought to look upon as their common enemies, whatever side they may belong to. Were there such an honest body of neutral forces, we should never see the worst of men in great figures of life, because they are useful to a party: Nor the best unregarded, because they are above practising those methods which would be grateful to their faction. We should then single every criminal out of the herd, and hunt him down, however formidable and overgrown

* It hath been asserted and published, that there are ministers of the established Church, who have left off to pray for the King in public, and pray for success to the American arms. A calumny so gross and incredible hath not hitherto been thought worthy of any animadversion.

he might appear: we should then shelter distressed innocence, and defend virtue, however beset with contempt or ridicule, envy or defamation. In short, we should make the man of merit our friend, and the villain our enemy.

To the Editor of the CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

On the AMERICAN WAR.

LETTER II. *Vid. p. 47.*

I Know it is commonly asserted, that "Britain has nourished and brought up America." Indeed this is the great argument in the mouth of all the friends and abettors of *present measures*. "Britain," say they, "has lavished her treasures, and expended immense sums upon the Colonies, for their good and emolument, and to rear them up to what they are:—ought not the Colonies then to be *taxed*, in order to refund the expence of Britain, and to remove or lessen that immense *national debt* they have so largely contributed towards increasing?"—I shall not here take time to examine this argument fully; I shall only observe, That the sum of it just amounts to this, That whenever *one nation or people*, upon any occasion, shall have been at any considerable expence in *supporting or protecting another people*, that *first nation* shall, in consequence of such expence, immediately acquire,——not the common right of a *creditor* over his *debtor*, viz. to be *refunded* of the sum expended together with *interest*—but the *paramount* right of *absolute supremacy*, and the *uncontrollable* power of *legislation and taxation* over the *last*: so that henceforth and for ever, the last-mentioned *people* shall have nothing, and shall be capable of *acquiring* nothing, which they *can* call *their own*; but their whole wealth, trade and *property*, shall be at the future *arbitrary*

and perpetual disposal of their lordly benefactors. And by *this* rule indeed, it would be as easy to show, that half the States of Europe are at this day *subject* to be taxed by the Parliament of Great Britain, as that America is; nay some of them *abundantly* more.

But, as I said before, I do not mean to enter into this argument at present. It is the fact itself I would here controvert, because I apprehend the bulk of our nation labour under a great deception in this matter—a deception industriously cultivated at present by such as seem to wish that an irreconcilable breach shall take place betwixt Britain and her Colonies—but if they would only take the trouble to give the question even the most superficial discussion, they would soon be convinced, that with much more reason it may be asserted that “America has been one of the principal instruments of nourishing and rearing up Great Britain to its present grandeur, than that Great Britain has ever nourished and brought up America.” It is true indeed, that Britain did at first give some countenance to the early settlers in the American Wilderness—and what parent could have been hard-hearted enough to have refused this to poor destitute out-cast children? Nay, what parent, that should not first lay aside all the bowels of natural affection, would ever think of demanding restitution of such expence, far less of claiming an absolute and uncontrollable power over them as children for ever, on account of such expences. It is true also, that Britain has been at some continued expence, from year to year, for supporting the various Colonies, and in premiums for the encouragement of different articles of commerce—but as this last expence cannot be said to have been laid out, on the part of Britain, without the most immediate and direct prospect of being amply refunded for it by the increase of her trade, as the whole commodities of America, so encouraged, behov-

ed to enter her ports, and their value to center in her trade alone; so this ought not at all to be brought into the calculation. But even allowing the most liberal charge that has ever yet been produced on the side of Britain against America, I scruple not, upon the whole, to assert, that the Americans have derived their chief support from themselves, the sweat of their own brows, and the industry of their own hands; and at the same time I assert, that they have more than refunded to Britain all the expences she has ever been at on their account, by that lucrative monopoly of trade, solely calculated in favour of the mother-country, and to which they have cheerfully submitted from the very beginning; in so much, that no sooner did they become able, through the liberal returns of a rich soil and happy climate, to lay up any savings, but the whole have been uniformly poured into the bosom of the parent-country from all their ports, and that in exchange for her commodities and manufactures exported to them, and sold at her own prices. Nay, I will be bold to say, that, not only in the article of trade, and that endless consumption which America afforded of our manufactures,—a consumption which was every day increasing till the very moment of the present unhappy rupture—but still more, as a nursery for our fleets and seamen, and in consequence, as a foundation of all our power and glory, Britain has been more indebted, for half a century past, to her American and West-Indian trade, import and export, with all its appendages, than perhaps to all the world besides!

Happy correspondence! blessed reciprocation of commerce and mutual friendship! What nation on earth could then be compared with thee, O Britain? What enemy was then fit to speak with thee in the gate? As arrows in the hand of a mighty man, so were thy American sons to thee, whether in peace or war!—But,

alas, how fatal now the change! how dreadful the reverse! especially should the proud and perfidious *House of Bourbon* think of catching at [to them] the golden opportunity! Britain in arms against America, and America in arms against Britain! a house *so divided* cannot stand—cannot stand, though the whole world should let it alone—how much less, if its neighbours at the same time combine to raze it. During the last war in *America*, the *Colonies* were allowed to be of the greatest consequence to the success of it—their provisions, their men, their country, their harbours, their riches were all free and open to Britain, and absolutely at her service and disposal. The New-Englanders alone bore a distinguished merit—they took *Louisbourg*—and were of acknowledged importance in the reduction of *Canada*—and their merit was allowed, and even rewarded, by the British Parliament. But now this beautiful order is reversed—their provisions, their country, their harbours, are all shut against Britain, and not a frigate of Great Britain can get a drop of water from the whole rivers and springs of a large Continent, but at the mouth of a cannon, and point of the sword: and who can tell, but *New-England* may be now as zealous in recovering *Louisbourg* and *Canada* to *France*, as they once were in assisting to wrest it from them? and indeed every thing at present seems too strongly to point that way, unless speedily prevented by wise and healing measures from the mother-country. O! that Britain was wise, and that it considered this! Mean while, how gloomy the prospect? Cities and Colonies, that have been tenderly nursed up for a century past, and the most inviolate reciprocal affection and union mutually cultivated with them, by the prudence and wisdom of former administrations, and that as a future, certain, and inexhaustible fund of glory, riches, and dominion to Britain, now

devoted in one hasty ill-omened moment, to fire and sword!—Fleets of men of war and transports, instead of merchant-men! soldiers, instead of supercargoes! together with all the destructive implements of war, and engines of death! this the only correspondence; these the only articles either of traffic or revenue, now subsisting betwixt Britain and her Colonies! —O for a voice that might reach the ears and hearts of the Leaders in this ruinous and ill-advised contention, if we can yet suppose the voice of nature, and dispassionate reason and justice, will be heard amid the shouts of embattled warriors, and the more dreadful tumult of enraged passions! —Is it then so, ye generous Sons of Liberty and Britain, (for Liberty and Britain have long joined hands together) who have literally made the ends of the earth to feel your superiority, and tremble under it, when at peace among yourselves.—Is it indeed so, that you must now fall by mutual stabs and domestic rage? Britain is not now, as in former wars, called upon to draw forth the hitherto irresistible force of her fleets and armies against the natural hereditary enemies of her dominion and sovereignty; but in the present contention the Parent stands forth with all the bloody implements of death, brandished against the devoted heads of her own children; while the children seem no less determined to plunge the dagger in return into the breast of the Parent! The Genius of Britain hangs mourning over the unnatural struggle! Her friends stand aghast, confounded at the prospect of the heavy impending ruin! while her watchful foes, the antient unalterable rivals of her glory, look on with a secret, but luxurious grin of satisfaction! and wait only the critical moment—to sheath their sword—if they can—in both.

The declared purpose of Administration in the present American war, is, to preserve or restore union, or (if

you will) *due* and *lawful* subordination betwixt Great Britain and her Colonies. This is a *noble* and truly worthy purpose: and I wish the *Ministry* may have been as sincere in proposing it, as I believe the Americans were *once* truly unwilling to throw off any *due* or *lawful* subordination to Britain. But however this may be, it is certain, there were only *two* ways of gaining that end, that is to say, either by *friendship* or by *force*. The Americans, in all their addresses and petitions, *seem* warmly to have *courted* the *first*. The Ministry, on the other hand, it seems, have chosen the latter. They have roused the utmost *indignation* of the British *Legislature* and the British *Nation* against the *devoted* Colonies. The *people* of England, forgetting all the former *accumulated* ties of blood and good offices, which have subsisted betwixt them and their American brethren, from father to son, from their first emigrations to the present times, *have been made*, all of the sudden, to pronounce them the worst of *Banditti*, and the most *profligate* and *abandoned* of men! *Sanguinary* addresses have been *procured* against them from almost every order and denomination of men both in *Scotland* and *England*, renouncing every idea of *tendernefs* for, or *connection* with that *devoted* people! Not a frigate, or sloop of war, belonging to the British navy, which is not at this very time either employed, or under commission, in order to complete the *favourite* service. Not a marching regiment in the British army, which has not either already received, or stands not still in expectation of receiving orders, connected with the same *grand* design. Not a vessel, almost in any trading port of *Britain*, nay what is more of *Holland*, or even *Hamburg*, but are *engaged* in the same enterprize. And from the Imperial thrones of *Petersburgh* and *Vienna* to the petty principalities of *Brunswick* and *Venice*, not a *State* almost in *Europe*,

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that hath not been *applied to*, to complete the intended *armament*.—Nay, such a *spirit* seems to prevail, and such a degree of *Enthusiasm* to have taken possession of the minds of all ranks, against the *Colonists*, as I do not know if its parallel can be produced since the times of the *famous* *Popish Crusades* against *Mahomet*, or the *Spanish Armada* against *England*!—Mean while *America* seems not willing to fall an *easy conquest*—they have formed *committees*, *Congresses*, *Provincial* and *Continental*—companies of warriors, regiments, brigades, are drawn together in every quarter—armies are formed—Cities are beleaguered, and even *forced* to be *abandoned*—and, excepting *Quebec* and *Halifax*, a British soldier has not where to set his foot in *America*—that wide extended country has at once *totally* changed its aspect; and *Gen. Gage*, like a second *Cadmus*, has covered a *peaceful* land with *armed men*, as from the *teeth* of another *Typhon*.—Every art of *peace* is swallowed up in the *Art-military*—and every man, holding *property* there, professes to rest his claim only on the *military tenor*. So that however *feudal* tenor is beginning to be *antiquated* in *Europe*, it seems to be only in its *infancy* in *America*.

I have said already, that it is not my present intention to enquire into the grounds of this war, now so unhappily *blown* into a *raging flame*; neither to investigate, how far the Ministry or the Americans have *justice* on their side. When a house is already *on fire*, the first object is to endeavour, if possible, to *extinguish* it, rather than sit down deliberately to enquire who were the *kindlers*; besides that calm and dispassionate *occussionings* cannot easily make their way through armed brigades and batteries of cannon. I wish therefore, at present, and I wish it *again* and *again*, to call the attention of my *fellow-citizens* to the probable consequences of an *obstinate* prosecution of this war.—and, if these shall appear

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to be *fraughted* with nothing but ruin and destruction,—at least to be *enveloped* in a dark cloud of the most dreadful uncertainty. I hope there yet may be found an *Interpreter, one among a thousand*, who shall be honoured to stand in the gap, and by healing *counsels* and *measures*, to save a *sinking country*.—If time and occasion serve, you may hear further from me. Meanwhile I remain, yours, X.

On FALSE EMULATION.

THERE is nothing affords more frequent occasions of ridicule, than that false emulation which reigns among most men, by which they study rather to win respect, than to deserve esteem. There is this difference, however, between the qualities of the head, and those of the heart: The pains we take to cultivate the former are often to no purpose; but the labour on the latter is never lost: it is a plain direction given us by nature herself which way we ought chiefly to turn our application. The endeavour to be good, never fails to produce goodness: but the endeavour to be witty, or polite, very often produces folly and affectation. As the satirical and comic poets have frequently exposed characters of this last kind, with an entertaining variety of humour, one would think their raillery might be of some use, to drive this kind of stray-fools into their proper road, and to send them to the moralists for that improvement, of which only they are capable.

Moliere has, in one of his comedies, (*le Bourgeois Getilhomme*, or the *Citizen turned Gentleman*) represented a rich illiterate blockhead, going out of a plain character, affecting the fine gentleman, and entertaining about him masters in all kinds of arts, whose whole business is to take his money, and teach him nothing. His invin-

cible stupidity, heightened with ostentation, his contempt of his former ignorance, and that absurd joy which he expresses at his fancied improvements, are placed in a very diverting view, and shew a fool worked up into a coxcomb, in as natural a manner as has, perhaps, ever appeared on the stage.

The following known simile, in Hudibras, represents the case of many of those people who, wanting to be something they are not, cannot sit down contented with that kind of capacity which nature intended them:

And as the dog that turns the spit,
Bestirs himself and plies his feet,
To mount the wheel, but all in vain,
His own weight brings him back again.

I once met with a whimsical fellow, who ridiculed the affectation I have been speaking of, in a very pleasant manner. He pretended to have studied many years for the good of the publick, and undertook to teach what he called the secret art of mechanic wisdom. He had collected his knowledge from an external observation of courts, and had compounded a system of superficial remarks upon the looks and gestures of the inhabitants of different countries; and had blended the reserve of the Italians, the spleen of the English, and the gravity of the Spaniards in a very facetious manner. It is well known that the Italian farce-players are excellent in pantomime: this fellow, as a specimen of his skill, entertained me with a scene of this kind. Placing himself at a table with a pipe in his mouth, he assumed the person of a minister projecting a new scheme. In this attitude, without speaking a word, he exhibited to me all the difficulties which occurred in so weighty an affair. He began his meditations with a composed dignity of countenance, then drew his pipe out of his mouth, and fixed his eyes on the ceiling, then smoked again, then let out his pipe,

and pursed his brow, as Sheakspere expresses it, as if some new objection perplexed him; and then with the end of his pipe on the table, he visibly demonstrated the practicableness of every particular of his project; at last with an open countenance, and sudden, yet decent laugh, he broke up his meditations, applauding himself for the happy discovery. This part of his mystery he called, "the wisdom of the face."

His next secret was the art of speaking sentences: under this head, he had a set of general remarks, proverbs, sagacious sayings, and forms of doubting, which he would very readily apply to any subject that was proposed, with proper pauses, nods, and gesticulations; by which means he would evade coming to particulars, and keep up the character of a person who could talk admirably well, were he not somewhat too reserved.

He had another degree beyond this, which he called, "the mystery of talking obscurely." As in the first instance the art was to be understood without speaking, so this consisted in speaking without being understood. This is of the same service, as raising a dust when a man is close beset, that he may make his escape by blinding the eyes of those who pursue him. This indeed seems to require some genius; the learned themselves have found their account in it, and have sometimes made it pass for no small accomplishment.

I shall only mention one rule more in this artist's scheme of mechanical wisdom, which is the art of whispering. This was to follow next in order to that of talking obscurely. The Duke of Buckingham, in his rehearsal, has made Mr Bayes boast of his abilities in penning a whisper, and has represented a scene of business carried on in this manner, between two statesmen with great success.

To conclude, the affectation before mentioned has this misfortune in it,

that it puts men upon leaving the track of common sense, without getting above it. Wit is the talent of very few; common sense serves instead of it, in a lower degree, and is to the generality of mankind like instinct in animals, sufficient for the ordinary purposes of life. Men of no genius, by the help of this plain guide, are observed often to acquit themselves better in the common affairs of life, than others of higher parts and accomplishments. It is not then the want of wit, but a false pretence to it, which exposes men to ridicule and contempt.

The PRESENT MOMENT. An Oriental Fable.

AS I passed one day through an obscure valley, I saw a young man, from whom a beautiful damsel was hastening. She appeared in great disorder, and fled with precipitation. I approached the young man, and he said to me: "I am in the flower of my age, and the garden of love promises me the most delicious fruits. I am rich, and can purchase the most beautiful girls of Circassia; but I would freely renounce the most beautiful girls of Circassia, the most delicate fruits in the garden of love, nay even my riches and my youth, could I but one night enjoy all the charms of Darissa, who flies from my arms, and disdains my embraces." I pitied the folly of this young man, and pursued my journey.

One day, as I was walking in the gardens of the King of Damas, I heard a man very near me uttering profound sighs. As I was separated from him only by a rising hillock, I plainly perceived him. The hands of the ablest artists of Damas had made his habits from the most beautiful silks of Syria: his countenance was as sorrowful as his habits were rich; his frowning forehead concealed his eyes,

his look was gloomy and fullen, and all the muscles of his face were in a confused motion. He said, "what doth it avail me to be kindly treated by the King, to possess a fine house, and beautiful women? How can I enjoy these riches and favours, so long as Ali Nasrou, is possessed of the supreme authority? I have the carresses of the prince; but Ali Nasrou, his confidence; I am honoured, and he is powerful. Ah! to enjoy his power for the space of a single moon, I would give my riches, my rank, and even my life—yes, my life! I should be happy in the loss of it, could I be but first put in the place of Ali-Nasrou!"

I left Damas to go into Persia. I arrived on the banks of a river, the bridge cross which was just broken down. A man stood on the border of it: wrinkles had begun to appear on his face, and time had already whitened his beard. He ran about like one disordered in his senses—he rolled about in the sand---then stood up and said, "How unfortunate am I, not to be able to cross this river, and get into the city! I should then finish such a business as would double my vast treasures; and to me of what use are my riches, if I cannot encrease them? I would at present freely renounce my wives, my children, my native country, and the greatest part of the remainder of those days I have to live, to cross this accursed river!" I left this man, and pursued my road to Persia.

I traversed the deserts of Mesopotamia, where I met a traveller, whose provisions, and water in particular, had been exhausted more than two days. He said, "I would give all I possess, I would freely sacrifice my pleasures, and even a great part of my life, to obtain one single wish. Oh! that I were but on the banks of a great river, and just entering therein: I should then see the water play over my limbs, I should descend beneath the surface, and should feel myself refreshed by

its friendly waves. When I arose, I would take large draughts, and I should be happier than the great Persian monarch!" I ordered water to be given to this poor man, and then pursued my journey.

I traced in my mind what had passed: I recollected the young man, who despaired of the favours of Darrissa? the old man, who could not traverse the river; the courtier of Damas; and the traveller perishing with thirst; I meditated on these things as I walked, and said to myself: "Is it possible, that I can stop in the little valley of Abila, when it is in my power to reach the beautiful plains of Surnaar? Can an inclination for that valley so long detain me, as to make my arrival at Bagdad too late, where the most delicious fruits of Asia are to be met with, and where every object of my desires await me? Can I so long gaze on the borders of a lake, as to despise the prospect of the extended main? What! can a momentary and futile object annihilate the noblest views of futurity, and fetter the human soul to the *present moment*? Weak mortals! can you sacrifice the pleasures of a year to those of a moon? those of a moon to others but of a single day, and life to a moment.

On IDLENESS.

—Dum loquimur, fugerit invida
Ætas; carpe diem, quam minimum credula
postero. HOR.

THERE is an apt and comprehensive proverb I have somewhere met with, which says, that *idleness is the Devil's cushion*; and Pliny, who well knew the value of time, and the advantages of employment, has left us this maxim in one of his letters, *Satius est otiosum esse, quam nihil agere*; which, to translate with the same quaintness of the original, is as much

as to say, that 'tis better to do the idlest thing, than continue idle.

The slothful mind as naturally turns to vice, as the untilled land runs to weeds. The field that does not produce grafs or corn, cherishes nettles or thistles.

Neither the Christian nor the Atheist can afford to be idle—and for very obvious reasons; however, to save my readers the trouble of thinking, to which the present age is so little addicted, I shall point them out. The first has a *reversion to purchase*, and the latter *no time to lose*. The one has an eternity to be active for, and the other should make the most of his span.

What a melancholy thing it is to see persons *waiting for death*! How few are there who do any thing more all their lives! The bookless fauntering youth, the dissipated adult, and loitering old man, make up the bulk of human kind, even of those that are innocent—if we can be so idle at the same time. But how shocking to consider those who are busy in another character!

Time, like a river, rolls imperceptibly away, while it seems to stay, till it loses itself in the unfathomable ocean of eternity. Happy they, who mark its periods by deeds which shall bear record, when time itself shall be no more!

What merciful hands has the reader fallen into here;—Whole volumes might be written upon this interesting subject, which would be but mispending my own time, and misemploying his.—For I do not think it possible to add one argument more, without tautology or amplification, to the few urged above to recommend the employment of our time, and to the employing it well.

I would rather reduce the number of books than enlarge them; if it were for nothing more than the sake of time itself. Some antient says, *A great book is a great evil*; and surely a great many must be a greater evil.

S O L I L O Q U Y.

WHAT are life's miseries, or what its joys!—we increase the former by our impatience—and by raising our expectations too high, disappoint ourselves in the latter. Experience has taught me these truths, said I, and the more I see of the world, the more I am convinced, that man has created more wretchedness, diseases and dissatisfactions for himself, than the bountiful founder of the world designed he should encounter. What a number of distempers have luxury, vice, and pleasure brought upon the descendants of Adam?—How many are daily toiling, and suffering a thousand hardships, in order to increase their substance?—The good of their children is their excuse—The love of wealth alone actuates others to put in practice a thousand arts of deceit and chicanery, in order to obtain the prize in view. But why should we suppose that riches will give happiness to our children, when it has so often been seen to have a contrary effect on ourselves? Or of what value is gold to him, who has more than enough to supply his wants, yet lets it remain untouched within his coffers?—We envy those we think happier than ourselves, and by so doing increase our discontents—and—but why should I dwell longer on the weakness, madness, and folly of others, when I myself am a compound of the same materials! what is all my boasted philosophy, when I am led by others to follow their example, and trifle away moments which are too precious to be so foolishly squandered?

Governor JOHNSTON'S Speech, Continued from our last, p. 115.

THE *spirit* of the constitution is fully declared by the bill of rights, and annually by the mutiny bill, "That the raising or keeping up a standing army, *within the Kingdom*, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law." Is there any man so narrowed in his ideas of government, as to think, in a sentence declaratory of the first essential principles of the constitution, that the words, *within the kingdom*, meant merely the territory of England. The bill of rights is not an enacting law, but declaratory of the old rights of the subject by the common law: In this case we must look for the principle that governs the rule; wherever this principle extends, the law applies. The principle is plain, that the King may never be able to assemble any military forces for unjustifiable purposes, so as to overawe the Parliament to enact, or the people to acquiesce in measures, which may be destructive of their freedom. Let us try the construction contended for by the friends of administration by this rule: To what purpose prohibit the King from exercising this power in England, if he can raise or introduce into Ireland or Guernsey, or the plantations, whatever number of armed men he pleases? The reasoning is so weak and absurd, that I am well informed, the first law officer (the Lord High Chancellor) of the kingdom has abandoned it in another assembly; besides, if this doctrine takes place, what security have the people in the colonies for any of their privileges, if his Majesty can order what number of forces he pleases, into the different colonies, without the consent of Parliament? How does this accord with the doctrines of virtual representation? If their members here have no vote in

the most material of all other concerns in a free state, *the power of the sword*—the feeble protection from withholding their pay and subsistence is of little avail; the elector of Hanover may pay them; men in arms will ever find money for themselves. Nor can there be any reason alledged for resigning this power to the crown; foreigners never can be employed without leaving sufficient time for calling the Parliament; whenever it is necessary to employ them, the occasion must be so momentuous as to demand the advice of the great counsel of the nation. To alledge, as in the present case, that the members of this House would rather submit that the crown should possess the power of butchering half the inhabitants of the empire, than be disturbed in their diversion of killing a partridge, is the severest satire that could be pronounced upon us. It may be true of the majority. But in that case I ask, if there can be so strong a proof of a declining empire? I ask, if such dispositions prevail, if the people of America have not just grounds of jealousy against submitting the protection of their dearest rights to such guardians? I maintain there was full and sufficient time, without retarding the measure, to call the Parliament; the transports, with the Hanoverians, are not even yet failed from Stade. The manner of mentioning the fact in the King's speech, (more as a piece of news than as a measure on which we could deliberate) sufficiently shows that the prerogative of sending foreign troops to every part of his Majesty's dominions beyond the Kingdom of Great Britain, is claimed by his Majesty's ministers as an undoubted power in the crown: and though the bill of indemnity, now introduced, shews they are under much difficulty in maintaining this doctrine by argument, yet every man of sense must see this business is merely to amuse the coun-

try gentlemen, that they might retire with decency on this day; for I defy them, under all the shifts of parliamentary doublings to negative this motion, consistent with their former principles. Another objection to this measure occurs very strongly to me. His Majesty has declared, that any treaty which may be made for the employment of foreign assistance, shall be laid before the House. Now I maintain, some treaty for mutual contract (which is here the same thing) must have been made with the elector of Hanover, and registered in his council for the employing those troops. They are corps as distinct from the troops of this country as the Russians. His Majesty and the Elector of Hanover, are, in their political capacity, as distinct as the Emperor and the King of Great Britain. Does any one suppose, so perfect a despotism prevails in Hanover, that the elector has ordered the troops of that state without some formal capitulation? If there has been a capitulation, we have a right to see it. The ministers have engaged his majesty's word, that every treaty for that purpose shall be laid on the table, and in case it is withheld, or denied, they are responsible for the breach of so sacred a declaration. But after sporting with the royal proclamation, under all the seals and solemnities of the state, in the Quebec bill; after despising charters of government granted by his majesty's predecessors, and acquiesced under for hundreds of years, as the proper executive form of binding the nation, I am not surprised, they mock and ridicule a speech to parliament of their own drawing.

I come now to consider the *letter* of the law. The act of settlement 12 William III. c. 2. enacts, "that no person born out of the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, or Ireland, or the dominions thereto belonging, (altho' he be naturalized, or made a denizen) except such as are born of English pa-

rents, shall be capable to enjoy *any office, or place of trust civil or military.*" Now I ask, if possession of the fortress of Gibraltar, or Port Mahon, is not a great military trust? I ask, if the King could commit this trust to the officers of Spain, or France? I desire to know where the distinction in point of law is to be found, which renders it more legal to commit those great national bulwarks to Hanoverians than Spaniards. The ministry under the Duke of Newcastle, by advice of the late Duke of Cumberland, had made the same mistake as to the prerogative of the crown in a capitulation they had made with colonel (now general) Prevost, for employing foreigners in America, without the previous consent of parliament. I heard Mr Pitt, in his place, tell the then ministers, if they should dare to employ such troops, he should consider the act of settlement as broken, and that he would impeach the advisers of such illegal measures; this was at the commencement of a war with France, yet no apprehension of danger could induce that great man to yield any constitutional point to the expediency of the moment, which might establish a precedent, that might ruin his country. These ministers, though in possession of full as great a majority as generally follow the voice of the noble lord in my eye, were too wise to persevere. They brought in the act of the 29. Geo. II. c. 5. to enable his Majesty to grant commissions to foreign Protestants in America, *only* with the several limitations in the bill, which every officer knows. If his Majesty had possessed the power of employing foreign troops, where was the necessity of such a bill? The distinction that is taken by the noble lord in the war department, is trifling to the last degree. He says the difference is obvious, because in the one case, they hold commissions from the King; in the other, from the elec-

tor of Hanover. Are they less to be feared, because they do not hold their commissions from the state? Are they not equally under the order of his Majesty, when they enter his dominions? The law does not say, they shall not hold any commissions, but any office, or *place of trust*, civil or military. Our ancestors did not guard against the shadow, and submit to the pressure of the substance. What further confirms me in this opinion is, the words of the mutiny bill. It declares, as a principle in the constitution, "that no man can be fore-judged of life, or limb, or suffer any punishment, but by the judgment of his peers." It makes the exception as to the army, to be employed under that bill. Gibraltar and Minorca are expressly mentioned as places within the purview of the act. Every one is now convinced, from the case of Fabrigas, after all the chicane to avoid the decision, that subjects in Gibraltar, or Minorca, are equally liable to the protection of the common law, against oppressions, as in other parts of his Majesty's dominions. The mutiny act declares, as the only authority under which courts martial can be held, "That his Majesty may grant his warrant to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, or other chief governor or governors there, for the time being, or the governor or governors of Minorca, Gibraltar, and any of his Majesty's dominions beyond the seas respectively, or the person or persons there commanding, in chief, his Majesty's forces, from time to time, to appoint courts martial in the kingdom of Ireland, and other places and dominions respectively: in which courts martial, all the offences above mentioned, and all other offences herein after specified, shall be tried and proceeded against in such manner, as by this act shall be hereafter directed." The subsequent part of the act declares, "That every member, assisting at such trial, before any

proceedings can be had thereupon, shall swear, that he will administer justice according to the rules and articles, for the better government of his Majesty's forces, and according to the act of parliament, now in force, for the punishment of mutiny and desertion, and other crimes therein mentioned." All these regulations, it is impossible for any Hanoverian officer to comply with. Men who will not carry their ideas on the spot; who will not attend to the precision of criminal proceedings by the English law, which leaves nothing to discretion, find no difficulty in any thing; "Do the best you can," solves every difficulty, and forms every instruction from them. But to men of more accurate discernment, I will ask a few questions. Can any court martial be held in Minorca, or Gibraltar, without warrant from the governor? Can his warrant order any court martial, otherwise than as described by the mutiny bill? Can German officers, without knowing our language, swear they will administer justice according to a law they do not understand? In case the sentence is death, who is to approve such sentence, or who is to sign the warrant to execute? If it is alledged, the Hanoverians carry their own military law with them into our dominions, I shall put a case: Suppose an Hanoverian punished by Hanoverian law in Minorca, should bring his action for damages against the governor, or in case of punishment by death, an indictment is found, would such a plea, in justification that it was done according to the laws of Hanover, be allowed? I maintain that it would not. I assert, the moment any man enters into the dominions of the crown of Britain, he owes a local allegiance, and is liable to the punishments, and the protection of the laws of this realm only, and that no foreign potentate hath, or can exercise any jurisdiction, ecclesiastical, civil, or military, within the same. If these

positions are true, I demand then, under what law are the Hanoverians to be tried? If they can neither be tried by our martial law, or their own, I ask, in what state of security are those garrisons left, when entrusted to men under no regular martial discipline? All these things prove not only the necessity of the previous consent of Parliament, before foreign troops can be introduced into the king's dominions, but the necessity of an act of Parliament to accommodate the law to their situation. Some men, from approving the measure, may think this opposition springs from captious motives: I think I have said enough, and quoted respectable authority sufficient to vindicate the movers from such reproach. Numbers in this House, conceiving themselves happy under various lucrative employments and bounties from the crown, do not perceive the progressive steps the prerogative is making. Besides the daily increase of influence by additional places and pensions, when I consider the weight thrown into that preponderating scale by the royal marriage bill; the violent attempt to raise money on the subject by proclamation, in the case of the four and a half *per cent.* which was at last condemned in the courts of law, notwithstanding every obstruction that could be devised; the great inordinate and iniquitous power given to the crown by a violation of all the rights of the members of the East-India-company; the further breaches in the old form of government, by the unusual powers yielded to his Majesty by the Quebec act, and Boston port bill; I say, when I consider these strides, since the short period of his Majesty's accession; the great increase of our peace establishment in the fleet and army, I cannot help expressing the alarms I feel, that a despotic government is actually intended, that the proceedings in America are only the forerunner of what is preparing for ourselves at home,

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and that nothing can insure the success of those schemes so effectually, as establishing the principle which is now contended for, that the King may over-awe us with foreign troops; if we are not disposed to receive the chains that his ministers are forging for us.

Before I sit down, I beg leave to say a word or two, on the subject of the different addresses to the crown, which have been so often mentioned in this House, and given to the public with such affected parade in the Gazette, even descending to the meanest Scotch Burgh, while petitions from the first counties in England have been denied that honour; making the Gazette, which should be a paper of authentic intelligence, a vehicle of false information, more shameless than that of Brussels during the last war. First, it is asserted, to inflame the nation, that the provincials had exercised great cruelties, and had scalped our soldiers. This I assert to be a notorious falsehood; that one man who was killed was afterwards scalped at Concord, I believe to be true; but the treatment given to the King's troops in general, who were then made prisoners, was humane and generous. Another false fact, asserted in the Gazette, was, that Mr Sayer had been taken up for high treason. The story of a scheme to seize his Majesty's person, when going to the Parliament House, was circulated with the utmost industry; but when the warrant was produced before a judge, not remarkable for leaning to the cause of liberty, it appeared the commitment was for *treasonable practices*; and the whole story appeared so futile and ridiculous, that this magistrate shewed his utmost contempt of the whole proceeding. Yet these truths never reach the country: men read of the cruelty of the Americans abroad, and the indignant treason of their abettors at home; what good subject, under such belief, would not offer his life and fortune in defence of

his Majesty's person? If I could have believed any design against his Majesty, I should have been among the foremost to offer my life in his service. Knowing the whole to be a wicked contrivance of the ministers to deceive the King, and delude his people, my indignation turns against the contrivers of such shameful plots. What can be said in vindication of such proceedings? Is the protection of the personal liberty of the subject no part of the business of this House? The president Montesquieu says, that the spirit of liberty sees with the eye of a jealous mother the injury that is done to every individual? What man is safe under such machinations? The ministerial paragraphs in the news-papers, had long teemed with accounts of intercepted letters. At length a contrivance is devised to search the private papers of a suspected individual. Will the advisers of those measures tell us, what they have now found, or formerly possessed? Will they produce some of this intercepted correspondence, that the world may judge between us? Let us see upon what ground bail was denied to this oppressed gentleman? Why he was sent close prisoner to the Tower? Why his counsel was denied admittance? If there are no grounds for such cruel severity, mankind must perceive the motive for propagating such falsities. The tide of addressing may turn; when the people see how grossly they have been imposed on by false accounts, and false intelligence, from every quarter; when they find that all true information has been purposefully denied at home and abroad. I say, when the people become sensible of those truths, their vengeance may recoil with redoubled fury. Rd Cromwell, and James II. had their coffers filled with addresses, 3 or 4 months before they were dispossessed of all authority. These should be examples what little reliance can be

placed on empty words? The good sense of this country is often deceived at first, but they generally return to the principles of freedom at last. The American contest is complicated in its nature; it demands much information, and a process of reasoning on the great principles of society, to understand the subject; every art is used to mislead and misrepresent, by men reaping the harvest of our troubles. When the nation shall feel the great loss, and the ruinous expence attending the measures of administration; when America, is lost, I am in no doubt, they will investigate the subject, and call those to severe account, who are leading them hood-winked in this wild career, which cannot be justified on any of those principles of liberty, or sound policy, by which the fame of this country has been renowned among the nations of the earth; by which it has hitherto invigorated every part of its dominions throughout the globe; by which it has raised, and by which alone it can maintain, this mighty empire.

To the LADIES: On GAMING.

OF all the insidious passions that assail the human breast, perhaps that of gaming is, of all others, the most fatal. Love is generally confined to a juvenile date, and even drunkenness cannot be pursued beyond the beast: but habitual gaming is a kind of philosophical itch for destruction, as it is pursued in the most serious and attentive moments, when all the faculties are in full force, and amply exerted: the mind is totally engaged in it when every other thought is dismissed. Gaming is, in a peculiar manner, fatal to the female sex. It is the bane not only of beauty, but frequently of chastity. Frequent vigils, chagrin, and mortification at repeated losses, must inevitably destroy the former;

and it is well known that debts of honour have often been paid with honour itself. Many a female has lost her character by dint of the long shuffle; and numberless *slips* in a woman's conduct may be justly ascribed to the *slips* of the cards, though JONAS, or any professed conjurer, did not handle them.

But we will, for a moment, suppose that neither repeated vigils affected beauty, nor that virtue was never sacrificed to gambling, can any rational female imagine that any prudent man, in any rank of life, would marry a professed gambler? In trade it would be signing his own certificate as a bankrupt; in private life it would be subscribing for his lodging in the King's-Bench. Many married women have lost their husbands at play; but no spinster ever got one at it, tho' she were ever so successful.

There is a farther consideration to be attended to by the Ladies upon this

occasion: ill luck throws them off their guard; they are then apt to lose their temper and be peevish; they sometimes utter improper and unguarded expressions, and a lover standing by, though he might have no objection to his mistress's playing an innocent game at cards, no sooner discovers the vixen in a revoke, than he throws up his matrimonial cards, and puts an end to the party.

One other remark will, perhaps, be more forcible than any thing I have yet said. Could a pretty female know that she often forfeits even *temporary* beauty in being beasted, she would probably never touch a card again. I have seen one of the finest women in England so agonized at the loss of her last guinea, that could she have seen the distortion of her features, she would have fainted: I therefore recommend to all Ladies who play deep, constantly to have a looking-glass before them.

P O E T R Y.

O D E to E V E N I N G.

Fought of oaten stop, or pastoral song,
May no, chaste Eve, to soothe thy modest ear,
Like thy own solemn springs,
Thy springs and dying gales,

O nymph reserv'd, while now the bright-
hair'd sun,
Sits on yon western tent, whose cloudy skirts,
With braid ethereal wove,
O'erhang his wavy bed:

Now air is hush'd, save where the weak
ey'd bat (wing,
With short shrill shriek flits by, on leathern
Or where the beetle winds
His small bat sullen horn,

As oft he rises 'midst the twilight path,
Against the pilgrim born in heedless hum:
Now reach me, maid compos'd,
To breathe some soften'd strain,

Whose numbers stealing thro' thy dark'ning
vale,
May not unseemly with its stillness suit,

As musing slow, I hail
Thy genial lov'd return!

For when thy folding-star arising shows
His paly circlet, at his waving lamp,
The fragrant hours, and elves
Who slept in buds the day,

And many a nymph who wreathes her
brows with sedge, (still
And sheds the fresh'ning dew, and lovelier
The pensive pleasures sweet
Prepare thy shadowy car.

Then let me rove some wild, and heathy
scene,
Or find some ruin 'midst its dreary dells,
Whose walls more awful nod
By thy religious gleams.

Or if chill-blustering winds, or driving rain,
Prevent my willing feet, be mine the hut,
That from the mountain's side,
View wilds and swelling floods,

And hamlets brown, and dim discover'd
spires
And hears their simple bell, and marks
o'er all

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Thy dewy fingers draw
The gradual dusky veil.

While spring shall pour his showers, as oft
he wont,
And bathe thy breathing tresses meekest
eve!

While summer loves to sport
Beneath thy lingering light :

While fallow autumn fills thy lap with
leaves,
Or winter, yelling thro' the troublous air,
Affrights thy shrinking train,
And rudely rends thy robes :

So long regardful of thy quiet rule,
Shall fancy, friendship, science smiling
peace,

Thy gentlest influence own,
And love thy favourite name.

CANDIDICUS.

ALL FOOL'S DAY.

A POEM.

GODDESS of folly, lend thy lyre
To harmonize the lay,
A very foolish bard inspire,
Who sings of all fool's day.

First of the train, in livery gay,
Appears the courtly tool,
And does high honour to the day,
A ministerial fool.

The flaming patriot next we see,
Bred in the city school,
Half mad for Wilkes and liberty,
And more than half—a fool.

The deep contractor now behold,
Arithmetic his rule,
Who sells his voice for fordid gold,
—Far more a knave than fool.

The eastern Nabob, with his cash,
His country would enslave;
He well deserves the pointed lash,
—An equal fool and knave.

The artful lawyer courts the fee,
And dupes his simple cull;
The lawyer here the knave we see;
The client is the fool.

Each lady with her lofty plumes,
Beyond fair reason's rules,
Shews that she more than half presumes
That all the men are fools.

One moral let this day impress;
Henceforth let folly cease:
—“For wisdom's ways are pleasantness,
And all her paths are peace.”

The Wife's Consolation to her Husband under Affliction.

NO more lov'd partner of my soul,
At disappointment grieve,
Can flowing tears our fate controul,
Or sighs our woes relieve?
Adversity is virtue's school,
To those who right discern,
Let us observe each painful rule,
And each hard lesson learn.
When wint'ry clouds obscure the sky,
And heaven the earth deform,
If fix'd the strong foundation lie,
The castle braves the storm.
Thus fix'd on faith's unfailing rock,
Let us endure a while,
Misfortunes rod, impetuous shock,
And glory in our toil.
Ill fortune cannot always last,
Or, though it should remain,
Yet we each painful moment haste,
A better world to gain.
Where calumny no more shall wound,
Nor faithless friends destroy,
Where innocence and truth are crown'd
With never fading joy.

On the late CREATION of PEERS.

CRIES Garter to Lyon, my dear brother
Rex, (perplex;
These mushroom new lords fore our heralds
Of Taylor's, or Creole's, and Carpenter's race,
Our registers cannot their pedigrees trace;
In Scotland, how act you in matters like
these?
For lords here engender like maggots in
cheese!
“By my saul, replies Lyon, with a true
northern sneer,
“I canna remember the rise of a peer;
“Our nobles are antient, nor can riches
obtain (fam'd reign:
“A peerage in Scotland, since Anna's
“While Dutchmen, Contractors, or Nabobs
that bleed,
“Make very good LORDS for your side the
Tweed!”

SIR ARCHY MACSARCASM.

H I S T O R Y.

JULY 20.—27.

T U R K E Y.

Constantinople, June 3.

A Report universally prevails here, that the Persians are actually masters of Bassora, the inhabitants of which and the garrison, after a most obstinate and vigorous defence, have been at length forced to capitulate, through the absolute want of ammunition and provisions. Besides this afflicting news, the Porte hath received another piece of intelligence which also gives just cause for inquietude, which is the revolt of the son of the late Chief Daher, which is confirmed by the last letters from Aleppo. This rebel, who seeks to revenge the death of his father, is at the head of 5000 men in the deserts or inaccessible mountains, from whence they, from time to time, make incursions into the neighbouring countries. The Porte being desirous to destroy this rebel before he can make his party too powerful, hath given repeated orders to the Captain Pacha to repair to the coasts of Syria with his fleet to stifle this rebellion as soon as possible.

We are assured that the Porte, having sent to Petersbourg considerable sums for the expences of the last war, hath suspended further payments.

I T A L Y.

Rome, June 29, 1776. Yesterday being the feast of the Apostles St Peter and Paul, the Prince Colona, Grand Constable of the kingdom of Naples, presented to his Holiness the Pope, a white palfrey which the Kings of the two Sicilies are accustomed annually to present to the Holy See, as a token of homage. The cavalcade on the occasion was exceeding brilliant, all the nobility and foreigners being present at the ceremony, among which were the Duke

and Dukes of Gloucester, and the Dukes of Chartres; after which there was an entertainment at the castle of St Angelo, and grand illuminations in the Square of the Twelve Apostles.

The Duke and Dukes of Gloucester are shewn every possible mark of respect, and I am of opinion, from the satisfaction and health they enjoy, it will be some time before they travel to the northward; last week they were at a very grand entertainment at Cardinal Albani's, to which the foreign ministers, and the principal nobility were also invited.

Last Friday one of the gentlemen of the chamber belonging to Cardinal Caraciolo being missing, his chamber was searched, where his dead body was found, with upwards of twenty stabs in it, and as yet no tidings have been discovered of the murderers.

Leghorn, July 3. We have just received advice from Alexandria, that a Consul residing in that city has been killed in his garden by the kinsman of a Turk lately assassinated by a Christian, who had taken refuge in the house of the said Consul. The murderer surrendered himself into the hands of government, which hath sentenced him to a rigorous punishment.

S P A I N.

Cadiz, July 8, "An advice boat is just arrived here from South America, which has brought some very particular, and, it is said, very disagreeable news. An express is gone up with it to Madrid. I have just now heard that there has been an engagement, and that the Portuguese have killed and taken above 1000 of our troops and destroyed some towns and villages."

Letters from Cadiz mention, that the Bucephalus, a new 36 gun frigate, built at Curacoa in the Spanish West Indies, was lost on her passage to Cadiz, and all the crew perished.

Madrid, June 29. They write from Carthagena, that the new ship

the St Damas, and two frigates, failed from that port on the 25th instant; we know not positively their destination, but it is conjectured that that division will go to join the squadron of Don Michael Gaston, who hath joined the squadron of France off the coast of Portugal.

P O R T U G A L.

Lisbon, June 18. Since the last hurt which the King received on his leg, he hath not yet quitted his apartment.

Measures are still taking here for a state of defence; notwithstanding which, it is generally thought, that the differences arisen between our Court and that of Madrid relative to the limits in America will be soon terminated, and that there will be no war between the two Powers, unless a rupture should happen among other states in Europe; and according to certain politicians, the whole depends on the sentiments of the Court of France, and the success of the English in America.

Extract of a letter from Capt Richards, of the Lisbon Packet, arrived at Falmouth from Lisbon, to the Post-Masters-Generals, Falmouth, July 20.

My Lords,

"On Saturday, June 15, I received two mails from Mr Bell for the Duke of York packet, and failed for Lisbon, in company with the Anna Theresa and Eagle packets; Tuesday June 25, arrived at Lisbon, with the Eagle packet in company, and off the bar saw a fleet of French men of war, consisting of six sail of the line, two frigates, two sloops, a brig, and two cutters; the 29th arrived six sail of Spanish men of war in the Tagus. On Monday, the 8th of July afterwards, we failed in company with the Spanish fleet, which consisted of three sail of the line, one frigate, and two sloops; in the evening saw four sail more of Spanish ships of war going in, three sail of the line, and one frigate; the French fleet failed to the northward.

"On the 4th of July his most faithful majesty of Portugal issued a decree, prohibiting all ships and vessels belonging to British America entering any of the ports of the dominions of Portugal, and in case they should arrive, prohibiting any of his subjects from giving them any succour, but immediately turning them out of the ports; and for those in the ports, immediately after eight days from the above date; and in case of disobedience, all such ships or vessels are to be confiscated to the use and benefit of the public works; and in case of departure, a strict charge is given to the outward Consulada to search them, that they do not carry with them any implements of war. I am, my Lords, your Lordships obedient humble servant,

JOHN RICHARDS."

There were nine American vessels in the different ports of Portugal when the above mentioned order was issued.

F R A N C E.

Paris, July 12. It is thought that before long the Count de St. Germain, at present Secretary of State for the War department, will share the fate of the late Comptroller General, and be removed from his employment. The alterations and innovations which this Minister would have adopted, have operated greatly against him.

Paris, July 12. We learn from Tournon in Vivarais, that an officer of the legion of Lorraine has put an end to his life in a very sudden manner. He seated himself on a cask in a field, containing 36 pounds of gunpowder, to which he set fire, and the explosion was so violent that he was blown up into the air, and torn into a thousand pieces. A letter which he had written and found upon him, declared, that he had formed that design twelve years ago, and that he had executed it at the time fixed. This is an extravagance so much the more unaccountable, as he was a gentleman of some property.

P R U S S I A.

Berlin, July 13. The Prince and Princess of Wirtemberg, with their daughters, came to the new palace at Sans Souci yesterday; they were met there by the Princess Amelia, and the Prince and Princess Ferdinand of Prussia.

His Imperial Highness the Great Duke of Russia, and his Royal Highness Prince Henry, are expected here by the 21st of this month. *Lond. Gaz.*

G E R M A N Y.

Hamburgh, July 1. Letters from Hanover advise, that the King of Great Britain has given orders to remount the artillery, not only at Hanover, but also Stade, Hamelen, Hardeburgh, Nienburgh, and other strong places in the electorate; to make new baggage waggons, carts, and copper for pontoons; and moreover, to take throughout the electorate an exact list of all the young men able to bear arms.

P O L A N D.

Warsaw, June 9. The parties which are already formed seem to prognosticate great disturbances at the approaching diet of Poland, and it is pretended that Prince Czartorinsky has, contrary to every body's expectation, abandoned the interest of the King of Poland, and entered into the opposite party.

Warsaw, July 3. Whilst the Grodts, on the one hand, are employed in electing Nuncios for the approaching diet; the Russians, on the other, are not less attentive to quell all endeavours to form any confederacy. They strengthen themselves daily, and send troops into every district or town where they seem most inclined to form any confederacies, in order to crush them before they arrive at maturity. It is for this reason that the Russian General has sent a regiment of infantry into Volhynia, and a regiment of hussars is on march towards that province. Five battalions of light troops are expected from Russia, one of which will remain here,

and the other two to be sent to Lithuania; but there is one point which the nation does not seem to relish, which is, that, according to the last constitution, six Dissident Nuncios will sit at the next diet, two for Grand Poland, two for Lesser Poland, and two for Lithuania.

Warsaw, July 3. We have accounts from Wilna, that an attempt was made on the 19th ult. against the life of Count Bzostowski, Grand Referendary of the Lithuania, by shooting at him in his carriage; happily the ball missed him, but wounded one of his servants. No one can account for this treatment to a person who has made himself very much beloved among his Vassals, by giving them full Liberty, and by instructing them in every useful branch of knowledge.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Admiralty-Office, July 23.

By a letter received from Vice Admiral Lord Howe, dated the 23d of June last, it appears that his Lordship arrived on that day off the port of Halifax in the Eagle; and having learnt that the fleet and army under the conduct of Vice Admiral Shuldham had left that port on the 10th of June, his Lordship intended to proceed immediately to join him. *Lond. Gaz.*

Copy of a Letter from General Howe to George Daubney, Esq; of Bristol.

"Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge your favour of the 17th February, and the arrival of the Renown, freighted by the marine society in London, for purposes that must reflect no less honour upon the loyalty than the benevolence of the subscribers.

"The distribution of these donations will, I hope, be made in such a manner by the board of general officers, appointed for that purpose, as to answer every design of our friends in Bristol, whose generous relief of the distressed part of the army under my command must inspire the whole with

such a sense of honour and duty to their country, as will, I trust, produce a speedy termination to the present unhappy rebellion.

"I cannot conclude without offering my grateful thanks for the polite and complimentary terms, wherein you, in the name of the committee, have been pleased to express yourself, or assuring you, that I am with the truest respect, Sir, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

W. HOWE."

It is said that Capt. Green, of the Charlotte, from New Providence, now in London, brings an account, that in the beginning of May last a new schooner, the property of Mr Thomas Duncomb, of that place, had been fitted out to fish for turtles on the coast of Cuba. She had on board four men, and a boy, all white. During their stay there, two Spaniards in a canoe came along side, and desired a passage to Providence, as they said that they owed Mr Duncomb money. They were permitted on board, and behaved in such a manner as not to create the least suspicion in the crew; but the 4th day, when they had completed their lading, and were preparing to sail, the Spaniards with cutlasses would have destroyed them all, had not three of the men and boy on the onset thrown themselves into the boat, and immediately set her adrift, by cutting the painter. One man's scull was laid open to the chin, and one of those that escaped was wounded, and would have shared the same fate, had not the instrument missed direction. When the boat had got at a little distance, the Spaniards threw the dead body overboard, got their prize under weigh, and made sail for Cuba. The four persons above mentioned fortunately reached another turtler on that coast, which conveyed them to Providence.

It was on Tuesday last reported in the city, that advice is received from Carolina that Generals Clinton and Cornwallis were safely landed there

with their troops, and marched up into the country without any resistance, and that it was believed that all matters would be settled there without bloodshed.

By one of the passengers in the Unity, Wardell, from Georgia, we are informed, that the provincial Congress of that province some time ago voted ten thousand pounds of paper currency, to pay the expences of their civil and military government; that in consequence of the said vote, twenty-five thousand pounds had been issued and circulated in part.--Quere, How many more thousands are required to compleat the sum of ten thousand pounds voted for?

He also says, that William Ewen, lately appointed one of their treasurers, by the new constitution of that province, being found deficient in his accounts three thousand pounds, declared, on his examination before their provincial congress, that a party of men, with guns and bayonets (provincial soldiers,) in the night entered his house by force, and took the said three thousand pounds from him.

He likewise informs us, that George Walton, one of their delegates, had taken from the treasury a bushel of the said bills, of which no notice having been taken, therefore we may suppose it was to enable him to support the dignity of a member of that august Assembly--the continental congress.

Extract of a Letter from the Camp near Cape Fear, North Carolina, May 16.

"On April the 24th, at day-break, Capt. Danzey, commanding two companies of the 33d regiment, on board the Golden Rule transport, Isaac Thompson, master, fell in with a sloop belonging to the rebels off Cape Roman, South Carolina, which after firing a few shot, and half an hour's chase, he took and carried into Cape Fear river to General Clinton; she was the Defiance, Capt. John

Chace, of Providence, Rhode Island, bound to Charlestown, South Carolina, and laden with coffee, chocolate, cyder, spermaceti candles, oil, rum, &c. to the value of 500l. sterling.

Capt. Lawrie, of the Glasgow, who was taken lately by the Provincials on his passage to Boston, mentions the general treatment of the English prisoners taken by the Americans, in the following words :

" The manner of proceeding in America is almost beyond description ; for instead of humanity, which the news-papers are filled with, some are compelled to enter their service, others have barely enough to keep life and soul together in goals, and many left to shift for themselves or starve. Men, women, and children, suffer the same fate, whoever falls into their hands, as I to my woeful experience have seen, and was it not for some who were not lost to their human feelings, the case of prisoners in America would be too shocking to relate, and what services they do, are at the risque of their lives and fortunes.

" In some of my examinations before Washington, he seemed much dissatisfied that I did not say that the people of Britain were all in associations against Government, as he seemed to be advised to that purpose by private correspondence, whom they all depended upon, but I took the hint and excused myself, as not being acquainted with politics. Upon the whole, they seem to be sickening of the *frolic*, as they call it."

His Majesty's ships the Triton, of 28 guns, Capt. Lutwidge, and the Martin, Captain Parker, of 14 guns, are said to have fallen in with two American privateers, off Halifax, when an action commenced ; that the King's ships were just going to sheer off, having expended their powder, but fortunately the Isis, Capt. Douglas, of 50 guns, came up, when the privateers put before the wind, and, although closely pursued, made their escape.

A letter from the master of the Jane and Mary, to his owners, dated Halifax, June 12, says, " After experiencing a very bad passage from my leaving Cork, I was taken, off Cape Cod, by a brig and schooner privateers, and carried into Plymouth ; what was to me very unlucky I never once met with a vessel at sea to acquaint me that the King's troops had quitted Boston, else I might have prevented what has happened. We were used very well by the provincials, who gave us our liberty, and four of my hands entered into their service, the other eight came with me here in a gally sloop, which I purchased with what effects I had on board ; for I'll give them their due, they allowed me and all the ship's company to take what was our own property out of the vessel. I have sold my sloop, and intend taking a passage home in the Nautilus, Captain Jardine, who is now loading for London. The Mate, and the rest of the hands have distributed themselves on board the transports which failed two days ago on an expedition, and have left this place quite desolate to what it appeared before they went away. The markets are lowered on that account, which were indeed very dear whilst the troops and fleet remained,--now they are moderate."

Extract of a letter from Halifax, June 17. " A large store ship from England, laden with field pieces and ordnance stores of all kinds, was taken the 8th instant, near Boston, by the Sturdy Beggar, a provincial privateer, of 26 guns, and carried to Philadelphia. An Indian army is assembled on the plains of Abraham, where they are waiting the arrival of several other tribes to join them, all of whom are determined to defend the colonies."

Letters of good authority are received at Edinburgh, from some of the officers who failed in Sir Peter Parker's fleet under Lord Cornwallis.—These letters are dated the 18th of

May, and the purport of them is, that the fleet after being much dispersed by storms, arrived off North Carolina. The troops with Lord Cornwallis landed at Cape Fear on the 13th of May, at ten o'clock at night. The rebels run off as soon as they landed. The troops then marched to Fort Johnson in North Carolina, which they took possession of without opposition, and were encamped in the neighbourhood, and entrenching themselves, when these letters came away. The army was in good health and high spirits.

Another letter, dated *Camp near Fort Johnson, May 26*, brought by way of Antigua, after mentioning the above particulars adds "General Clinton is with us, we have met with no molestation from the inhabitants; we have plenty of provisions, and are in good health and spirits. We are to march in a few days for Charlestown, South Carolina."

A report is current, said to have come by way of Glasgow, that one of the transports with part of the 71st regiment (Fraser's Highlanders) was taken on the coast of America by the provincials.

Extract of a letter from an officer in Lord John Murray's regiment, dated Halifax, June 20.

"Soon after we left the Clyde, on the coast of Ireland, a violent storm separated the fleet; we lost company with our convoy, the *Flora* frigate, and found that out of all the fleet that sailed, only five of us were remaining together. We spoke with several ships on our voyage bound from the West Indies to London, but received no news from them. Without any material accident we arrived off Cape Cod, and ran in for Boston Harbour, but were greatly surprised to find so very few shipping there; we hoisted our colours as usual, and soon after were saluted by a number of shells from the garrison; we began then to think what had really hap-

pened, and seeing a fisherman at some little distance, fired a gun at him, which brought him speedily on board, who informed us of the fleet and army having left Boston ever since the 24th of March, and that they were gone, as he supposed, for Halifax. The wind being favourable we weighed immediately, and stood out, and then only spoke with the men of war, three of whom were left to protect such vessels as, not knowing of the evacuation, might put in there. The *Hope* transport ran past the men of war, as we did, without seeing them, and was taken in the harbour. We arrived safe here, but too late to join the expedition, which sailed from hence under General Howe on the 10th instant."

Captain Rose, of the *Catharine*, who is arrived at Dover, from Jamaica, on the 16th instant spoke with the *Amazon* and *Garland* men of war, with a fleet of upwards of eighty transports under their convoy. All the transports on board were in high spirits; and on the 21st he spoke with another fleet, consisting of about thirty sail. Both fleets were bound to Quebec and Halifax.

Capt. Williamson, of the *Francis*, who is arrived in town from Antigua, brings us the following accounts, viz. that a few days after they were on this side the Bermuda Islands, the following ships were taken by the *Revenge* and *Montgomery* American privateers, viz. the *Fanny*, *Blyth*, from Barbadoes to Halifax; the *Rover*, *Hunter*; *Isabella*, *Kirk*; and *Devonshire*, *Fisher*, from Antigua, bound to Ireland; and the *Polly*, *Lear*, from ditto, for London; and the *Harlequin*, *Goodwin*, from Nevis, and carried them into Salem; they had also taken Captain Williamson, but being in ballance they released him.

From another hand we have the following list of ships taken by the *Revenge* and *Montgomery* Provincial

privateers, viz. the *Fanny*, Blyth, from Barbadoes to Halifax, taken the 28th of May; *Rover*, Hunter, from Antigua to Dublin, taken the 13th of June; *Isabella*, Kirk, from ditto, for ditto, taken the 15th; *Devonshire*, Fisher, from ditto, for Corke, taken the 1st of July; *Harlequin*, Goodwin, from ditto, for London, taken the 2d; *Polly*, Fear, from ditto to London, taken the 2d; and the *Francis*, Williamson, from ditto, was taken and released, being a Guineaman, in ballast, who is arrived at Dover.

Forty per cent, insurance was offered on Wednesday, and fifty per cent. insured yesterday on some of the above ships.—It is said privateers will in consequence of the above intelligence, be fitted out here immediately.

A report prevailed Friday evening at the West end of the town, that Lord Howe and his brother had actually landed near New-York, but were obliged to embark again on account of the impracticability of forcing the Provincial lines, which reembarkation they were permitted to make without interruption.

A letter from Hambourg, by the *Lady Christina*, which arrived off Dover, brings advice, that three of his Majesty's ships are cruising at the mouth of the Elbe, to intercept some American vessels, and that there are our detained at Hambourg, and must wait there till the above men of war quit their station.

W E S T - I N D I E S.

Thursday arrived a mail from the West-Indies, which was brought by the *Hillsborough* packet, Capt. Blackhall, who sailed from Jamaica the 7th of June, and left there the *Weymouth* packet, which arrived the 30th, and the *Thynne* packet, which arrived the 31st of May, from Falmouth.

Letters from Jamaica, of the 26th of May mention that Capt. Gardner of the *Maidstone* man of war, had just brought into that port, an Ame-

rican ship, under French colours, having 20 tons of gunpowder on board, with 1200 stands of arms, and a great quantity of other warlike stores.

Letters from Jamaica brought by the *Northampton*, Capt. Barford, arrived from that island, mention, that two of his Majesty's cruizers were just arrived there with three prizes; two of which were laden with military stores, and the other a privateer of 10 guns, and 90 men.

A letter from Kingston, Jamaica, dated June 1, says, "At Monferrat and Nevis they are in great want of provisions, and the legislative powers in those islands have offered premiums for the importation of flour, bread, beef, pork, herrings, butter, rice, corn, pease, and beans. A few days ago arrived at Port Royal, from England, his Majesty's ship *Boreas*, — Thompson, Esq; commander, with three transports under her convoy, said to carry the 50th reg. to America."

Kingston, Jamaica, May 4. A Guinea-man, just arrived, brings an account of Capt. Cornwallis, in a 50 gun ship, having taken seventeen northward Guinea-men on the coast; that he had burnt four of them, and is to bring the rest, with the negroes, down here.

A letter from Jamaica mentions, that a large Spanish ship was towed into Port Royal by one of Admiral Gayton's Squadron, having met with a gale of wind, wherein she was obliged to cut away all her masts, and throw her guns over-board.

A letter from Antigua by the last ship has the following article:—Mr C. who lately arrived here from London to transact some business, falsely imagining that he might declare his mind here as freely as he did in England, being a favourer of the Americans, he bitterly exclaimed and totally condemned the proceedings of administration in a public company, who were our principal

promoters of every scheme of government; upon which they had him taken into custody as a seditious person. On searching him was found several letters from some merchants in your city, to some gentlemen of the Congress, and other papers, which they deemed treasonable, he was immediately brought to trial as a traitor to his King and country, found guilty, and executed accordingly: he was the more severely dealt with on account of his endeavouring to inflame the minds of the people against the government, which might be a means of overturning all order and regularity in this island, and throwing us all into the greatest confusion.

The St Michael, Capt. Rice, from St Domingo, arrived at Nantz, brings advice, that a great many Scotch families from Virginia are arrived at St Domingo, with all their effects, till they can find a more convenient island to go to, being driven from Virginia for their joining with the friends of government.

Letters from Senegal mention, that the crew of a French ship in those seas had mutinied against their officers and turned pirates, but landing fifteen of their men afterwards on the Gold Coast, they were all cut off by the natives, and the vessel was recovered by an English frigate.

A letter from St Vincent, dated May 17, says, "Provisions are now at a most enormous price, and if our supplies are not more regular, our negroes will undoubtedly rise on us, as they are often kept on short allowance."

L O N D O N.

A letter from Salee, dated May 28. says, "On the 20th of this month, a Squadron consisting of 13 ships of different rates, were seen before Larache: The next day they appeared between Mamora and Salee, with the wind contrary. At the sight of this Squadron, as we know not whose flag she carries, every necessary preparation is making in case of an invasion."

Letters of good credit from Berlin assure us, that his Prussian Majesty is sedulously engaged in a plan of great importance, scarce a day passing for some time past, in which the Imperial, Russian, and Swedish Ministers have not been at Potsdam; where they are admitted to confer with him on matters respecting their several Courts.

We hear from Berlin, that Prince Henry has been so far successful in his journey to Petersburg, as to get the Grand Duke of Russia to pay a visit to the King of Prussia. The greatest preparations are making at Berlin for his reception, and all the magnificence of that court is to be displayed on the occasion. The king's two brothers are to meet him a mile from Berlin, and the king himself at half a mile. He is to lodge at the king's palace. He is accompanied by Field-marshal Romanzow, Prince Chernicheuf, and several other generals. This event must surprise all Europe, especially those who know the court of Russia, as by the visit it clearly appears, that there is a better understanding betwixt the two courts than was expected.

P O S T S C R I P T.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 27. Whitehall, July 27, 1776.

The following Letter from General Sir Guy Carleton to Lord George Germain, was this day received by Captain Le Maitre, who arrived express from Montreal.

Montreal, June 20, 1776.

"My Lord,

In a former Letter I informed your Lordship that the Troops were ordered to assemble at Three Rivers; they all pushed forward with great expedition, as fast as they arrived off Quebec, by land or water, as best answered that end. The 8th instant the Rebels attempted a very bold enterprize indeed; they crossed over from Sorel in 50 Boats, better than

2,000 men, landed at the Pointe du ing up fair, the fleet sailed, and arrived off Sorel the evening of the 14. instant; the last of the rebels had retreated from thence some hours before: The grenadiers and light infantry of the troops in this division immediately landed, supported by Brigadier Nesbit and his Brigade.

They made some attempt to force the 62d regiment; but whether they found Brigadier General Frazer, who commanded at three rivers, too strong and too well posted, or that they were alarmed by Brigadier General Nesbit, who landed the troops from the transports behind them, 'tis certain they soon gave up offensive measures, and retreated with all speed up the river, keeping in the woods. The Brigadiers Nesbitt and Frazer pushed up likewise, but kept by the water-side, in hopes of getting their boats and cutting off their retreat; the first as far as Machiche, the latter to the Pointe du Lai. The sloop Martin and armed vessels sailed as high as the river du Loup, and took two boats, but the rest were gone too far, as were their troops.

I know not the number of killed and wounded of the rebels; about 200 surrendered or were taken prisoners, amongst those were their chief Mr Thompson, whom I think they call a major general, and a Mr Irwin, who was the second on this expedition, and some others. The killed and wounded of the King's troops amounted to 12 or 13 soldiers only.

The next day the troops were ordered to their former stations; all who had transports up re embarked. Brigadier General Frazer was ordered to march along the north shore with the troops, whose transports had not been able to get up, and measures were taken to march a body of troops by the south shore, had the wind continued unfavourable; for it seemed of great importance in this unhappy war, that the rebels should be driven from the upper part of the province as soon as possible. The wind spring-

The next morning more troops were sent on shore, and the command of this column given to Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, with instructions to pursue the rebels up the river Sorel to St. John's, but without hazarding anything till the column on his right should be able to co-operate with him. As soon as the regulations for the different transports could be made out, the remainder of the fleet sailed for Longueil, four leagues from Chamble, (Chamble is 15 leagues from Sorel, by the river of that name,) and had not the wind failed, this column might have arrived at Longueil the same night, and about the same time with Mr Arnold, and the remainder of the rebels, retiring from Montreal. The next day the troops landed and marched by La Prairie towards St. John's. The advance guard was supported by all the English remaining after the dispositions already mentioned, under the command of Major-General Phillips, and this division followed by 2 regiments of the Brunswick troops, and that of Hanau, commanded by Major General Riedesel.

The advance guard arrived the morning of the 19th instant near to St. John's, when they learned, that the head of Liet.-General Burgoyne's column had taken possession of the redoubts the night before: they found all the buildings in flames, all the craft and large boats the rebels could not drag up the rapids of Chamble, with some provisions, were also burned. I hear 20 pieces of cannon are left behind, hid in the woods: Several other marks appear of great precipitation and fright; on this occasion I think they had no small cause. All his Majesty's national and foreign

troops shewed a great zeal and eagerness to overtake the rebels; and I doubt not but they would have given great proof of fidelity and valour, had the enemy delayed their retreat a little longer.

The corps of artillery shewed great diligence likewise on the occasion; there were brigades which marched with both columes. Brigadier Frazer's corps crossed from the North, and fell into the rear of the two columes on the South side; they were also joined by numbers of Canadians, and that on the right by many Indians.

Capt. Le Maitre will have the honour to present to your Lordship these dispatches; he is an intelligent officer, and well qualified to give any further information of the transaction in this Province; I shall take the liberty to recommend him to your Lordship as an officer of merit.

I am &c.

GUY CARLTON.

Florence, July 13. The Duke has ordered the Foreign Proprietors of Actions in the publick funds, to receive their capital sums, with the interest due to the end of this month.

S C O T L A N D.

EDINBURGH, JULY 24.—31.

A gentleman just arrived from North America gives the following particulars, which may be depended upon:

"On the beginning of May, Gen. Lee was entrenching himself at Williamsburgh, with 5000 men; Sir Peter Parker's fleet was not then arrived, nor any accounts of them being at hand.—The brig Hope, Capt. Miller, with 38 passengers, factors and store-keepers, bound for Clyde, was stopped as she was going down James river by an American armed vessel, the passengers made prisoners for five days, and one-third part of the ship and cargo confiscated by order of the Congress, she being British property.—His Majesty's ship the Pomona, Capt. Eastwood, of 16 guns, had taken, since the Restraining Act took place, 13 American vessels bound for the French and Dutch Islands.

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, July 22.

"Notwithstanding the loss of the American trade, we have now more orders from England and Holland, for our different manufactures, than it will be in our power to supply for four months."

We are credibly informed, that a gentle-

man in Aspatia, in the county of Cumberland, began to cut barley on the 24th instant; and that, in a fortnight's time, he will have English oats ripe for the sickle.

On Friday fortnight, Capt. Hamilton of the *Janey* cutter, in the service of the revenue, brought into Stranraer a sloop from Ireland, loaded with brandy, rum, tea, and salt, worth about L. 400, which he seized near the Troone Point.

On Sunday fortnight, arrived at Whitby, the *Providence*. Capt. Carling, from Greenland, with five large whales, and two small ones.

The *Otter*, Forbes, from Greenland, is arrived at Liverpool with nine fish.

On Friday se'ennight, a soldier went into the River Clyde to bathe, and was unfortunately drowned. He was taken out of the water about half an hour after, and every possible means used by several medical gentlemen for his recovery, but without effect.

The Court of Session, last week, had under their consideration, a very extraordinary cause, in which Mr Wilson iron-monger in Glasgow is pursuer, and Mr Archibald M'Lean of Laggan in Mull defender. The action was originally brought by Wilson, for goods furnished by him to M'Lean. M'Lean produced a discharged account of Capt. White's, dated in the year 1771, for goods of a similar kind with those charged by Wilson. It is alleged by Wilson, that the discharged account of White's is a forgery, White being drowned in the year 1770. A very long proof was taken in Ireland, and in several of the islands of Scotland, with regard to this fact. Eighty witnesses have given evidence, many of them *circumstantial* evidence, that White was not drowned till October 1771. Fifteen pieces of writing, dated in 1771, some of them written, others subscribed by White, are produced. These writings, Wilson alleges, are forged. On the other hand, a great number of witnesses swear positively, that White was drowned in October 1770. So great a number of contradictory witnesses, many of them of respectable characters, have perhaps never appeared in any cause before. The lawyers are much divided in opinion. The pleadings of the counsel continued for seven days, and the cause has much engrossed the public attention.

The counsel on both sides seemed to agree that more proof was necessary. The Court of Session, on Friday last, ordered the parties to give in condescendences of what they intend further to prove.

The counsel for the pursuer are, Mr M'Laurin, Mr Crosbie, and Mr A. Abercrombie; agent, Mr Abercrombie writer to the signet. The counsel for the defen-

der are, the Lord Advocate, Mr Solicitor General, and Mr Buchan Hepburn; agent, Mr Colquhoun Grant writer to the signet. This cause, which was originally brought for L. 40, the amount of the goods furnished by Wilson, has, it is said, already cost each of the parties L. 700 sterling.

Thursday last, the Lord Provost, attended by the Magistrates, the Principal and Professors of the University, laid the foundation stone of the Observatory, which is to be erected on the Caltonhill, according to the plan proposed by the Professor of Natural Philosophy, and designed by Mr Craig architect. Under the stone was deposited a silver medal, having on one side, the following inscription.

H. N. P. F.

JAC. STODART

CIV. EDIN. PREFECT.

E. DECR. SENATUS

M.DCC.LXXVI.

On the other side, a sketch of the solar system, with this legend:

OS HOMINI SUBLIME DEDIT COELUMQUE
TUERI.

The building is to consist of an octagonal dome, of thirty feet diameter, and forty-eight feet high, (in which is to be placed Mr Short's noble telescope of twelve feet focal distance) and two pavilions for a mural quadrant and transit instruments. The University of Edinburgh has contributed near L. 700 for building the Observatory, and the remainder (about L. 300) is to be raised by public subscription.

The telescope, above-mentioned, is furnished with an apparatus invented and executed by Mr Thomas Short, by which the magnifying powers of the telescope are increased to a degree hitherto unknown to astronomers. Any object in the moon may be discerned by it, as easily, as a terrestrial object at four miles distance by the naked eye. It is also furnished with an apparatus, by which three persons can view the same object at once, and apparatus, by which an observer can look at an object with both eyes. It has also an object glass micrometer, and may, on the whole, be pronounced the completest telescope in the world.

The magistrates of this city lately visited the bakers shops and weighed the bread; a good deal was found deficient. The delinquents were fined agreeable to Act of Parliament. Seven of them however refused to pay the fine, and brought the matter before the Court of Session; but the Lord Ordinary, before whom it came, affirmed the sentence, and refused the bill. The activity of the Magistrates in this case is much to be commended, and it is hoped the example will be frequently followed.

But why are not the names of the delinquents exposed to the public? In no case is this more necessary than in the present; and would prove a more effectual check than any fine which can be imposed.

Dr Robertson's long expected Work, the History of Spanish America, was sold a few days ago for L. 2700; it is to be comprized in two Volumes *quarto*, and is expected to be published next spring.

Saturday last, in Musselburgh market, best flour was sold at 10d. second ditto 9d. and third ditto at 7d. halfpenny per peck; as also oat meal at 9d. halfpenny and 10d. per peck.

We hear from Aberdeen, that on Saturday last, the Jean, Moyle, from Burntisland, loaded with shell-lime, took fire, by some accident; the mast was cut away, but the decks and timbers are much burnt. What makes the misfortune the greater, is, that from the nature of the cargo she could not be insured.

Monday morning at eight o'clock, came on before the High Court of Justiciary, the trial of Gilbert White, Excise Officer, accused of murdering Joseph Nicholson blacksmith in Dumfries. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had gone with some smugglers, to bring smuggled goods to Dumfries; that White and one Pagan had gone in search of them, and, having met with them, a scuffle ensued, in which Nicholson was killed on the spot; but it being dark, it was impossible to distinguish who gave him the blows of which he died. The populace in the neighbourhood were so much exasperated against White, that it was thought prudent to bring him to Edinburgh, where he might have a fair and impartial trial. The examination of the witnesses continued till ten o'clock at night, when the evidence was very ably summed up against White, on the part of the private prosecutor, by Mr Crosbie; Mr M'Laurin summed up the evidence very ingeniously on the part of the prisoner. The jury were inclosed about one o'clock yesterday morning, and returned their verdict at mid-day, finding, by a majority, (fourteen against one) the libel not proved; and White was discharged.

Last night, the eclipse of the moon, mentioned on the cover of our last Magazine, attracted the attention of the curious. The eclipse began about ten o'clock night, and continued about four hours; and the evening being perfectly serene, afforded Astronomers an excellent opportunity of making their observations, which, we hope, will in due time be communicated to the public.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

St James's, June 28.

His Majesty has been pleased to constitute and appoint William Rose, Esq; and James Rose, his son, to his royal grant of the revenues, rents, and teinds of the chancery, deanry, and chancery lands of Dunkeld and Ross, &c. with the chaplainries and altarages of Scotland.

D E A T H S.

— At Glasgow, Lieut. John Hamilton late of the 18th Regiment of Foot.

May — On his estate at Dry River in Clarendon Jamaica, John Bryan, Esq;]

July 16. At his seat at Poltimore near Exeter, Sir Richard Bampfylde, Bart. one of the members for the county of Exeter.

July 23. At London, James Heywood, Esq; in Austin-friars, in the 90th year of his age, one of the Governors of St. Bartholomew's, Christ's, Bridewell, and Bethlehem Hospitals, as also of the London-work-house. He was formerly an eminent wholesale linen-draper on Fish-street-hill, and many years one of the Common-Council for Bridge ward, which he resigned; and is the only gentleman that we remember to have fined for it in our days. Mr Heywood retained his health and faculties, his eye-sight only excepted, until very lately; about three years ago he grew dark, and was led by his servant; but such were his spirits and memory, that within five weeks of his death he spent an evening with some reputable citizens, his old acquaintances, at a Tavern, in Cheap-side, as he had done several evenings since he was 89 years of age.

23. At his house in Epping Forest, Capt. Thomas Lee, formerly in the East-India Company's service.

25. At Aberdeen, William Baxter of Gaffel, Esq;

25. At Balmakeuan, William Graham, Esq; of Morphee.

26. At Long-Hermieston, David Falconer, Esq; advocate.

27. At Balmanno, Mrs Cecilia Carmichael, daughter of the deceased David Carmichael of Balmedy, Esq;

S H I P P I N G.

Mr WALTER WOOD'S SOUND LIST.

Passed the SOUND.

July 6. The Diana, Balle, from Petersburg to Leith, with iron and dales; the Betsey, Young, and the Rachael, Stobb, both from Riga to Dundee, with flax.

7. The Jameson, Hutton, from Dundee to Memel, in ballast; the Moncrief, Gregory, from Leith to Petersburg, in ditto; the — Sloman, from Dantzick to Dundee, with staves.

8. The Unity, More, from Aberdeen to Dantzick, in ballast; the Orangefield, Fer-

ry, from Campvere; the Warwick, Wilfow, from Glasgow; and the Apollo, Neal, from Hamburg, all to Memel, in ballast; the Peggy and Betsey, from Petersburg to Liverpool, with iron; and the Elisabeth and Margaret, Izatt, from Lisbon to the Baltick, with salt.

10. The Adventurer, Patullo, from Campvere, to Petersburg, in ballast; the Peggy, Occopocher, from Dantzick, to Borrowstounness, with goods.

12. The Delight, Hutchison, from Aberdeen, to Memel, in ballast.

13. The Betsey, Gardner, from Memel, to Glasgow; and the Peggy, Halkett, from Memel to Limekills, both with logs.

Leith, July 16. Arrived the John and Nancy, Kay, from Petersburg, with dales and iron; the James and Ann, Millar, from Hull with bark; the Betsey, Lyel, from Dundee, with goods; the Cowan, Marshal, from Berwick, with oats; the Ann and Mary, Hume, from Fenham, the Isobella, Quarrier, from Cambus, both with grain; the James, Kirk, from Carron, with goods; the Mally, Brodie, from Peterhead; the George and William, Porteous, from Burntisland, both in ballast.

30. The Nelly, Somervell, from Ale-mouth, with oats; the Friends Endeavour, Feathers, from Dundee, with wheat; the Amity, Armstrong, from Cambus, with grain; the York, Newby, from Hull, with oakwood and bark; the Robert and Mary, M'Iver, from Stornaway, with slates; the Charles, Ogilvie, from Memel, with logs; the Adamson, Lyel, from Dundee, with goods; the Elisabeth, Lawton, from Alloa, with coals; the Ann and Mary, Charters, from Werin, and the Rose, Nicholson, from Berwick, both with grain.

Sailed, the Peggy, Stevenson, from Malaga, with coals, strong bear, &c. the Mally, Lighton, for Montrose; the Peggy, Clark, for Dundee, both with goods; the Nelly, Lyel, for Stornaway, with goods.

Arrived in Clyde, the Spooner, Graham, and the Cassandra, Cunningham, both from St. Kitts, with rum and sugar; the Dunmore, M'Lennahan, from Jamaica, with ditto.

Sailed the Susie, Duncan, and the Nancy, Johnstone, both for Ireland, with tobacco.

PRICES OF GRAIN at HADDINGTON, July 25. 1776.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat	20s. 0d.	19s. 0d.	17s. 6d.
Bear	15 8	14 2	13 6
Oats	14 0	13 0	10 9
Pease	13 6	12 2	10 6

T H E
NORTH BRITISH INTELLIGENCER;

O R,
CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7. 1776.

To the EDITOR of the CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

SIR,

I am glad to see your Miscellany beginning to assume more of the complexion of its title. Your correspondent CANDID hath led you into the field of our Ecclesiastical *Constitution*, and presented several objects to the view of the public, which claim the attention of all who wish well to the Church of Scotland, and to their country."

Before I attempt to answer the Queries he hath proposed, it will be necessary to examine his preliminary observations upon which the Queries are founded. And that I may do it with greater accuracy, I shall take the liberty to class them under separate heads.

1. He asserts, "that for more than half a century, the Ministers of this Church have been introduced to their livings under presentations, these being granted either by the crown, the nobility, or the principal gentry."

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X

2. He gives the preference to this mode of introducing Ministers to their livings; because, in his opinion, "It is not unnatural to suppose, that the servants of the crown, and the Patrons of the Ecclesiastical livings in Scotland, who are commonly men of rank and education, should entertain as liberal sentiments in regard to religion, and as just views of the qualifications of a clergyman, as men of any other description whatsoever. And if they act like other men, they will usually chuse for the livings in their gift, Candidates whose sentiments correspond with their own." Whereas,

3. "In such Chapels as that erected by Lady GLENORCHY, the choice of the Minister must depend upon the common people." In consequence of which he asks, *Quest. 4.* "May we not expect that the public teaching of religion will become less agreeable to men of knowledge and education, and more so to the ignorant and superstitious?"

It were to be wished, that CANDID had been more full and explicit upon the *first* of these particulars. I do not incline to contend with him about trifles; but I cannot admit the fact as he has stated it, viz. "that for more than half a century, the Ministers of this church have been introduced to their livings under presentations." For, though Patronages were restored anno 1712, yet for many years after that date the right of presenting was rarely exercised; and the effect of a presentation depended so much upon a call from the majority of heritors and elders, that several instances are to be found on record, of a presentee being set aside by a judgement of the Presbytery for want of a proper concurrence, and some instances of another candidate being appointed to the charge upon a call from the congregation, who not only possessed the office of an established minister, but likewise enjoyed the living or benefice annexed to it.

At the same time I acknowledge, that the *practice* of our Church courts, as CANDID represents it, though it commenced a great way within the half century past, hath nevertheless been of so long continuance, as might have led him to suppose, that it had uniformly prevailed from the time that patronages were restored; and even to take it for granted, that patronage belongs to the essence of our legal establishment, and is countenanced and supported by the constitutional laws of our Church.

I am the more inclined to make this candid allowance for his mistake, because I learn from one of our monthly publications, that another gentleman on the same side with CANDID, and most undoubtedly from the same source of unacquaintedness with history, gave the following erroneous account of the principles and constitution of the Church of Scotland, in the face of the National Assembly 1775.

After offering sundry objections against granting a petition from the possessors of a Chapel for divine worship at Dunfermline, praying that they and the minister to be called by them should be admitted into the privileges of ministerial and christian communion with the Ministers of the Established Church of Scotland, the reverend Orator proceeded thus*.

"What I would chiefly observe here is, that this notion of the peoples chusing their own minister, is one of the common principles of Sectaries: It is no principle of our Church: It cannot be gratified in our establishment; and ought with its abettors to be kept among Sectaries, where only it can be heard, and where I think it ought to be better observed than it generally is. But as in our church it cannot be indulged, we ought not, by any measure whatever, to nourish it in the minds of the people. And I maintain, that to erect Chapels of Ease for the gratification of those who take offence at the mode of settlements observed by the church, and contend for a free choice of a minister, is a measure solely calculated to keep alive that claim in the people which hath been the source of so much trouble to us; and I doubt not but in time it may carry your whole people to these meetings, and turn you into Chapels of Ease altogether. Instead of nourishing such a notion, the people should be informed, that they never had a right, in this, nor in any established church whatever, to chuse their own minister. That from the first establishment of christian churches under the civil protection, such as had endowed particular churches became the sole nominators of the teachers: That the Pope was the

* Edinburgh Magazine for July 1775, p. 415.

“ first who ever offered to wrest the
 “ nomination from these patrons :
 “ *That in this kingdom we hold our*
 “ *presbyterian establishment upon the*
 “ *express condition, that presbyteries*
 “ *shall be bound and astricted to re-*
 “ *ceive the patron's presentee.*”

This last sentence, which I desire may be printed in *Italicks*, affords complete evidence, that the gentleman was utterly unacquainted with the history of the church to which he belongs; otherwise he must have known that patronages were abolished by law, when Presbytery was established in Scotland at the Revolution. This fact he might have learned from the printed Acts of the General Assemblies of the Church, a copy of which every Kirk-session is peremptorily enjoined to procure. And here I might simply refer both him and CANDID to the Address and representation of the Commission 1711 to her Majesty QUEEN ANNE, recorded in the acts of the succeeding Assembly by whom it was approved. But as many of your readers may not have such ready access to these books, I shall, for their information, take the trouble of transcribing part of that Address, that they may see how widely the sentiments and principles of these gentlemen differ from those of their venerable predecessors.

May it please YOUR MAJESTY,

“ Though we cannot forbear to re-
 “ gret the want of success in our en-
 “ deavours with relation to a bill late-
 “ ly past into an act, intituled, *An*
 “ *act for preventing the disturbing of*
 “ *those of the Episcopal communion in*
 “ *Scotland, in the exercise of their re-*
 “ *ligious worship, and in the use of the*
 “ *Liturgy of the church of England:*
 “ Yet seeing we must still judge that
 “ the form and purity of worship
 “ presently within this Church, and
 “ its Presbyterian Government and
 “ discipline, established by Acts of
 “ Parliament pursuant to the *Claim of*
 “ *Right*, are to remain and continue
 “ unalterable; and that the act of
 “ Parliament securing our Presbyte-

“ rian church government, and the
 “ establishment thereof, is to be held
 “ and observed in all time coming, as
 “ a fundamental and essential condi-
 “ tion of the *Treaty of Union* con-
 “ cluded betwixt the two kingdoms,
 “ without any alteration thereof, or de-
 “ rogation thereto, in any sort, for ever :
 “ We cannot but with all duty and
 “ submission take notice of another
 “ bill presented in the Parliament of
 “ *Great Britain* for restoring of Pa-
 “ tronages : which we conceive is
 “ contrary to our Church constitution,
 “ so well secured by the *Treaty of*
 “ *Union*, and solemnly ratified by the
 “ acts of Parliament of both king-
 “ doms, and will inevitably obstruct
 “ the work of the gospel, and create
 “ great disorder and disquiet in this
 “ church and nation. For the fur-
 “ ther clearing whereof, we beg
 “ leave to represent to your Majesty,
 “ that, from our first reformation from
 “ Popery, *Patronages* have been rec-
 “ koned a *yoke and burthen* upon the
 “ church of *Scotland*, as is declared
 “ by the first and second books of
 “ discipline, published soon after the
 “ said Reformation. Since which
 “ time they were still judged a *grie-*
 “ *vance*, till at length they came to
 “ be by law abolished.

“ These Patronages having been
 “ restored with Prelacy in the year
 “ 1661 and 1662, did indeed conti-
 “ nue till the year 1690, that Prela-
 “ cy was abolished, and Presbyterian
 “ government again established. And
 “ though the act of Parliament 1690
 “ re-settling Presbyterian church go-
 “ vernment, was founded upon the
 “ act of Parliament 1592, which
 “ bears a relation to Patronages, yet
 “ the said act of Parliament 1690
 “ doth expressly except that part of
 “ the old act, and refer Patronages
 “ to be afterwards considered, which
 “ accordingly followed in the same
 “ Parliament 1690 : Whereby your
 “ Majesty may plainly perceive, that
 “ the *abolition of Patronages* was

“ made a part of our *Church constitution*, enacted by the act 1690, and that this act 1690, with all other acts relative thereto, being expressly ratified, and for ever confirmed by the act securing the Protestant religion, and Presbyterian church government, and ingrossed as an essential condition of the ratification of the *Treaty of Union* past in the Parliaments of both kingdoms, the said act *abolishing Patronages* must be understood to be a part of our *Presbyterian constitution* secured to us by the *Treaty of Union for ever*.”

The address goes on to represent the pernicious effects of restoring Patronages, and concludes with requesting and “ obtesting her Majesty to use proper means for preventing an encroachment so evidently prejudicial to the work of the Gospel, and the peace of this Church.”

Such were the sentiments of the Church of Scotland in those days with respect to Patronages; and I am able to produce the most authentic evidence, that for more than half a century every Assembly hath avowed these sentiments in the most explicit terms, in the concluding instruction they uniformly have given to their Commissions, which is expressed in these words: “ And the Assembly doth further impower and direct the said Commission, to make due application to the King and Parliament for redress of the grievance of Patronage, in case a favourable opportunity shall occur during the subsistence of this Commission.”

It is evident that the gentleman who asserted, that “ *in this kingdom we hold our Presbyterian establishment upon the express condition that Presbyteries shall be bound and restricted to receive the Patron’s presentee*,” must never have heard of the above address; nor even attended to the instructions, which every Assembly, whereof he himself was a member, gave to their Commission.

I should affront the public, to whom CANDID makes his appeal, were I to suppose, that they would require any further proof of his ignorance of the constitution and principles of our Church, whose cause he pretends to plead. And I shall make no apology for dwelling so long upon his first head, as it will shorten my examination of the other two preliminary observations, which now fall to be considered as objections against the real constitution of the church, or a defence of her (less than half a century’s) practice, in flat opposition to her past and present acknowledged principles.

Here I find myself upon the ground that belongs of right to those whom your correspondent hath stiled the *High Party* in the Church: And CANDID with his associates must now step down from the *Bench*, which they have most unwarrantably usurped, and be tried at the *Bar* of that ecclesiastical constitution, which, in violation of their solemn engagements, they have (I still hope through ignorance) been endeavouring to subvert.

In his second observation he prefers the mode of settling ministers by presentation; because he thinks it “ not *unnatural*, to suppose that the Servants of the Crown, and the Patrons of the ecclesiastical livings in Scotland, who commonly are men of rank and education, should entertain as liberal sentiments in regard to religion, and as just views of the qualifications of a clergyman, as men of any other description whatsoever.”

Had he, instead of *commonly*, said *universally*; and put the word *more* in place of *as*; a conclusion of some importance might have been drawn from his premises. But unless it be quite *unnatural* to suppose, that men of some other description than crown lawyers or patrons may be equal to them in rank and education, and entertain as liberal sentiments with regard to religi-

on and the qualifications of clergymen, it is certainly the most *natural* thing in the world, to conclude, that there can be no good reason for excluding them from the choice of a minister, with whom they are to be connected as their neighbour and Pastor; and subjecting them to the arbitrary nomination of a servant of the crown, to whom neither they nor their minister are to have any relation; or to the caprice of a patron, who perhaps, doth not reside among them, and, in rank, education, and liberal sentiments, may happen to be greatly their inferior.

His third preliminary observation, so far as it relates to Chapels of Ease, shall be examined with candor and accuracy, when I get the length of that subject. But if he mean to apply it to Churches on the establishment, I must complain of very unfair and injurious treatment. The terms, *people*, *populace* and *common people*, are promiscuously used by CANDID in his letter, and by other writers and speakers on his side of the argument, on purpose to represent the Whiggish or *High party* in the church as foes to the landed interest; and wishing to throw the election of a minister into the hands of persons in the lowest ranks of life. Whereas, nothing is more certain, (and they as certainly know it) that it is the just rights of the gentlemen of property, and of the constitutional church officers they mean to support, and for which they persist in contending, though they can gain no advantage to themselves by the most favourable issue of the contest; while in the mean time they expose themselves to the resentment of many, whose favour and benefactions their opponents court with servile assiduity. But here I stop: And having removed the foundation of your correspondent's *Queries*, I must leave them to shift as they can in their present suspended state, till I find leisure and inclination to pay their author another visit.

A W H I G.

THOUGHTS on POPULAR FAME.

WHAT is usually complimented with the high and reverend appellation of *public judgement*, is, in any single instance, but the repetition or echo, for the most part, eagerly caught and strongly reverberated on all sides, of a few leading voices, which have happened to gain the confidence, and so direct the opening of the whole pack. But (as in fact it too often falls out) this prerogative of the few may be abused to the prejudice of the many. The partialities of friendship, the fashionableness of the writer, his compliance with the reigning taste, the lucky concurrence of time and opportunity, the cabal of a party; nay, the very freaks of whim and caprice; these or any of them, as occasion serves, can support the dullest, as the opposite disadvantages can depress the noblest performance, and give a currency or neglect to either, far beyond what their genuine character demands. Hence the public voice, which is but the aggregate of these corrupt judgements, infinitely multiplied, is, with the wise, at such a juncture, deservedly of little esteem. Yet in a succession of such judgements, delivered at different times, and by different sets or jundos of these sovereign arbiters of the fate of authors, the public opinion naturally gets clear of these accidental corruptions. Every fresh succession shakes off some, till, by degrees, the work is seen in its proper form, unsupported of every other recommendation, than what native inherent excellence bestows upon it. Then, and not till then, the voice of the people becomes sacred; after which it soon advances into divinity, before which all ages must fall down and worship. For now reason alone, without her corrupt assessors, takes the chair, and her sentence, when once promulgated and authorized by the general voice, fixes the unalterable doom of authors.

To the Editor of the CONSTITUTIONAL
MISCELLANY.

SIR,

AS you have admitted the account which I lately sent you of part of a conversation between one of my friends and the Preceptor of his son, on the subject of reading Romances. (p. 38) I consider myself engaged to give you a relation of the rest of the dialogue.

When the Preceptor had concluded the story of *Pamphilo* and *Osmin*, the intention of which was to justify an instance of what is commonly exploded as romantic conduct, my friend replied: "I cannot help thinking that the world would justly condemn such an instance. The circumstance that dazzles and misleads our judgement in the story you have related is, that *Pamphilo*, by his attachment to *Osmin*, renounced a splendid interest: But we should consider, that all self-denial is not virtue. Let us divest the story of its seducing circumstances. Substitute love in place of friendship, and, to make the case more supposable, substitute a military instead of a civil charge. All the difference produced by this alteration of the circumstances, is to transfer the competition from between friendship and duty, to between love and duty. Consider now, whether you would praise that man as an example of virtuous conduct, who should decline the service of his country for the sake of enjoying domestic happiness with the woman whom he lov'd? And yet conjugal love is no less estimable a principle than friendship.

I do not mean, said the Preceptor, to build my doctrine solely on the story I have related. *Pamphilo* may have been in the wrong, and still I may be in the right. What in this instance I contend chiefly for, is, that the kind of reading we speak of tends to inspire generous and disinterested sentiments. But I think I can likewise point out another advantage it may have, and that is, to supply the want of experience in youth. A well writ-

ten romance leads to the knowledge of the world, by displaying the secret causes of numberless events that may happen daily to us in life.

Father. I acknowledge, that I must differ from your last observation: for I find, that, instead of giving us the true knowledge of life and manners, Romances in general present only ideal pictures of situations affecting indeed, but without any real existence in fact.

Preceptor. Perhaps in general the censure is true. But this concession can only be used as an argument to shew the necessity of a proper selection among the variety of these works. It is only such as are an exact copy of nature that I mean to recommend. In the education of youth a chief point is gained when we have fixed their attention: For this end we ought to use the solicitation of pleasure and amusement. Didactic treatises, however well written, are not suited to the vivacity of a young mind; but a well written romance lays hold of the imagination, and fixes the attention. In general, the lessons which we wish our children or pupils to learn, should not appear to come from us who preside over their education. They should be led to adopt them of their own accord, and then they will retain the deepest and most lasting impression of them. Their attention should be directed to what they see and hear, that they may compare these with what they have read. This is what should be done, instead of revolting them with tedious and dry lectures.

Father. Supposing that you had a girl to educate, would you employ the same means?

Preceptor. Were all men upright and generous, a young woman would risk nothing by having a great share of sensibility: But as the fact is otherwise, and numberless seducers are ever ready to assume the mask of generosity and virtue for accomplishing the worst purposes, it may be thought the more prudent part to repress rather

than to cherish female sensibility. But after all, love is a natural passion, and will insinuate itself into the most innocent breast; and may we not suppose that in a young woman educated in perfect retirement and ignorance, being guided only by the senses, it will probably mislead further than the most exquisite sensibility under the correction of an improved understanding? At any rate, of two evils the least is to be preferred. If we mean to guard the virtue of a young woman by a modesty founded on ignorance, we must watch over all her steps, prevent her from forming any intimate connection with her companions, and be constantly attentive that nothing escape us in conversation to awaken her curiosity. Whenever any of her acquaintances marries, she must be made to break off all commerce with her: in short, so many precautions are necessary, as none will cheerfully undertake, or faithfully continue; and if but one of them be neglected, the matter will be worse than ever. I do not approve of a girl's reading too many romances; but let her read some well chosen ones, and thus be let into the knowledge of what is going on in the world. And I believe that she will become both more amiable and respectable: At any rate, I am certain she will become more prudent.

Father. One objection still remains unanswered. You have indeed displayed the utility of Romances, but where will you find such as suit your description, that are at once affecting, moral and instructive, and withal paint nature to the life? I appeal to yourself, whether prudence be in general the moral of Romances, and whether in observation we find that those young Ladies act the most unexceptionable parts, who have been most addicted to that kind of reading.

Here the conversation was broken off by a servant sent to bid us come to tea, and I suppose that some of your readers would now be glad of a like avocation.

AUDITOR.

To the Editor of the CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

On the AMERICAN WAR.

L E T T E R III. *Vid. p. 138.*

HAD the matter betwixt Britain and the Colonies stood, as at first indeed it was confidently asserted by many, and I believe but too much credited by the Ministry themselves, that the Americans had neither heart nor hands for the contest; and, although they might bluster and look big about their *Liberty Trees*, yet a single company of Regulars would scatter them by thousands, as chaff before the wind—in this case, indeed the consequence of the struggle must have been exceedingly harmless. But the contrary of this has already taken place—the Americans, it seems, both can and will fight, and this is no longer any doubt with Generals Gage, Carleton, Burgoyne, and Howe; and therefore, on which side soever victory may incline in the last issue, it now seems more than probable that its way must be cut through a deluge of blood and slaughter. What a dreadful prospect this in the very outset! How gratifying to the enemies of Britain; how distressing to her own children! What heart, not altogether steeled against every feeling of nature, can bear the thought of calmly sitting down, and counting the bloody cost of the many thousands of brave men, protestants, British subjects, and brethren, who must fall in this civil contention? How many widows and fatherless must be left to mourn over, and, alas! to curse the fatal occasion and unhappy counsels that first unsheathed the bloody sword of discord? Let *Charlestown* and *Bunkers hill* speak to the heart of every *Briton*, if still any place is found for calm and sober reflection; for if such were the *first fruits*, what must the *full vintage* be? I lately had occasion to be looking

into some of Mr BAILEY's *Letters*, who was Principal of the College of Glasgow, and was resident in London for a considerable while, about the time of the *civil commotions* under CHARLES the First—a volume of these *Letters* have been lately published, and a complete and accurate copy of the whole in M S S. lodged in one of our Universities.—I was astonished, Sir, to find a speech recorded in one of these *Letters*, the sentiments of which so fully coincide with the views I have always entertained of the *present American commotions*, that I cannot refrain giving it to you, in order that the public may understand the sentiments of *one great man* at least, who was admitted into the *cabinet counsels* of his Sovereign, respecting the *civil disturbances* (or, in the language of some, the *rebellion*) of *that day*, and I give it the more cheerfully, because the *testimony* must be altogether *impartial* as respecting the *present times*. It is copied *verbatim*, as follows :

“ My Lord Duke of LENNOX his Speech to King CHARLES the First at the Council-Table of England, concerning War with Scotland, 1638.

“ Most Gracious Sovereign,

“ I AM not altogether insensible of the nature of this business wherein I am now called to give my advice, and I know I shall suffer some disadvantage by reason that I am a Scotsman both by birth and by education—and indeed the best blood that runs in my veins I have extracted thence. What I shall now speak *ex amino* and not *ex cute*, some may possibly impute as proceeding from strength of affection to that place and people from whence I came.—But I do protest, That my zeal to your Majesty shall at this time suspend the thoughts of such principles, and I will set aside all *party relations*, and look upon the question *as it is*, and not as *passion* or *affection* may set it forth.

“ The question is concerning war

—an unknown subject—sweet to those only that have not tried it. The worst of war is generally in the conclusion, and in the most advantageous war that ever was, all reckonings being cast up, the conqueror has but little to glory of.—But *this* is not a war betwixt a *King* and a *stranger*, but between a Sovereign and his subjects—a *near relation*—and they had need be weighty motives that *dissolve* this knot—subjects are easily *lost*, we see in the work of every day ; but being once lost, are hardly regained.—Affections are like crystal-glass, which being once broken, no art can easily cement and solder again.—But these are not even *such subjects*, as the *Kingly Prophet* spoke of, *A people whom I have not known shall serve me* ; but your Majesty may say of them as ADAM did of EVE, who was formed out of his rib, *This is flesh of my flesh, and bone of my bone* : or as DAVID of his subjects in the day of his inauguration, *For my brethren and companions sake*. Your Majesty being theirs, and they yours by a double tie: You are not only *Rex factus*, but *Rex natus* ; and therefore the *Union* being so *strait*, the *motives* had need to be weighty, that cause a man set *his own house* on fire, or destroy the *work* of his own hands.

“ Now let us consider of two things: 1. The *necessity* of war. 2. The *motives* thereto, whether they be *tanti*, of *such moment*, that a *King* should hazard the uncertain chance of war, and the miseries that accompany it, rather than forego the same.—It is a good note of TACITUS, that *bellum* should be *ultimum refugium*—the *last refuge*—because the *worst refuge* ! And if we consider of the wisest kings that have worn the sceptre in these latter times, how have they been always careful to decline the stroke of war *almost* upon any terms. If your Majesty will but consider the practice of LOUIS the XI. and King HENRY the VII. than which two *England* and *France*, in their

large list and catalogue of all their kings, cannot point two of *more profound judgment*, and better versed in the mystery of government; yet what means did they not use to *divert* the course of war, when at any time it inclined to run *within their channel*.—They counted it no *dishonour* to yield to their subjects desires, though sometimes even *unjust* and *unreasonable*—nay themselves to be the *first seekers* and *proposers* of peace. And so, by this means, when the *storm* was over, and things came to be debated over the *green carpet*, they were master of their own deeds, and *subjects affections*, and obtained the victory without *striking a stroke*. These *wise Kings* considered that the end of war is *uncertain*, and the event *various*; and he who commits an error in the war, especially when the seat is in his own dominions, seldom lives to commit a second.—We need not go far for instances; RICHARD the II. and EDWARD the III. will be fresh precedents to any that desire to buy the experience thereof on so dear terms as they did.

“It should be in the body *politic*, as in the body *natural*, *phlebotomy* should never be used, but when the humours are so predominant, that no other *medicine* will remove them, and that, unless they be expelled, they will occasion *dissolutionem continui*, the *dissolution of life*.—But, blessed be God, there is no such occasion in this case. That there be some *tough humours* in the body politic, it cannot be denied; and some, it may be, that work *obstructions* in the *lesser pipes* of the government—but the *vena basilica* and *vena cava* are free, the *royal spirits* in them have their proper influence and motion without opposition.—What is now to be done? *Force* is not fit for every subject—some *humours* are expelled by *lenitives*, whereas *purgatives* would make them more *malignant*.

“There are yet three means to be
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used that have not been tried, any of which is better than that in hand.—First, *remove the occasion*. This can be no impeachment to the sceptre. The wisest kings have had their *oversights* in government, which a wiser day has taught them to recal. Your father reigned gloriously, and commanded as well the *affections* as the *bodies* of the Scots, yet he never sought the obtrusion of *minima et infima*, and yet no man more jealous of kingly government than he. It is an act of extreme folly, to hazard the *substance* for the *shadow*, which is not worth the contending for—and though your Majesty were master of your desires, would not add one cubit to your stature. Secondly, if this like not, *let time work it out*, and by this means they will either swallow the hook, or endure the proposals with less regret. Distasteful things work most at the first, less afterwards. By degrees your Majesty may work them to what for the present they will *rather die* than *embrace*. We see how the Romans by degrees brought a total slavery over all the world, which, if at first they had proposed upon *downright terms*, had hardly been accomplished, *if ever*. So WILLIAM the Conqueror brought England by degrees to bear the yoke, which, if it had been tended in *plain terms*, he must either have missed of his aim, or had *no people* over whom to impose it; So *impatient was the English nation*, either to hear of a Conqueror, or to be branded with the name of a conquered Nation! Thirdly, we see the way to conquer is sometimes to *cede*—what if your Majesty should seem in these things to *yield* to the Scots demands, and give them the advantage of a fair gate? Cannot your Majesty remove the *obstacles* by *degrees*, and turn the humour some other way for a more seasonable opportunity to serve in these things, by *instruments more fit*, and less subject to exception? The proposal of this course I should hold to be more safe, and more secure

than that *cruel* one of the *sword*, which has no *law* but this, "The sword devoureth one as well as another."—And I hold that *King most miserable*, that is forced to make use of a *remedy* worse than the *disease*.

"Thus much for the *first* thing, there is no necessity of war.—Secondly, The things in agitation are not *tanti*, of such a value, as should require such a desperate adventure to hazard a kingdom at a cast to gain them. PLUTARCH wisely compares them that know not how to proportion the means to the right end, to such as fish with a golden hook, the loss of the hook is of more consequence than the fish they can take thereby. Truly, to speak plainly what I think, these that advise war in this case, know not what it is to get, nor greatly care for the loss of a kingdom, if so they may play their own game, and fish in the troubled waters. Such counsellors as these was the Bishop of Ross to the late Queen of Scots, and the Bishop of Brukes to LADISLAUS the misfortunate King of Hungary, who were the occasion of bringing the French into Scotland, and the Turks into Hungary, two guests that both nations have cause to wish they never know the way thither again.

"Three reasons have been given to persuade unto war, which I will not now answer, but leave to him who is better able for such a purpose.—Wherefore, considering *nulla fallus bello, nulla neecessitas belli*, my advice to your Majesty is, not to use war, but when the end of it is either a certain, or at least a probable advantage of peace.—In this advice, though I displease others, I will please myself, because I have spoke as I think: and my hope is, that, whenever your Majesty shall be obliged to draw the sword in a just quarrel, I shall be as ready to do your Majesty service, as those who now talk much of war, but neither know where to begin, nor care where it ends."

I have only to add, Sir, that CHARLES the I. was not happy enough to hearken, after all, to the above salutary advice, given by his then Noble Counsellor. The advice was over-ruled by the Tory party of that day—and the consequences are too well known in the History of Great Britain, to need any explication.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

July 26. 1776.

X.

The Effects of VICE.

A Certain woman, in a humble sphere, left at her husband's death with several children, most of whom were of an age to assist her in getting her living, sold her eldest daughter, a very handsome girl, at the age of fourteen, to a man of fashion, who kept her till he was weary of her, and then recommended her to a friend, who turned her over to another. After having earned the wages of prostitution in the services of several libertines, she became a very offensive object, from the disorders which she had contracted by her vicious connections; and copied but too closely the language and manners of the most abandoned of her sex. Her intoxications were frequent, her oaths were horrid, and there was a boldness, mixed with an indelicacy, in her whole behaviour, which, while it merited censure, excited at the same time compassion: for this unhappy girl, with all these striking marks of a confirmed licentiousness of disposition, really abhorred the way of life into which she had been first thrown by the sordid temper of her avaricious mother, and had a natural benevolence of soul, which might have proved a blessing to herself, and have rendered her truly amiable in the eyes of all her friends and acquaintance, had she been placed in a situation to make a proper discovery of it. Strolling through the streets one night, in search of a dupe, from whom she might

procure money enough to drown those reflections which became almost insupportable, she heard a poor wretch, on the pavement, begging, in a most plaintive tone, for a single halfpenny, to save her from starving. Struck by the mournful sounds which pierced her sympathizing heart, she advanced, and saw a human figure indeed, and a female, but in a most distressful condition, maimed, emaciated, and just sinking under the heavy pressures of poverty and disease. Thrusting her hand into her pocket, she took out a little trinket, the last piece of finery in her possession, and said to her, "I have no money; I am almost as much in want as you are; but take this, you may pawn it for something." The poor creature grasped the hand held out to her in agony of gratitude, and seeing a mole on the wrist, looked up in the face of her benefactress--- looked up with streaming eyes, and exclaimed, "Oh, my child! my child! 'twas I brought you to this. But I have my reward." The anguish she felt was now not to be endured; she expired in a few moments. Her wretched daughter, unable to bear the reflections which crowded into her mind upon this unexpected and melancholy interview, sunk down by her side. She was soon however recovered by a humane stranger, who, upon being made acquainted with her affecting history, conducted her to the *Magdalen-house*, where she died in a short time after her admission, sincerely repentant for all the errors which she had committed.

On the ADVANTAGES which MEN OF LETTERS derive from their conversation with the POLITE WORLD.

IT is a free and open commerce with people of distinction, and cultivated abilities, which gives the true embellishment to sense, and renders the attainments of the scholar condu-

cive to the purposes of elegance and delight.

That freedom of debate, and diversity of topics, which adorn the conversations of men of rank and polite literature, will give his mind a generous enlargement, and open to him delightful scenes of knowledge, at once awakening the imagination, and informing the understanding. From their disquisitions he will learn what is beautiful in the productions of art: from their demeanour, what is comely in manners. For where the advantages of birth and station are united with liberal accomplishments, there is the seat of elegance, and the standard of politeness.

Though the quickness of familiar discourse admit not of an attention to that accuracy which is required in writing, yet there is in these exalted intercourses, a certain superior spirit, and genuine eloquence, which is, perhaps, a better help to the improvement of a style, and a more enlivening model for imitation, than the cold efforts of the closet can ever produce. Those happy turns, and emphatical sprightly phrases, which are struck out only by the heat of animated conversation, and that genteel, graceful dignity of expression, which is peculiar to those who move in the higher spheres of life, will catch the ear of him who is familiarly accustomed to them, and steal, in some degree, into his own diction. For as our senses naturally retain the print of the images which are commonly presented to them; so our language almost unavoidably takes a tincture from those with whom we usually converse. Those effects are so constant, that we seldom fail to discover, by a man's writings, with what kind of society he has generally mixed. I must add, that in these high scenes of observation, there are frequently such lucky hints thrown out, as prove a fruitful source of thoughts and imagination, which would never have occurred to him in the studious hour, or in the company of meaner spirits.

USEFUL HINTS to CERTAIN PERSONS in LOW and in HIGH LIFE.

The Hon. Mrs D—— to Lady BARBARA S——, at DUBLIN.

YOU have set me an arduous task, my dear Lady Bab, by desiring me to give you the history of every thing that passes in your absence among your friends and acquaintance here in London; many of whom, indeed, spend their time in so trifling a manner, that they are scarcely worth a thought. But no matter for that; you say you love trifling; it amuses you, and takes your thoughts off from subjects which are by no means agreeable. It may be so; yet I confess, I like a little meaning, and a dash of the moral too in every thing. *A-propos*, I have just recollected a small Anecdote which will, I dare say, prove entertaining, with regard to a little girl, whom you used to distinguish when you was in England, and always said, that though she could not properly be called a *Beauty* nor a *Wit*, she had something of each which would make her be taken notice of. This was your opinion of *Polly Marsden*, the daughter of your uncle's house-steward. On the death of Sir Harry G——, your mother's brother, Marsden, the father, got himself recommended to the Earl of E——, who gave him a place under the head clerk in his own office. By this employment, he was, according to his daughter's ideas, elevated into a *Gentleman*,——(she was then about sixteen)—and conferred the appellation of *Lady* on her. Upon the strength of her father's preferment, therefore, she gave herself out to be *Miss Maria*; and having a slight notion of music and drawing, began to apply herself to her spinnet and her pencil, that she might acquire a sufficient degree of knowledge—in a science and an art both very much in fashion—to be complimented for her accomplishments. She devoted so much of her time, however, to music, drawing and

dress, that she had hardly a single moment left for the regulation of her domestic affairs, which should have claimed her first attention (the first attention of every girl in her circumstances;) and she became at length so fine a Lady, as to look upon her own family with the utmost contempt; thinking only how to raise herself to a rank in life to which she could not have the slightest pretensions. With such aspiring thoughts, *Maria* will probably reduce herself to a situation infinitely more degrading than that in which she is at present placed. I do not think any girl can discover more erroneous notions, (and which may be attended with more dangerous consequences) than by encouraging the idle hope of making her fortune; that is, of drawing in some Dupe of a good family to marry her. A scheme of this kind may now and then meet with success; but such schemes are, in general, as unsuccessful as they are romantic. Girls, indeed, with such views, deserve disappointment: They cannot feel the smallest degree of affection for the man whom they wish to marry: they only endeavour to secure them for the sake of their rank and their riches, that they may derive consequence from the first, and squander the last in all the caprices of extravagance; they load themselves with unbecoming finery, and, most commonly also, select men agreeable to their own taste, to help them to dissipate what they have fraudulently—I believe I may say—obtained.

I called in, some evenings ago, at Lord E——'s, and found them all *en famille* with *Maria* in a scoured *Polonese* over a pair of *French* stays, but so low before, that she was barely decent, or—if you will suffer me to play upon words—in her own opinion "*decently bare*." Her hair was dressed to an extremity of height which *beggars all description*; and her feet were as small as her head was large; being thrust into so diminutive a pair of

slippers, that you could scarce see any thing but the roses. With this shabby affectation of elegance was this poor Girl parading away in a manner impertinent beyond expression to her superiors, and with an insolence in her behaviour not to be endured to those whom she thought her equals or inferiors, from the excess of her vanity, or her ignorance. In short, she assumed all the airs of a woman of the first quality, and actually took the liberty to address Lady E—— with the familiar words, *My Dear*. But by these very unnecessary, as well as unbecoming freedoms, she will undo herself. The indulgent friends who have raised her so much above herself, so much above what she is able to bear, will, from her intolerable encroachments, see the absolute necessity of keeping her down; or to throw her at such a distance from them, that all such little upstarts may be taught by her disgrace, how to conduct themselves with propriety upon similar occasions. I am of opinion, however, that those who have encouraged Polly, deserve much reprehension themselves: I have often, indeed, thought that the persons who are very fond of having humble friends, toad eaters, and led-captains about them, odd-bodies, in short, of all kinds, first taken in because they will flatter, lie, listen, and be guilty of the meanest actions for the sake of saying they are intimate with Lord and Lady Such-a-one, ought to be punished for their weakness. People of an equal rank, and even those who are greatly their inferiors, will not stoop to humour their caprices; they are, consequently, reduced to the miserable necessity of keeping company with prostitutes and pick-pockets, that they may not be without sycophants, in a state of mortifying dependence, to feast them with the whipped syllabub of adulation, and to sit tame *hearers*, with chains upon their tongues, while they are giving a vent to their vanity. How different, my dear Bab, is our friend

Lady *Worthy*? By her birth and fortune she is certainly entitled to the highest respect, and to the most flattering attentions; yet her affability makes her waive the former, and her good sense prevents her from requiring the latter. She has a set of amiable friends, who, from the equality of their rank, or the easiness of their situations, are under no temptations to flatter her; they hear her with great freedom, but there is a politeness in it which gives her the greatest satisfaction, and renders their conversation both instructive and entertaining. Yet though she does not look for companions among persons, who, from want of education, or meanness of spirit, are beneath her notice, she is continually searching for objects, even in the lowest walks of life, for the exercise of her bounty; and those who stand in most need of her assistance are always the most liberally relieved. She is truly beneficent; but is never so lavish of her pecuniary favours as to set the partakers of them above the sphere of life in which they were born; well knowing, that the general happiness of mankind is best promoted by a proper subordination among the several members of society. With a sincere approbation of these sentiments, I conclude, Yours, &c.

L—— D——.

To the PRINTER, &c.

S I R,

I Have been told, that our great Crown Lawyers were very much puzzled to find a law which described the crime of assembling in bodies, or Town Meetings, at Boston, to concert measures for overturning the constitution, and that they were still more at a loss to frame an Act, which should inflict a proper punishment on such offenders: Our Ministers, too, are said to have been mightily afraid of putting in execution the famous Act of HENRY VIII. for punishing Treasons committed beyond sea; that they

declined proposing a Bill to Parliament, which should declare that Act of forcing in America, and apply it to the case of the rebellion there; and that to this present hour not an individual has been either tried, convicted, or punished, for promoting that Rebellion; nor is there any law passed for inflicting punishment on the Leaders in America, or their abettors in England. But let our pusillanimous Statesmen live and learn; the Champions of Liberty will shew them the way to suppress insurrections, and prevent sedition. The new Constitutions which the Congress have recommended, to the Associated Colonies to frame for themselves, may not be girded at by licentious tongues, or pens, like the poor, worn-out, thread-bare Government of King, Lords, and Commons: Their Excellencies John Rutledge, and Archibald Bullock, Esqrs, Commanders in Chief of South Carolina and Georgia, may not be treated with the same indignities as the *brutal Tyrant** is accustomed to put up with: No Tory Dog must dare to bark at the supreme and uncontrollable authority of their Excellencies, their Legislative Councils and Assemblies: No individual who questions their right to make laws not only to bind him, but to execute him in *any case whatsoever*, shall possess either liberty, property, or life, in either of those free States. That I may not appear to be talking without book, as well as to supply our Legislatures with an excellent precedent of an Act to support the authority of Government in this country, I beg leave to make public, through the channel of your impartial Paper, the Act passed in the new modelled General Assembly of South Carolina, the 11th of April last, and since adopted in Georgia.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,
No PATRIOT.

* The epithet given to a Great Personage, in the Pamphlet entitled "COMMON SENSE."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

At a General Assembly begun and holden at Charles Town, on Tuesday 26th of March, in the year of our Lord 1776; and from thence continued, by divers adjournments, to Thursday the 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1776,

An act to prevent Sedition, and punish Insurgents and disturbers of the public peace.

WHEREAS a horrid and unnatural war is now carried on by the Ministry and Parliament of Great Britain, against the United Colonies of North America in general, and this Colony in particular, with a cruel and oppressive design of robbing the colonies and good people of this colony of their dearest and most valuable rights as freemen, and reducing them to a state of the most abject slavery and oppression: And whereas also, in order further to accomplish the said impious and unwarrantable designs, every means has been adopted by a wicked administration to sow civil dissensions and animosities, and to create disorder, confusion and bloodshed amongst the good people of this colony, by employing secret emissaries to stir up in the minds of wicked and evil-disposed persons persuasions and principles inimical to the ties of humanity, and the common rights of mankind, and thereby inducing them not only to disturb the common peace, safety and good order of this colony, but to take up arms and spill the blood of their fellow-citizens, who are only acting in the defence of their lives, liberties and properties, against the hands of a lawless and despotic power: To the intent therefore, and in order the more effectually to preserve and secure the peace, order, and good government of this Colony, and to deter and prevent such evil minded persons from committing such offences, and all such other offences declared in this

act, to the great danger of the Lives, Liberties and Properties of the Inhabitants of this Colony: Be it enacted by his Excellency John Rutledge, Esq; President and Commander in Chief in and over the Colony of South Carolina, and by the Honourable the Legislative Council and General Assembly of this Colony, and by the authority of the same, That if any person or persons within this Colony do, or shall, from and immediately after passing this Act, take up arms with a hostile intent, and by force and violence, or by words, deeds, or writing, or any other means whatsoever, cause induce or persuade, or attempt to cause induce or persuade, any other person or persons, with such hostile intent to take up arms, and by force and violence to oppose and subvert the authority of the Government of this Colony, established by the Constitution, agreed on and confirmed in Congress at Charles Town, on the 26th day of March 1776, or to wound, maim, or kill any person or persons, or destroy any of the houses, goods, or chattels of any such person or persons, who shall, under and by virtue of any authority of the said Government, be acting in support and defence of the same, or the execution of any power, authority or office derived therefrom, all and every of such person or persons, and the aider and abettor, or aiders and abettors of such person or persons, so offending, in either of the offences aforesaid, shall, on being indicted and convicted of the same by due course of Law, be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and suffer death without benefit of Clergy.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons within this colony shall, immediately after the passing of this act, or at any time thereafter, by letter, writing, message, or other means of intelligence, hold any correspondence or intercourse, or conspire or concert, in any manner whatever with, or aid or abet any land or naval force

raised or to be raised, or which shall be sent by Great-Britain in a hostile manner, against this Colony, or any other force, or body of men, within this colony, who shall, in a hostile intent or manner, oppose the power and authority of the present Government of this colony, established as aforesaid, with intent to promote the accomplishment of any hostile plan of operation designed by such force or forces against the lives, liberties or properties of all or any of the inhabitants and friends to the constitution of this colony, established as aforesaid: every such person or persons, so offending in any of the said offences, shall, on being indicted and convicted thereof, by due course of law, be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and suffer death without benefit of Clergy.

And be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons within this colony shall, immediately after the passing of this act, or at any time thereafter, furnish or supply, or cause or procure to be furnished or supplied, with any bills of exchange, monies, goods, provisions, liquors, or other necessary articles of subsistence, or any military or naval stores whatever, any of the land or naval forces, raised, or to be raised, or sent by Great Britain, or any authority derived from that Government, against this Colony, or shall, in like manner, furnish or supply, or cause to be furnished or supplied, any force or body of men who shall, in a hostile manner, oppose the Government of this Colony, established as aforesaid; every such person or persons, so offending in either of the offences aforesaid, and the aider and abettor, or aiders and abettors of any of the said offences, shall, on being indicted and convicted thereof, by due course of Law, be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and suffer death without benefit of Clergy.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any per-

son or persons within this Colony shall, at any time after the passing this Act, compel, induce, or persuade any white person or persons, or any free negroe or negroes, mulatto or mulattoes, Indian or Indians, to desert from their habitation or habitations, or any negro or other slave or slaves, to desert from his or their Master, Mistress or Owner, and to join any Land or Naval Force, raised or to be raised, or sent by Great Britain, or any authority derived from that Government, against the United Colonies of America, or this Colony, or to join any person or persons armed in a hostile manner, with intent to oppose or subvert the Government of this Colony, established as aforesaid, or with intent of killing any person or persons, or destroying his, her, or their goods or property who shall be acting, or ready and willing to act in support and defence of such Government, or any of the inhabitants of this Colony and friends to the same; every such person or persons so offending in any of the above offences, and all such as shall aid and abet the said offender or offenders in the perpetration and execution of any of the said offences, shall, on conviction thereof, by due course of Law, be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and shall suffer death without benefit of Clergy. Provided always, nevertheless, that nothing in this Act contained, shall be construed or taken to prevent the good people of this Colony from arming of Slaves or Negroes, for the better defence of this Colony against all Enemies whatsoever who shall invade or attack the same, or endanger the safety thereof.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, within this Colony, shall, immediately after the passing of this Act, or at any time thereafter, collect or assemble with any body or assembly of persons, or cause or procure them to be so collected and assembled,

with intent, in a riotous and seditious manner, to disturb the public peace and tranquility, and the good order of government, and by words or otherwise to create and raise traitorous seditions or discontents in the minds of the good people of this Colony, against the authority of the present Government, established as aforesaid; every such person or persons, so offending in any of the said offences, shall, on conviction thereof, by due course of Law, be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That the lands and tenements, goods, and chattels, and other real and personal estate of all such person or persons, who shall be duly convicted, by virtue of this act, of any of the crimes and offences thereby made felony, shall, within one month after such conviction, by the Sheriff of each district respectively, in which real and personal estate of the person or persons so convicted, or any part thereof, shall be found, with three Freeholders of the said district, be appraised upon oath, and the said appraisement duly returned, by the said Sheriff of such district, to the Secretary's Office in Charles Town, within one month after such appraisement made; and the said Sheriff of such district in which the appraisement is made, as aforesaid, shall, within one month thereafter expose such estate, so appraised, to publick sale, first giving twenty one days public notice of the sale; and shall, within three months after such sale, deposite the amount of the same, deducting legal poundage and charges, in the Office of the Colony Treasury in Charles Town, and the Commissioners of the Colony Treasury, or any one of them, on receipt of such monies from the Sheriff, as aforesaid, shall give a receipt or voucher for the same.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That if any She-

riff or Sheriffs, for any of the districts in this Colony, shall in any wise transgress, or disobey, or neglect the putting in execution any of the provisions or clauses in this Act, respecting their duty and office; every Sheriff so offending, disobeying, or neglecting the same, shall forfeit his office, and incur the penalty of one thousand pounds current money, to be sued for and recovered by bill or plaint, in any Court of Record in this Colony, wherein no essoign, privilege, protection, or wager of law, or more than one Impar lance shall be allowed.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That the monies arising from the sale of all such estates as shall become forfeited, by virtue of this Act, shall be appropriated for a fund, and shall become a reprisal fund, for reimbursing all such losses and damages which have been, or shall be sustained by any person or persons who have been, are, or shall be, engaged in opposition to the oppressive measures of the British ministry, or the defence of the present established Constitution, and the liberties of this Colony.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That no person or persons shall be reimbursed, by virtue of this Act, for any losses or damages sustained from persons acting in open hostility against the present Constitution of Government, and the liberties of this Colony, unless the said reimbursement be on application, and oath made of the damages actually sustained, deemed just and reasonable by the General Assembly of this Colony, or such other body or persons as the Legislative Body of this Colony shall appoint. Provided always, nevertheless, That such person or persons, to whom such reimbursement shall be thought reasonable, do first, before the receipt thereof, take and subscribe the Oath of Fidelity ordained in the present Constitution, if such person or persons had not

before taken and subscribed the same.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That the fines and penalties to be incurred, by virtue of this Act, shall, upon recovery thereof, be paid into the Colony Treasury, to be applied to, and for such uses and purposes as are herein mentioned.

G. G. POWELL,

Speaker of the Legislative Council.

JAMES PARSONS,

Speaker of the General Assembly.

In the Council-chamber, the 11th day of April, 1776. Assented to,

J. RUTLEDGE.

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

(Continued from our last, p. 146.)

LORD BARRINGTON. Upon this question, I shall, from the attention which I have given the subject, from being in office, endeavour to shew the House, wherein I think the present motion is against truth; and that there is nothing illegal in the present case. The bill of rights declares, that to introduce foreign troops within the kingdom in time of peace, and without the consent of Parliament, is illegal; and that declaration I take to be founded upon the common law of the land; but I think it has, as the bill expresses it, reference only to the kingdom itself, and not to the dependencies of it, of which our history will give us the clearest proof. Go so far back as the case of Calais; there was a garrison kept in that fortress regularly, without any consent of Parliament, or without its ever coming before Parliament. Then there were Dunkirk and Tangier, the garrisons of which were kept up without having the least recourse to Parliament; nor was it ever dreamt of, that the sovereigns of this country were acting illegally in keeping up such garrisons. As to the expediency of the measure, it is justifiable, because the foreign

troops are easier and readier to be had in due time, and at the same time cheaper than our own troops. I know from the experience of last year's recruiting, that it would have been difficult to have procured new levies in that time. He declared the measure to be legal, and said he should pity and condemn the minister who should ask for a bill of indemnity; for his part he wanted none, tho' he had had a principal share in advising the measure.

Right honourable *T. Townshend*, said, That the dangers that must arise from the introduction of foreign troops into the dependencies of the realm, if not illegal, might be very great; for it might easily be in the power of an ill-delighting prince, to fill all the exterior parts of the dominions with foreign mercenaries, and take opportunities to make them the means of overturning the constitution. He mentioned the case of the Hanoverian soldier at Maidstone, where the commanding officer told the civil officer, "Release the man, or I have eight thousand men here, and I will beat down your goal, and take him by force." That will, said he, be the language of commanders of foreign troops. They know not the laws, they cannot respect them. Disputes will arise in quarters, and they must be terminated in this manner. He was zealous in vindication of the character and reputation of king William the Third, whom he called our immortal deliverer, which had been assassinated in print, and the work encouraged [*alluding to DALRYMPLE'S book.*]

Mr Serjeant *Adair*, spoke in support of the motion; he said, he should not enter at large into the subject of American affairs, but confine himself strictly to the question before the House. He first observed on the arguments that had been used on the other side of the question, particularly by Lord Barrington. He said, the

noble Lord had affirmed that there was no statute law which limited the number of forces, or the power of the crown in that respect, before the Revolution; yet he admitted that Charles the Second keeping a standing army without consent of Parliament, was contrary to law; it must therefore be contrary to the ancient principles of the constitution, which, the Serjeant contended, equally applied to the present case.

With regard to the instances mentioned, of keeping troops in Calais, Dunkirk, and Tangier, without authority of Parliament, he said, that the ill-consequences of the two latter instances, had already been sufficiently pointed out; and the noble Lord himself had, with great candor, given an answer in the very next sentence, by observing that the same King who kept troops in those two garrisons, kept them also in England without consent of Parliament, so that no inference could be drawn as to the legality of the one, more than of the other, which the noble Lord had admitted to be illegal. As to Calais, it was the last remnant of those extensive territories formerly held in France, by our kings, who claimed also the crown of that kingdom; and no consent of the Parliament of England could be necessary to enable the King to keep troops in his French dominions.

He then argued from the principles of the constitution, that the King never had a power to keep up a standing army of mercenary soldiers, in any part of the dominions of the crown of England, in time of peace, without authority of Parliament. Nor to introduce foreign troops at any time, without parliamentary consent. The ancient armies of the crown, were composed of those who served by virtue of their tenure, for a limited time, and for particular services; which the King was intitled to in common with other inferior lords in right of proper-

ty and tenure. That from the abolition of those military tenures, the crown had no constitutional military force whatever, any where, except what should be granted by Parliament. That the bill of rights being declaratory of the ancient laws and constitution, should be construed as extensively as the principles from whence it was derived; and not narrowed or confined to the mere words of the declaration, which had a reference to the mischief recited in the preamble, but should be applied to all mischiefs that came within the same principles. That it had been held, in another house, by the highest law authority in the kingdom (Lord Chancellor;) that this clause of the bill of rights, by the spirit and fair construction of it, applied to all the dominions of the crown. That this construction was confirmed by the mutiny act; which after reciting the very words of the bill of rights, goes on to say, that it is necessary that a body of forces should be kept up for the safety of the kingdom, and for the defence of the possessions of the crown of Great-Britain, &c. From whence he inferred, that it was the opinion of the legislature, that forces could not be kept up for any of these purposes, without consent of Parliament. That it was no answer, to say, that, in fact, the number of troops mentioned in that act, are only those kept up in Great-Britain, exclusive of those employed in the garrisons abroad; because estimates were every year laid before Parliament, and supplies granted for the express purpose of supporting the troops kept in those garrisons, as well as in Great-Britain, and therefore the one had the consent of Parliament as well as the other.

He argued further, that the employing foreign officers was unlawful, from the act of settlement, by which no person born out of the dominions of Great-Britain, though naturalized, could enjoy any office or place of trust civil or military. And that the com-

mand of a body of troops at Gibraltar or Minorca, was certainly an office or place of military trust.

That this extended not only to the kingdom of Great-Britain, but to all its dominions, he said, was still further confirmed by the act of 29 Geo. II. c. 5, by which the King was enabled to grant military commissions to foreign protestants in America, which would have been altogether unnecessary, if the King by his own authority could have employed foreigners in any part of his dominions. And he pointed out to the attention of the House, the precautions taken in that act, by limiting the number of such foreign officers, obliging them to take the oaths, and declaring that the colonel should be a natural born subject; none of which were or could be taken in the present instance of the Hanoverian troops, without the authority of Parliament.

After enlarging upon these topics, he stated to the House the doubts and difficulties that must arise, by what law those foreign troops should be governed, or their discipline maintained. For notwithstanding all that had been said of their own martial law, he insisted that no man could be put to death in the dominions of this country by any other authority than the mutiny act, or the law of the land. He put it to the crown lawyers, to say, by what law disputes arising between the British troops, or inhabitants, and the Hanoverians, were to be decided.

He contended, that the proposition contained in the motion, was not only strictly warranted by the principles of law and the constitution, but that it was highly necessary that the House should come to such a declaration, to avert the danger arising from the precedent; more especially after the approbation expressed in their address. It had indeed been alledged, that the approbation went no further than the gracious motives which had induced his Majesty to the measure in question.

That he had always looked upon this distinction as illusory and absurd; but at all events the only way to demonstrate that the approbation went only to the motives and not to the measure itself, was to come to the resolution now proposed to the House.

He concluded with saying, that he thought the expediency of the measure would come more properly before the House, when they proceeded on the bill of indemnity, which had been read. That, however, the evidence of history and the experience of all nations, evinced the extreme danger of calling in the assistance of foreign troops; and that the Saxons, who had been called into this island to support the British government, had themselves most effectually conquered and overturned it.

But of all foreign troops, said he, the most dangerous are those who are the subjects of the King and not of the crown and Parliament. Should any future prince of the illustrious House that now sits upon the throne,

perfectly unlike his present most gracious Majesty, assisted by ministers not very unlike the advisers of this measure; should, I say, such a prince, deluded by such advisers, entertain the mad and nefarious design of overturning the constitution of this country; of destroying that liberty which was the glory and strength of his government, and reducing his kingdom to the same abject state with those of the most of his neighbours, what means could be so proper to effectuate so wicked a purpose, as filling all parts of our dominions beyond sea, with foreign mercenaries, and putting our strongest garrisons, and half our empire, into the hands of officers and soldiers, the devoted subjects of the King, but totally independent on the crown or Parliament of the kingdom?

Several other gentlemen spoke in this debate: After which the previous question being put, that the main question be put, the House divided: ayes 81. noes 203.

P O E T R Y.

The TOASTS: A FABLE.

SATAN one day (one night I mean,
For days in Hell are seldom seen)
At Pandemonium in state
Among his peers carousing fat,
To celebrate our Parents fall
In draughts of liquid fire and gall:
The toasts in bumpers flew around,
The palace-roofs the toasts resound,
And all was noise, yet all unite
To pelt Heav'n with their blunted spite:—
Beelzebub gave his harlot PRIDE,
To match whose charms he Hell defy'd;
ENVY by Baal then was giv'n,
Foe to herself, to Earth and Heav'n;
A RICE was Mammon's toast, a vice
Wou'd make a Hell of Paradise:—
My toast, cries Ashteroth, shall be
That Janus-prude, HYPOCRISY;
And mine, quo' Belial,—IDLENESS,
Whose charms both fiends and men confess;
Dear IDLENESS! to whom we owe
Myriads on myriads here below;—

Dagon gave FALSEHOOD, a mean jest,
Still mask'd, and cloath'd in rainbow vest;
A will o' th' wisp, that leads astray,
A coward vice, that dreads the day;—
Moloch gave blood-stain'd CRUELTY, —
And Thammuz, INFIDELITY;
But to that toast they all objected
As one, no fiend there recollected,
(For tho' such weeds on earth may grow,
There are no infidels below;)
Thammuz on this,—since change he must—
Gave that sweet creature, Madam LUST:
In short, each demon in his toast
Avow'd which Fair he honour'd most.

The turn at length to Satan came
To bumper round his darling flame;
"I own that all your toasts (he cried)
Are Beauties long approv'd and try'd,
But I'll give one, in whom alone,
The quintessence of Hell is shown,
INGRATITUDE!—of vices first,
Most infamous, and most accurst,

That fiend in grain! that Hydra-pest!
 (Behold her image on my breast;)
 To her Hell's empire owes its birth,
 To her I owe those swarms from earth;
 When other vices rule the mind,
 VIRTUE, by fits may entrance find;
 But let INGRATITUDE bear sway,
 Not VIRTUE'S shade dare cross her way;
 E'en Hell itself, when she appears,
 A more than double darkness wears;—
 Then in a bumper toast the belle,
 As premier Beauty here in Hell."

The fiends aloud the toast proclaim,
 And Hell re-thunders with her name;
 "INGRATITUDE! of vices first,
 Most infamous, and most accurs'd."

For the CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

ELOGIUM FUNEBRE.

H Aud decus atque genus, totæ vel opes
 Orientis,
 Non ætas, pietas roburve deoive venustus,
 Eloquentium blandum, aut prudentia summa
 valerent
 Fati percelerēs, unquam tardare sagittas.
 Marte repentina jacet hic extincta *Janella*
 C—m, cœngermen tenerum divellit ur ungue.
 Viginti septem cum menses viderat, *illa*
 (Mærentes merito, Patrem Matremque re-
 linquens)
 Efflavit animam, *Cœlique* recessit ad aulam.

Diem, apud C—F, obiit supremum suum,
 29 Maii 1776.

H I S T O R Y.

JULY 27.—AUGUST 3.

T U R K E Y.

Constantinople, June 17.

ON the 13th of this month the Porto received nine heads of the principal officers of Ali Daher, son of Chiek Daher, which the Pacha of Seide sent him. Some say that the head of Daher is among them. All these, with several others from different parts, were exposed to public view, according to custom.

Constantinople, June 17. The report of the city of Bassora having surrendered to the Persians is not yet confirmed; but it is assured that a peace is concluded between the Porte and Persia.

Constantinople, June 19. The Porte has just launched here four men of war, of a most magnificent construction, and of an extraordinary strength. Four more of the same rate are upon the stocks. The Empress of Russia, who is continually improving her Marines, gives the Turks no small uneasiness, though at the same time she inspires them with emulation. She is taking every advantage possible of the rights of navigation upon the Black Sea, ceded

to her by the last peace, particularly in respect to the importation of wines, which constitute the most important branch of the Russian trade upon these coasts.

S P A I N.

Madrid, July 1. Two courriers arrived here last week, one from Lisbon, and the other from Corunna, who, we are assured, brought particulars of the hostilities committed by the Portuguese on the River la Plata, in America, where they attacked and took three forts belonging to Spain, making the garrisons prisoners of war. Although the Court had not published any thing yet on that head, we hear from good authority, that immediately after the arrival of the above express, Courriers were sent to Versailles and London, and orders given for several regiments to advance towards the frontiers of Portugal.

The marriage of the infant Don Louis has been notified publicly by his Majesty, having sent to the Supreme Council of Castille a declaration signifying his consent, in consequence of which the marriage is to be performed by procuration at Valada, a village in the district of Talavera, belonging to Count D'Altamira; Don Peter Stuard, a relation of the Princess, hath, by order of the Infant, the management of the ceremony.

Genoa, July 5. We have accounts from Madrid, that the Court of Spain has sent orders to Carthagena, Cadiz and Ferrol, to fit out all the men of war in those ports as soon as possible. Orders are sent likewise to complete all the regiments in the kingdom, and also those on the American establishment.

Some letters from Madrid mention, that an express arrived there lately from Versailles, and that the contents of the dispatches he brought, occasioned the holding of a long Council of State, the Prince of Asturias was present; after which an express was immediately sent back with an answer to the dispatches he brought. These letters add, that the French Ambassador has frequent conferences with the Marquis de Grimaldi, Minister of foreign affairs, which makes it apprehended that the accommodation of the differences between the Courts of Madrid and Lisbon will meet with many difficulties.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, July 23.

"Letters from Paris of the 9th inst. bring a confirmation, that there has been a short combat at St Sacrament in America, between the Spaniards and the Portuguese, in which the former were worsted; but it is not thought that this affair will occasion an open rupture between those two powers; and it is still hoped, that matters will be amicably accommodated between them: the more so, as France positively refuses to take part with Spain, and will only act as a mediator. In fine, it is presumed, not without foundation, that the hatred which the Marquisses de Grimaldi and Pombal, Prime Ministers of the Courts of Madrid and Lisbon, bear to each other, is the principal cause of the difference subsisting between those two Courts, but that they will never dare to put matters to a formal and open war between them, to gratify their private animosities at the

expence of the poor and innocent subjects."

PORTUGAL.

Translation of an edict, published at Lisbon by order of his Most Faithful Majesty, dated at the palace of Adjuda, the 4th of July, 1776.

EDITAL.

BEING lately informed, That the colonies of English America, by an act published by the Congress held on the 15th of May last, do not only declare themselves entirely separated from the subjection of the crown of Great Britain, but are already making laws, by their own particular authority, to resist the lawful authority of his Britannic Majesty, my good brother, friend, and ally;

And as such a pernicious example must be interesting to Princes the most indifferent, so as to deny all favour and assistance, directly or indirectly, to subjects who in so public and formal a manner have risen against their natural sovereign; I am pleased to order, That in none of the ports of these kingdoms and dominions, there be given prattick or entry to any ship which shall arrive there with or without a cargo, coming from the ports of the above-mentioned English North America; but that on the contrary they be driven from the said ports in the same state in which they shall arrive, without any succour of any nature whatever being given to them. The masters of ships, to whom an entry may till now have been permitted, in consideration that there was no motive for hindering them, shall have notice to go out of the said ports with their ships, within the term of eight days, without further prolongation; an examination being made before they go out, whether they have on board any gunpowder, or such ammunition as I have already prohibited by my royal orders, given on the 21st of October of the last year, at the Arsenall and the Consulado; and confiscating for the benefit

of the public works all such ships in which there may be found such prohibited ammunition clandestinely and privately put on board, as effects deemed by such a discovery to belong to rebels. The Conselho da Fazenda is to understand it so, and is to order this Edital to be printed and fixed up in all the public places of the city of Lisbon, and the ports of this kingdom and of Algarve, that it may come to the knowledge of all, and no one may alledge ignorance of it.

Palace of Nossa Senhora da Adjuda,
Lond. Gaz. 4th July, 1776.

With the Royal Signature.

Lisbon, July 2. Whilst our Politicians were full of the destination of the Spanish Squadron which left the Bay of Cadiz, under Don Gaston, we were surprized to see arrive here three ships of the line, a frigate, and two packets. Don Gaston soon after landed, and went to the Marquis de Pombal, to inform him, that he was to demand an audience of his Majesty, in order to inform him of the strict amity of his Catholic Majesty, and that his Squadron, as well as that of France, was only destined to exercise their men and ships; the King being indisposed, he could not have an audience, but is to have one of the Queen to morrow,

F R A N C E.

Paris, July 19. By the economical measure taken in the Offices of the War Department, a saving of 276,000 livres, or 13000*l.* per annum is consolidated, although only thirty Officers are dismissed.

The report is current here, that all the Governors of Provinces, both publick and private, are to have regular appointments in lieu of pensions, and that a general promotion of Officers is immediately expected.

Paris, July 22. The D. de Nevers has received orders to repair to Lisbon, in order to settle the misunderstanding that has arisen between Spain and Portugal.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 30.

Admiralty-Office, July 13. By letters from Captain Douglas, of his Majesty's ship *Isis*, dated at Quebec the 26th and 27th of last month, it appears, That immediately after raising the siege of Quebec, of which he gave an account in his letters of the 8th and 15th of May, every proper measure was taken to facilitate the farther operations against the rebels, by sending down the river all the pilots which could be procured to bring up the transports that were daily expected with General Burgoyne from England and Ireland; and, that no time might be lost on their arrival, he had provided pilots for the upper river, and placed frigates and armed vessels in proper stations to assist and escort them; and also, lest the transports should be prevented by contrary winds from sailing up the river, he had stationed vessels with provisions at proper places for the use of the troops, if they should be obliged to disembark and march by land. By these dispositions, all the transports with troops, which had pilots on board, proceeded up the river without stopping at Quebec, and arrived at Three Rivers time enough to defeat the rebels, and afterwards drive them from St John's, and all their posts below Lake Champlain. Captain Douglas in the same letter says, that the prudent and spirited behaviour of Captain Harvey of the *Martin* sloop, cannot be too much commended; and that the zeal, vigour, and unanimity of his Majesty's servants on both elements was scarcely equalled on any other occasion within his remembrance. He also writes, that he was, in concert with Gen. Carleton, considering upon a proper establishment for armed vessels to be employed on the Lakes Champlain and Ontario, and in contriving the most expeditious means of getting them, with other craft on the said Lakes, in order to the better accele-

rating the passage of the army; and that Captain Harvey of the *Martin*, was returning to Sorel, in order to examine into the means of floating between Camels (as is practised in Russia and Holland) through the rapids of Chamble into Lake Champlain, the six armed vessels, one of which was already arrived from England, and the others hourly expected.

Admiralty-Office, July 30. Capt. Le Cras, senior captain of his Majesty's ships at Plymouth, in his letter, dated the 26th instant, has the following paragraph, viz. "The *Mercury* brig, a prize to the *Cerberus* and *Merlin*, arrived the night before; and the person who had the command of the said brig says, they parted from the *Cerberus* the 26th of June, Block Island on the coast of America bearing N. N. E. distance 17 leagues; and that they then saw Vice Admiral Lord Shuldham with his Squadron, and the transports under his convoy, steering W. by S. for New York; and that on the evening before, they had seen the *Greyhound* frigate, with General Howe on board."

Admiralty-Office, July 30. By a letter received from Vice-Admiral Young, dated at Antigua the 31st of May last, it appears, that Captain Bryne, of his Majesty's ship the *Hind*, which had been sent on service to St. Augustine in the Province of Georgia, having intelligence that the rebels were fitting armed vessels in the adjacent rivers; and being at anchor off Sunbury river, he ordered Lieutenant Ellis, of the *Hinchingbrooke* armed schooner, with the ship's tender and boats mann'd and arm'd, to proceed over the bar, where they set on fire a Brig that was loading, and a ship on the stocks, intended by the rebels for a privateer to carry 20 guns. It further appears from the Admiral's afore-mentioned letter, that since the account transmitted in his letter of the 3d of March, and published in the Gazette of the 8th of

last month, the cruisers under his command had seized seventeen more ships and vessels, either belonging to or employed in carrying on a trade with his Majesty's rebellious subjects in North America.

From the NEW ENGLAND CHRONICLE.

New London, May 29. We hear from New York, that the garrison of Fort George is entirely demolished, and that 20,000 Provincials, with a heavy train of artillery, are entrenched near that city.

All the cannon near Kingsbridge, which had been spiked, are now cleared and fit for use.

Cambridge, June 1. We are informed that 1500 Georgia troops are arrived at St Augustine, who no doubt will soon make that place obedient to the United Colonies.

The *Hercules*, Beard, a Provincial privateer, a few days since met with near Williamsburgh, an armed tender and two transports, the latter of which Capt. Beard took, and the tender, after exchanging a few shot, made off.

From the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

Williamsburgh, (Virginia) April 12. Last Saturday Capt. James Barron arrived in town with dispatches from the secretary of state for Gov. Eden of Maryland, which he took from on board of a small vessel that had been sent by Lord Dunmore to carry them to Annapolis. They were in custody of a certain Mr Ross, from Fort Pitt, an old offender, and an associate of the infamous Conolly.

The packet contained three letters. The first, dated Nov. 10. only serves to announce his Lordship's succeeding the Earl of Dartmouth as secretary for the American department. The second, of Dec. 23, inclosed the act of parliament for seizing American property, and assures him of his Majesty's being determined, in concurrence with his parliament, to pursue the most vigorous measures for reducing his rebellious subjects in North

America; and then closes with the King's exhortation to the people of his government, couched in terms of the same import which we have already seen in sundry proclamations from his governors. The third letter, being more interesting, is inserted at full length, and is as follows:

Sir, *Whitehall, Dec. 23, 1776.*

"IT was not till the 27th of November that your dispatch to Lord Dartmouth of the 27th of August was received here, when I had the honour of laying it before the King: and I have it in command from his Majesty, to express to you his Majesty's approbation of your zeal for the public service, and of the unalterable attachment you have shewn to his person and government, from the first commencement of the present unhappy disputes which have involved his Majesty's faithful servants in the colonies in difficulties and distress, that are only equalled by the fortitude with which they are borne.

"Your letter contains a great deal of very useful information, and your confidential communication of the characters of individuals, more especially of such as come over into England, is of great advantage; and you may rest assured, that every possible precaution will be used that no part of your letter shall transpire.

"An armament consisting of seven regiments, with a fleet of frigates and small ships, is now in readiness to proceed to the southern colonies, in order to attempt the restoration of legal government in that part of America. It will proceed in the first place to North Carolina, and from thence either to South Carolina or Virginia, as circumstances of greater or less advantage shall point out. If to the latter, it may have very important consequences to the colony under your government; and therefore you will do well to consider of every means by which you may, in conjunction with Lord Dunmore, give facility and as-

sistance to its operations. I am, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

GEORGE GERMAINE.

In a Committee of Safety at Williamsburgh, April 18, 1776.

Ordered, That the circular letter from the Secretary of State, lately intercepted, together with the clause of the act of parliament therein referred to, be published.

JOHN BECKLEY, Assistant Clerk.

(CIRCULAR.)

Sir, *Whitehall, Dec. 23, 1775.*

"The King being determined, in concurrence with his parliament, to pursue the most vigorous measures for reducing his rebellious subjects in North America to obedience, and restoring legal government, has given the royal assent to the inclosed act, which I am commanded by his Majesty to transmit to you, and at the same time to signify to you his Majesty's pleasure that you do exhort all persons, upon whom the execution of this law shall depend, to pay a due attention thereto, and to use their best endeavours for carrying the provisions of it into effect; and I trust that when his Majesty's deluded subjects in the associated colonies are better apprised of the fatal consequences of the conduct they have adopted, and see the determined spirit of the nation to maintain its constitutional rights, they will avail themselves of the means which the justice and benevolence of the supreme legislature have held out to them of being restored to the King's grace and peace, and that a happy and lasting reconciliation and union will be effected. And I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that, in order to accelerate this desirable object, the proper steps have been taken for passing a commission, under the great seal, in conformity to the last section but one of that act; and the commissioner or commissioners, to be appointed for that purpose, will have full power to inquire into the state and condition of the colonies, and to confer with proper

persons upon such points as may be necessary for effecting a restoration of the public tranquillity. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

GEO. GERMAINE."

In consequence of Lord George Germaine's letter to Governor Eden being intercepted, General Lee wrote the inclosed to Samuel Pourvoyance, Esq; chairman of the committee of Baltimore, who on receipt thereof, sent down Captain Smith, with forty minute men, to secure the person of Governor Eden, and did seize his sailing boat. The committee of safety at Annapolis, and the military assembled there, were highly offended at the liberty Mr Pourvoyance had taken in giving such an order, and would not allow it to be executed. However they desired Governor Eden to give them his word he would not leave the province until the meeting of the general convention, which was to be on May 29. They also made Mr Pourvoyance give large bail for his appearance there at that time, when it was supposed he would be severely reprimanded, and very probably fined.

"Dear Sir, *Williamsburgh, April 6.*

"I know not to whom I can address this important note, with so much propriety and assurance of success, as to yourself. The crisis will not admit of ceremony and procrastination, I shall therefore irregularly address you in the language of one bold, determined citizen to another, and conjure you, as you value the liberty and right of the community, of which you are a member, not to lose a moment; and in my name, if my name is of consequence enough to direct the Commanding Officer of your troops at Annapolis, immediately to seize the person of Governor Eden. The sin and blame be on my head, I will answer for all to the congress; the justice and necessity of the measure will be best explained by the packet transmitted you by the com-

mittee of safety from this place. God Almighty give us wisdom and vigour in this day of trial. Adieu dear Sir,

"Yours, most sincerely,

"CHARLES LEE.

"To Samuel Pourvoyance, Esquire Chairman of the Committee, Baltimore."

Proclamation Published by General Carleton immediately after the late Skirmish in Canada.

By his Excellency GUY CARLETON, Captain-general and Governor in Chief of the province of Quebec, &c.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, I am informed that many of his Majesty's deluded subjects of the neighbouring provinces labouring under wounds and diverse disorders, are dispersed in the adjacent woods and parishes, and in great danger of perishing for want of proper assistance; all captains and other officers of militia are hereby commanded to make diligent search for all such distressed persons, and afford them all necessary relief, and convey them to the general hospital, where proper care shall be taken of them; all reasonable expences which may be incurred in complying with this order, shall be repaid by the Receiver-general.

And lest a consciousness of past offences should deter such miserable wretches from receiving that assistance which their distressed situation may require, I hereby make known to them, that as soon as their health is restored, they shall have free liberty to return to their respective provinces.

Given under my hand and seal of arms at the castle of St Lewis, in the city of Quebec, this 10th day of May 1776, in the sixteenth year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and so forth,
GUY CARLETON.

By his Excellency's command,

H. T. CRAMACHE.

GOD save the KING.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Baltimore, May 30.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Fredericks-town, to his friend in Baltimore, June 1.

"Thursday last Capt Arthur, with a company of riflemen, marched thro' this place on their way to Boston. They appeared in great spirits, were anxious to join the Provincial army, and to engage the enemies of American Liberty. They were met about three miles out of town by three other companies, and about five hundred Indians, who said they were determined to conquer or die."

Fredericks-town, June 3. Yesterday arrived here four Indian Warriors, with their sons; their faces were all streaked with paint in imitation of blood. They inform us most of the tribes of Indians from the interior parts of the continent, are coming down in favour of their brethren.

On the 15th of May, one hundred and twelve persons met in Convention at Williamsburgh, in Virginia, and came to the following resolutions:

"Resolved unanimously, That the delegates appointed to represent this colony in General Congress be instructed to propose to that respectable body to declare the United Colonies free and independant states, absolutely free from all allegiance to, or dependance upon, the Crown or Parliament of Great Britain; and that they give the assent of this colony to such declaration, and to whatever measures may be thought proper and necessary by the Congress for forming foreign alliances, and a confederation of the colonies, at such time, and in the manner, as to them shall seem best: Provided, that the power of forming government for, and the regulation of the internal concerns of each colony, be left to the respective colonial legislatures.

"Resolved unanimously, That a committee be appointed to prepare a declaration of rights, and such a plan

of government as will be most likely to maintain peace and order in this colony, and secure substantial and equal liberty to the people."

Extract of a letter from an Officer of the 29th regiment, dated near Montreal, brought by the London, Captain Smith, which arrived on Friday night at Portsmouth, from Quebec.

"Tis with pleasure I acquaint you of the happy success we have met with in this province; ever since the arrival of the Isis and the reinforcements, every thing has gone according to our wishes, and as there is no want of numbers in Quebec to guard the same against the rebels, so now we are afraid we shall have too many, for every day parties are coming in to us, and the Canadians, who were so luke warm a few months since, are now exceedingly active, and offer to be inrolled in the service. The foreign troops behave astonishingly well, and are as forward as if the cause was their own, and as if they fought for their country as well as for pay. I believe we shall hardly have any thing to face us till we reach New-York, to which place I firmly believe we are intended to march. At Albany, which is two hundred and seventy miles from hence; perhaps we may meet with some opposition, but we have nothing to fear from Crown Point, Ticonderago, or Fort William. I think the most we have to be afraid of is want of provisions; unless great care is taken, all supplies will be cut off, and we shall be obliged to depend on what we carry with us, though I cannot help thinking but money and the King's name will outweigh the paper currency of the United Colonies. We shall, however, soon be able to send you, I hope, a good account of the capital of this nest of vipers (New York) which is but four hundred miles now distant from us, and most part of the way good. If we are supported on the eastward by a debarkation from the shipping, I think our march from

the northward will be unmolested, and little else to do but to secure our prisoners and offer pardon, as I make no doubt but the greatest part of them will submit; and though this expedition, from the weather, is rather late, yet it nevertheless will prove soon enough to put an end to this disagreeable business.—Adieu; fine weather, all very healthy, and in high spirits.”

Extract of a letter from an officer in Sir Peter Parker's fleet, dated Cape Fear, May 15th, 1776, to a gentleman at Liverpool.

“We anchored off here the 3d current, and out of fifty sail, when we left Cork, we were only fourteen in company off the Madeiras. I believe there never was such weather as we met with in the bay of Biscay; and from the Madeiras to this place nothing but calms, made our passage very long: We had great sickness amongst our soldiers, and though numbers were very bad, yet we had the good fortune to lose but few; they are not all yet quite recovered: Our officers all kept well. General Clinton met us here, but would not suffer our company to land with the other regiments that are this day encamped. The General, the other day, surprised the rebels camp, with two regiments, near Brunswick; it was an affair of no consequence, they only waited to fire one shot, which killed one man of the 44th regiment, and then they ran. I expect our stay will not be long here; we have heard for certain, that the three companies of our regiment (in the Argo,) which we parted with on the 19th of October last, are safe arrived, and now with General Howe. The frigates here have taken 15 or 20 sail of the Americans, trading to the French and Spanish Islands for ammunition. There is still one of our transports wanting, with one company of the 46th regiment on board.”

Extract of a letter from an officer of marines in Quebec, to his friend at Edinburgh, June 27.

“The troops with General Burgoyne, amounting to eleven thousand men, arrived here the first instant. After refreshing a few days they proceeded to three rivers. Capt. Forrester, with two companies of the 8th regiment, and 400 Indians, fell in with 700 of the rebels at Lake Champlain, whom he defeated, killing about 50, and taking near 500 prisoners; Capt. Forrester finding his prisoners too numerous, caused the Indians exchange them for a like number of the 26th regiment, formerly taken at St. John's, only retaining twelve of their principal officers. The Indians marked the rebels that were exchanged on the ear, that they might know them again, telling them, that if they afterwards found any of them in arms during the present rebellion, they would cut off their heads.

“On the 8th of June the rebels made an attack on our advanced guard with about 1800 men. Reinforcements were immediately sent out, and the rebels were soon routed, twenty-one of them killed and 300 taken prisoners, among the latter was their General, Thomson, and another General of the name of Irwine, (who calls himself a Prussian officer), besides three colonels. These officers were brought down to Quebec and put on board one of our ships of war. Although well used, and much better than they deserve, yet they complain because they are treated as common prisoners, and their rank not allowed them. The above attack was very desperate, as the rebels were only 1800, and we had 3000; but they had been ignorant of our numbers. Had General Carleton been able to cut off their retreat, as was attempted by crossing over to St. John's, it would have been of great advantage.

“Montreal was abandoned and taken possession of the 15th of June.”

Fort St. John and Chamblee are also retaken; the rebels set fire to them as they marched off.

"The army are now at a stand for want of boats to carry them across the lakes, but are preparing so soon as batteaux can be procured, to set out for Crown Point and Ticonderago. It is expected the rebels will make no stand at either of these places, and that the army will march on to Albany, and so to New York."

L O N D O N.

At the Court at St James's, July 24th, 1776,

Present the King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty in council was this day pleased to order, that the Parliament, which stands prorogued to Thursday, the 1st day of August next, should be further prorogued to Thursday, the 5th day of September following. *Lond. Gaz.*

Thursday both Houses of Parliament met at Westminster, pursuant to their last prorogation; and were further prorogued by the Lord Chancellor, to Thursday the 5th day of September; the Lords Commissioners present, were, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Falmouth.

The last advices from Canada brought an account of Sir Guy Johnson having joined the King's forces at Montreal in June last with 150 Indians of the six nations. This gentleman having ever been firmly attached to government, was narrowly watched by the congress, and last winter was disarmed by general Schuyler at the head of 2000 provincials. The Indians, who have the highest veneration for the memory of his father, the late Sir William Johnson, alarmed at their procedure, declared, that if any attempt was made upon his person, they would immediately take up the hatchet, and fall upon the back settlements. Since that time he has been waiting for a favourable opportunity

to join his Majesty's troops, and it is supposed that he will be reinforced by several other tribes.

P O S T S C R I P T.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Aug. 3.

Berlin, July 23. On the 21st instant his Imperial Highness the Great Duke of Russia arrived here, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Henry. His Imperial Highness was received by his Prussian Majesty, and all the Royal Family, with the greatest Splendour and Magnificence.

From the LONDON PAPERS, August 3.

On the beginning of May, General Lee was intrenching himself at Williamsburgh, with 5000 men; Sir Peter Parker's fleet was not then arrived, nor any accounts of their being at hand. The brig Hope, Captain Miller with 38 passengers, Factors Store-keepers, bound for Clyde, was stopped as she was going down James River, by an American armed vessel, the passengers made prisoners for five days, and one third of the ship and cargo confiscated by order of the congress, she being British property. His Majesty's ship the Pomona, Capt. Eastwood of 16 guns, had taken, since the Restraining Act took place, 13 American vessels bound for the French and Dutch islands.

A well authenticated letter received from New York, says, General Lee, who is a valiant but rash officer, is entrenched near that place, with 17,000 provincials, and a number of Indians, and that about five miles behind the entrenchments, the rebels had erected a battery of 18 pieces of cannon, six pounders, which is intended as a place of refuge in case the King's troops should land and put them to flight.

A report has been for some days current, that Lord Howe is embarked on his return to England. For what purpose occasions great speculation.

Last night an express arrived from Glasgow, with fresh Dispatches for Lord George Germaine, from Lord

Dunmore at Virginia, brought over by the Nelly, Captain Hudson, who was taken up there for that purpose, by Lord Dunmore. Several passengers are come over in her; but nothing fresh as yet has transpired.

Saturday morning some fresh advices, dated the 30th of June, were said to be received from Lord Howe at Quebec, but we cannot learn any thing concerning them, as the packets were not opened at Ten o'Clock.

S C O T L A N D.

EDINBURGH, JULY 31.—Aug. 7.

From the ABERDEEN JOURNAL, Aug. 5.

We hear from Dee Side, that last week some country people in Glenesk, met at a public house at Stylmouth, where one Brown, a dealer in cattle from Montrose, quarrelled with one of the company named Christieson, who swore to be revenged on him, and exhibited a durk with which he left the company: It would seem he way-laid Brown, who was found next morning murdered on the bridge of Tarff. The murderer had given him a deep stab in the breast, another in the back, and cut his legs much: but to make it be believed he had made away with himself, they had put a small penknife in his hand. Strick search is making after Christieson, who has absconded.

We hear from the parish of Birse, that barley harvest was begun in that parish, where there are several fields which will be ready in a few days. The crop in that whole country has the finest and most promising appearance.

Observations of the eclipse of the moon taken at Edinburgh, on Tuesday July 30.

APPARENT TIME.

	H.	M.	Sec.
Beginning of the eclipse	9	57	50
Beginning of total darkness	10	56	14
Middle of the eclipse	11	42	20
End of total darkness	12	31	10
End of the eclipse	1	30	5
Duration of total darkness	1	34	56
Duration of the eclipse	3	32	51
Digits eclipsed	19°	1	

A correspondent has favoured us with the following accurate observations of the eclipse, taken at Leith:

TRUE TIME.

	H.	M.	Sec.
Beginning of the eclipse	10	5	12
Total immersion	11	2	57
Beginning of emersion	12	38	32
End of the eclipse	1	37	15
Duration	3	32	3
— of total darkness	1	35	35

It is worthy of observation, that Mr Ferguson's Tables come so near the truth in this eclipse, that they make it only 3

minutes later in the beginning, and, we may say, not a second in the end.

Friday last arrived at Leith the Royal Bounty, Ker, from the Greenland seas, with 6 whales, and the Leith, Balantine, with four.

By the Manchester, Capt. Ford, arrived from Greenland, we have the following account of the success of the Greenland fishery. *Scots ships*; North Star, 6 fish, 119 butts of blubber; Endeavour, 4 fish, and 3 unsizeable; Princess of Wales, 5 fish and 2 unsizeable; Leith, 4; Campbelton, 3; Royal Bounty, 6; Dundee, 1, 28 butts of blubber.

Appointments for the ensuing AUTUMN CIRCUIT.

WEST.—LORDS JUSTICE CLERK and KAMES.

At Inverary, — Thursday, — 3d October.

Glasgow, — Thursday, — 10th Octob.

Stirling, — Wednesday, — 16th Octob.

NORTH.—LORDS AUCHINLECK and GARDENSTON.

Perth, — Thursday, — 5th September.

Aberdeen, — Thursday, — 12th September.

Inverness, — Friday, — 20th September.

SOUTH.—LORDS KENNET and HAILES.

Jedburgh, — Thursday, — 12th Septemb.

Dumfries, — Thursday, — 19th Septemb.

Ayr, — Thursday, — 26th Septemb.

We are desired, by the Directors of the Royal Bank, to inform the public, that the time for giving full value for the deficient gold expires on the 19th inst., and that after that day all

Guineas weighing less than	5	8
Half Guineas	2	16
Quarter Guineas	1	8

must be sold for bullion, by which the holders will suffer a considerable loss. This public notice is intended to prevent people from sustaining any loss from a neglect or inattention to get their deficient gold exchanged in time.

Every person who has any material money transactions should provide themselves with weights agreeable to the above rates.

On Saturday the Magistrates of Edinburgh caused 40 lb. of butter to be seized for being under weight.

On Saturday a young man, servant to a farmer at Libberton, was drowned at Leith, bathing.

Monday last, came on before the High Court of Justiciary, the trial of Anne Mackie, or Mather, widow of David Mather land-surveyor in Tranent, accused of murdering her bastard child. — The relevancy was very ably pleaded on the part of the prisoner by Mr Shaw Cathcart, eldest son of Lord Cathcart. The Court found the libel relevant to infer the pains of law. After the evidence was closed, the Lord Advocate charged the Jury on the part of the Crown, as did Mr Wight for the prisoner. The Jury returned their verdict yes.

terday, finding, by a great majority (fourteen against one) the prisoner *guilty*. The Court sentenced her to be executed in the Grass-Market, on the 11th of September, and her body to be given to Dr Munro for dissection.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 30.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, July 30.

17th Reg. of Light Dragoons, Cornet Thomas Stanley, of the 16th Regiment of Light Dragoons, is appointed to be Captain, vice Richard Crew. Capt. Peter-Hedman Elleston, of 35th Foot, to be Captain, vice Turner Straubenzie.

4th Reg. of Foot, Enf. Peter Kemble to be Lieutenant, vice Leonard Browne.

5th Reg. of Foot, Lieut. John Westroppe, of 65th Foot, to be Captain, vice John Jackson.

16th Reg. of Foot, Maj. Alexander Dickson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice James Robertson. Capt. Valentine Gardiner, of 55th Foot, to be Major, vice Alexander Dickson.

17th Reg. of Foot, Enf. Matthew Ankettell, of 55th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice William Leslie.

22d Reg. of Foot, Enf. George-Augustus Cunningham to be Lieutenant, vice Edward-Pheneas Maxwell. William Abercrombie, Gent. to be Quarter-Master, vice Edward-Pheneas Maxwell.

23d Reg. of Foot, Second-Lieut. John Browne to be First-Lieutenant, vice Richard Williams, deceased.

35th Reg. of Foot, Enf. Charles Stevenson, of 10th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas-Maple Delamaine. Lieut. Thomas Bomford, of 64th Foot, to be Captain, vice Peter-Hedman Elleston.

38th Reg. of Foot, Second-Lieut. John MacKewan, of 23d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Talbot-Blaney Handasyde.

40th Reg. of Foot, Lieut. John Doyle to be Adjutant, vice William Harris.

44th Reg. of Foot, Second-Lieut. Nicholas St Nicholas, from the Marines, to be Lieutenant, vice William Leslie. Lieut. Twisdale-Griff. Ridsdale to be Capt., vice Charles Willington. Enf. Archibald Kennedy, of 43d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Twisdale-Griff. Ridsdale.

46th Reg. of Foot, Capt. William Leslie, from the Royal Fensible Americans, to be Captain, vice Cornelius Cuyler.

49th Reg. of Foot, Enf. John Wigglesworth to be Adjutant, vice William Gore. James Stanley, Gent. to be Enf. vice John Wigglesworth. Lieut. Edward-Pheneas Maxwell, of the 22d Foot, to be Captain, vice John Rogers. Enf. George-Robert Jocelyn to be Lieutenant, vice Samuel Andrews. Volunteer George Massey to be

Ensign, vice George-Robert Jocelyn. Serj. William Archer to be Quarter-Master, vice George-Robert Jocelyn.

52d Reg. of Foot, Patrick Dondon, Gent. to be Surgeon, vice Richard Hope. George MacKay, Gent. to be Quarter-Master, vice Aaron Wilkinson. Lieut. Thomas Williamson to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Andrew Macbilwaine. Enf. Robert-John Harrison to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Williamson. Maj. Mungo Campbell, from 55th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Valentine Jones.

55th Reg. of Foot, Capt.-Lieut. Decimus Reynolds to be Captain, vice Valentine Gardiner. Lieut. Robert Lucas to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Decimus Reynolds. Enf. Thomas Stanley to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Lucas. — Shulldham, Gent. to be Enf. vice Thomas Stanley. Lieut. Michael Hammerton to be Captain, vice Benjamin-Neal Stratsford. Enf. Peter Marland to be Lieutenant, vice Michael Hammerton. Capt. Cornelius Cuyler, of 46th Foot, to be Major, vice Mungo Campbell.

63d Reg. of Foot, Enf. Christopher Lyfter to be Lieutenant, vice Ebenezer Radford. Lieut. Edward Drury to be Captain, vice Thomas Dundas. Enf. Thomas Gibson to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Drury.

64th Reg. of Foot, Enf. William Gratton to be Lieutenant, vice George Montgomery Metham. Enf. Thomas Peters, of 22d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Bomford.

65th Reg. of Foot, Enf. Robert Arbuthnot, of 40th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John Westroppe. Lieut. Henry Miller to be Adjutant, vice John Westroppe. Lieut. George-Montgomery Metham, of 64th Foot, to be Captain, vice William Comp-ton.

Staff-Officers in North-America.

Lieut-Col. George Clerk, of 43d Foot, to be Barrack-Master-General, vice James Robertson.

Lieut. John Bowen, from Half-Pay, to be Fourier to the Army.

William Cunningham, Gent. to be Provost-Marshall.

MARRIAGE.

July 29. At London, J. Eyre, Esq; of Heston in Derbyshire, to the Right Hon. Lady Mary Bellafyse, sister to Henry Earl of Fauconberg.

DEATHS.

July —. 1775. At Chunargur in the province of Bengal, Lieut. George M'Vicar of the 3d brigade of the Hon. East-India Company's forces.

June 26. At Lisbon, the Infant Dona Maria, after a few days illness.

July 23. At Edinburgh, in the 93d year of his age, Mr Robert Mein burghes and guild-brother of that city.

25. At Bristol, Lady Catharine Hay, wife of Capt. William Hay of the 3d regiment of foot-guards, daughter of John late Marquis of Tweeddale, and niece of the present Marquis.

30. At Largo, the Rev. Mr David Burns minister there.

31. At Eggle near Aberdeen, Elisabeth Webster, spouse to Mr James Speediman of Arundel Street London.

Aug. 2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Euphame Fife, relict of Mr Adam Davie wine merchant there.

3. At Straloch, after a short illness, William Leslie, Esq; of Melrofs.

— At Glastonbury, Mrs Sarah Brookman widow, aged 106.

— Capt. Batherwick of the 15th regiment, on his passage to America along with Sir Peter Parker's Squadron.

S H I P P I N G.

Mr WALTER WOOD'S SOUND LIST.

Passed the SOUND.

July 13. The Peggy, Young, from Memel to Leith, with logs; the Dolphin, Law, from Stockholm to Aberdeen, with tar.

14. The Wallace and Gardiner, Morrison, from Arbroath; and the Europa, Young, from Dort, both to Petersburg, in ballast.

15. The Friends, Cumming, from Memel to Glasgow, with balks.

16. The Peggy, Hog, from Borrowstounness to Elsinore, with coals; the Bonaccord, Sangster, and the Thetis, Gibson, both from Aberdeen to Petersburg, in ballast; the Lily, Robinson, from Dieppe to Petersburg, in ditto; the James and Janet, from Aloa to Copenhagen, with coals; the Betsey and Susan, Spink, from Arbroath to Riga, in ballast; the Good Intent, Simpson, from Petersburg to Dunbar, with deals and iron.

20. The Leviathan, Mayer, from Dundee to Petersburg, in ballast.

21. The Katharine, Johnson, from Dundee to Memel; the —, Mills, from Dundee to Riga; the Mary, Farmer, from Leith to Petersburg, all in ballast.

22. The Batchelors, Coutts, and the Betsey, Millar, both from Stockholm to London, with iron; the Friendship, Littlejohn, from Riga to Arbroath, with flax; the —, Gibson, from Memel to Irvine; the —, Crawford, and the Charlotte, Stevenson, both from Memel to Glasgow; and the —, Wesher, from Memel to Ayr, all with balks; the Jeany and Peggy, Renny, from Riga to Montrose, with flax.

23. The —, Bell, from Memel to Leith, with balks; the Virgin, Maiden, from Dundee to Petersburg, in ballast.

LEITH, AUG. 2. Arrived the Industry, Fastig, from Dramen, with dals; the Robert, Strong, from Lerwick, with fish and oil, &c.; the Fanny, Romanby, from Stockton; the Flora, Ackrel, from Wilsbich; and the Peggy, Beatty, from Berwick, all with grain; the Farmer, Tower, from Berwick, with meal; the Mally Farquharson, from Cadiz, with wine and salt; the Peggy, Dalziel, from Memel, with logs; the Friendship, Littlejohn, from Riga, with hemp, flax, &c.; and the Gray, Stead, from Petersburg, with dals, iron hemp, &c.

6. The Peggy and Jeffy, Brown, from Gottenburgh, with deals, iron, &c.; the Elizabeth, Howieson, from Kirkwall, with kelp; the Betty, Pounder, from Berwick; the Mermaid, Gray, from Portsoy; and the Peggy, Moubray, from Stockton; the Janet and Margaret, Muir, from Berwick, all with grain; the Friendship, Ritchie, from London; and the Peggy, Hunter, from Newcastle, both with goods; the Ann Shaw, Rae, from Stontian, with lead; the Peggy, Frazer, and the John and Catharine, Ramsay, both from Hull, with bark; and the Mary, Taylor, from Perth, with green wood.

Sailed, The Queen, Thomson, for London, with goods.

S T O C K S.

Bank Stock, 138 one-eighth. India ditto— 3 percent. Bank Red. 83. 3 percent. Con. 82. Lottery Tickets 111. 125. 6d.

The prices of hops, on Saturday, in the Borough Market, were: Old Hops from 11. 5s. to 11. 16s. Best 21. per hundred; last year's Hops in bags 21. 16s. to 31. 6s. Best Hops from 41. to 41. 6s. per ditto.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON,

Aug. 2. 1776.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat	19 s. od.	18 s. od.	17 s. od.
Bear	14 6	13 8	12 10
Oats	12 2	11 0	10 6
Pease	13 0	12 6	11 6

To our CORRESPONDENTS.

BENEVOLENCE is very acceptable, and shall appear in our next.

We much approve of the sentiments of FELIX, and are persuaded that he could have expressed them to greater advantage in prose than he hath done in verse. In some words he hath mistaken the quantity of the syllable, and the rhyme is not so exact as the public taste demands.

The *Satire from Kilmarnock* is both poetical and lively, but so personal and severe, that we cannot with decency give it a place. At the same time, we have so good an opinion of Young DAVID's abilities, we shall be glad to hear from him when he arrives at the years of discretion.

T H E

NORTH BRITISH INTELLIGENCER:

O R,

CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14. 1776.

To the EDITOR of the CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

SIR,

I Cannot help thinking, that your correspondent CANDID hath rather been unlucky in the date of his panick, as the piece of intelligence that gave rise to it had a much greater tendency to dissipate than to alarm his fears. The Chapel in the Orphan-house park was not erected by a discontented populace; but by a Lady of distinguished rank and character, who, instead of wishing to draw people away from any parish church, had laid out, with equal piety and generosity, a very considerable sum of money, for the purpose of accommodating many respectable persons and families of our own communion, who could not be provided with seats among all the nine parish churches of this city.

Besides, the mode of supplying the Chapel with a fixed Minister, was so far from giving *undue* countenance to popular elections, that (as I told you in my first letter) it was thought by some of the most judicious and zealous

partizans for the right of Patrons, to verge too much to the opposite extreme; inasmuch as the Foundress had laid before the Presbytery no call from the congregation in support of her nomination of a minister to her own unquestionable and most absolute property: though the real fact was, that previous to the letting any seats at Whitsunday last, she caused notice to be given by public intimation, of the person to whom she was to commit the charge of her Chapel.

Having premised these remarks, I am pretty confident that I shall now obtain the permission of CANDID, to bid adieu to that unfavourable spot, from whence he had the misfortune to take his departure; as it affords no matter to justify his fears, or indeed that hath any sort of connexion with the Queries I am about to consider:

Quer. 1st. "When a Patron presents to a living, a man of learning and good character, and well qualified for discharging the pastoral functions, who happeneth not to be a favourite of the common peo-

“ ple, which is often the case ; will
 “ they not be apt to combine together, in order to erect a Chapel,
 “ and chuse a minister that is agreeable to themselves ? And will not
 “ their minister, although inferior to the established minister in ability
 “ and qualifications for the pastoral office, generally draw the people
 “ after him, leave the other to officiate in an empty church, and render his office a *sinecure* ? ”

Ans.w. This Query might have been of real use about half a century ago, had it been proposed and seriously attended to before the rigorous exercise of Patronage commenced : But at present it appears superfluous, and comes by many years too late. For what CANDID speaks of as an event that may happen, hath in fact happened again and again. Some hundreds of such Chapels, as he supposeth, have, within forty years past, been reared up in different parts of the country, and are resorted to, by people who, instead of courting communion with the established Church, have withdrawn from her altogether, and will not even receive her members (while they continue such) into communion with them. In consequence of which, the other very probable conjecture of CANDID hath likewise been realized : For it is but too true, that in many parishes, while the Seceding or Relief meeting-house is crowded, the Incumbent upon the legal benefice is left to officiate in an empty Church, and his *office* by that means, as CANDID expresseth it, is so far rendered a *sinecure*, that he receives wages from the public for doing—nothing.

This, I confess, is a disagreeable state of things ; but surely no objection can arise from it against Chapels erected by private persons in populous cities, for the accommodation of those of our own communion, who cannot be supplied with seats in their parish churches. Neither doth it

seem obvious, that the countenancing such congregations with their ministers, by permitting them to *continue* in communion with the church, hath any tendency to render the *common-people* in country parishes, who rarely abound in wealth, disposed or *apt* to combine together for the purpose of throwing away their money in building chapels and supporting ministers of their own chusing ; unless the Patron's choice of the minister who would cost them nothing, be so utterly disagreeable to them, that they cannot by any means bring themselves to acquiesce in it. And I leave it with the public to judge, whether in cases of this kind it would contribute to the peace of society, or the honour and interest of the established Church, to force such persons into a state of separation, by denying them the privilege of Christian communion, merely because, for reasons that appear weighty to them, they do not attend the ministrations of one reverend gentleman, in whose parochial district they happen to reside.

Quer. 2d. “ When a few cases of
 “ this kind have happened, will not
 “ a candidate of the best dispositions
 “ and talents become shy to enter
 “ the Church, under the authority of
 “ a Presentation, the *only* legal title ;
 “ and be strongly tempted to court
 “ the *populace*, whose concurrence *alone*
 “ can give him credit and significance, and the proper influence of
 “ an established minister ? ”

Ans.w. CANDID ought certainly to have known, that a Presentation is so far from being the *only title* under the authority of which candidates enter into the Church, that in reality it confers no title at all to the *office* of an established Minister : Nay, that a candidate ordained by a Presbytery in opposition to a Presentee, will to all intents and purposes (the right to the stipend excepted) be Pastor of the congregation to which he is ordained, and a minister of the Church establish-

ed by law. He ought further to have known, that a Presentation is not even the only *legal* title to the benefice itself: For if a Patron shall neglect to exercise his right, and suffer the six months from a vacancy to elapse; the Presbytery, upon a call from the Heritors and Elders of the parish, can ordain a minister to the charge, who shall have a right to the benefice, as valid in law, as any Patron is able to confer by his presentation.

As to the *Query* itself, the only difficulty in answering it with precision, ariseth from the want of a single descriptive term. Had CANDID prefixed to the word [authority] the adjective [meer] and expressed the *Query* thus: "Will not a candidate become shy to enter the Church under the *meer authority* of a Presentation?" that is, under the authority of a Presentation unsupported by the concurrence of the gentlemen of property, and the constitutional church officers belonging to the parish? CANDID himself would not hesitate a moment to answer the question in the affirmative, though no such thing had ever been heard of as a Chapel in communion with the established Church. For if, by his own acknowledgement, the *office* of a Minister is rendered a *sinécure*, "when the common people leave him to officiate in an empty church;" and if it be true, that "the concurrence of the *populace* is that *alone* which can give him credit, and significance, and the proper influence of an established Minister:" Would not any candidate, who is not a fool, or a knave, or both, be *shy* to enter the Church under the mere unsupported authority of a deed, which can only introduce him into a *sinécure office*, and there leave him without the *credit, and significance, and influence* that should belong to it?

Quer. 3d. "Will not a course of settlements in this train strip the Patron of the right which the law hath committed to him, and

"transfer it to the *people*, to whom the law hath not committed it?"

Ans. If the question respects the settlement of *sinécure* parish ministers, without *credit, significance* and *influence*, there can be no doubt, that a course of settlements in that train will most effectually defeat the only valuable purpose for which the Church could obtain her legal establishment, and prove equally adverse to both *Law* and *Gospel*. But if the question points at Chapels in communion with the Church, I do not see how the Patron or the people should, by a course of settlements in that train, suffer in any of the rights that the law hath committed to either of them. Patrons may still continue to exercise the right which the law hath given them, of presenting to benefices within the established church: and to this the builders or possessors of Chapels lay no claim. On the other hand, the people who erect chapels for worship, and support the ministers they chuse to employ in them, assume no other right than law secures to them, viz. the free disposal of their *own money*, to which no Patron pretends to have any title. So that, as there is no interference betwixt them, there can be no occasion for transferring rights from the one to the other.

Quer. 4th, "May we not expect, in consequence of this *change*, that the publick teaching of religion will become less agreeable to men of knowledge and education, and more so to the ignorant and superstitious; and that the people, instead of being directed by their ministers, will direct them in regard to the subjects of their sermons and the manner of treating them; and that we shall soon fall back a *full century* with regard to our religious opinions, and whatever is connected with them?"

Ans. If CANDID had been pleased to give us a plain account of the *change* he points at, we might then with him

have amused ourselves in figuring the consequences that may be expected from it. But as he hath left us to learn this change from the state of the church, at a period to which he refers in the conclusion of his Query, we must look back to the year 1676, which makes a full century from the present date. Now, though I have as great a dislike, as CANDID can have, of some religious opinions which then prevailed, and of many things connected with them; yet I can find nothing in the outward state of the church that gives me the idea of any *change* that your correspondent has reason to be afraid of. It is true, the form and government of the church were than Episcopal; but surely CANDID hath no uneasy apprehensions, that we are in danger of falling back into that establishment. In other respects, things appear to have been very much in the condition he most approves. *Patronages* were in full force. Not the common people only, but persons of the first rank, were compelled, by heavy fines, and other penalties of a more sanguinary complexion, to attend their parish churches, that the Ministers who officiated in them might not be rendered sinecure office bearers. *No toleration* was granted to such Chapels as now give offence to CANDID and his friends. *Conventicles* for the worship of God, either in houses or in the fields, were held so criminal, that the persons who were found attending them, were liable to suffer the pains of law upon the spot by *military officers*, who in such atrocious cases were invested with all the powers of both judge and executioner.

These few circumstances, to which others might be added, lead me to suspect, that in this, as in some other instances, your correspondent hath mistaken the date; and that instead of a full century, he should have carried us no further back than to the æra of the Revolution, when at the full establishment of Presbytery *Patronages*

were by law abolished: And from that he might have led us forward to that fatal *act of toleration* which opened the door for places of worship independent of, and unconnected with, the established Church. If CANDID consents to this correction, my answer to his Query is, That I find no religious opinions prevailing in the church at any of those dates, that I wish to have suppressed or altered. And if Chapels of the same kind with that which gave him the alarm have no worse effect than to preserve and restore these opinions, and some practices connected with them; I shall heartily bid the founders of them *God-speed*; and can have no doubt that every true member of the Church of Scotland will say, *Amen*.

Quer. 5th, "When we see a Minister upon the establishment willing to exchange all his legal privileges and emoluments for the condition of a Chaplain in one of these new erections, is there not room for all the apprehensions which we have expressed, and many more?"

Ans. Such a phenomenon doth certainly give room to think, that the Minister upon the establishment has pretty good assurance that he is to lose nothing by the exchange; and that is all I can make of it. However, to relieve CANDID as much as I can from any uneasy apprehensions he hath, or hath not expressed, I shall take occasion from this concluding Query to suggest a hint that may dart a beam of comfort into his beclouded mind. Who knows, but that the liberal appointments of the Chaplains he speaks of, may prove the means of enlightening the Right Honourable Lords Commissioners for Plantation of Kirks and Valuation of Tiends, as to the quantum of stipends that should be appointed for Ministers of the established church: As every appointment that is made in these chapels, may justly be considered as the unequivocal verdict of a most disinterest-

ed jury, with respect to the sum necessary for the decent maintenance of a person in that station: For, as it comes out of their own pockets, the old proverbial saying cannot apply to their award, *That cocks are free of horse corn.*

I have taken no notice of his illiberal insinuations about "courting the populace," and "receiving directions from them in regard to the subjects of sermons, and the manner of treating them." I am confident, that, upon recollection, he will thank me for the omission; and even permit me, on account of that seeming neglect, to unite his signature with my own, by subscribing myself

A CANDID WHIG,

To the Editor of the CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

SIR,

AS this is the season when the common people of Scotland have the longest intervals from the labours of the field, and can look at the fruits of their industry springing up, and ripening towards harvest: So it is a season that has been long appropriated to the more solemn services of religion. It has been usual, during the summer months, to administer the Sacrament of our Lord's Supper in the several congregations of the country, on such days as shall not interfere with their neighbours, or prevent them from joining together in a very devout and social exercise.

I know, that many exceptions have been taken at this practice; and many schemes of reformation projected.

Few of them have succeeded, and I cannot help expressing a doubt, how far any of them ought to succeed.

The old cry, *that the people are idle, they are idle, therefore they say, let us go, and do sacrifice to the Lord,* is as old as Pharoah King of Egypt, and I suppose equally ill founded.

Why deprive the people of social intercourse? Why deny them the highest gratification of reasonable creatures, the worshipping and adoring their Maker? They drudge on the painful round of the year, making brick with but little straw; and why cut them off, from a few days of serious, social, religious employments? Let us view this matter merely in a political light, and I think it will appear, that every attempt to put an end to those religious assemblies would be highly injurious to the interests of society.

The minds of men are apt to rust, if not rubbed up, and polished by mutual intercourse. Persons imprisoned, as it were, on one spot, or confined to a very narrow society, acquire narrow contracted ideas, local prejudices, and local views: And perhaps one of the best remedies against these evils, is a more enlarged intercourse and communication.

Mingling with others in ordinary life—in sober, temperate and rational employments—much more, in devout and religious exercises; has always had, and always will have, a wonderful effect, in opening the mind, civilizing the manners, and improving the heart.

Look at the most polished ages of Greece and Rome, see what were the happy consequences flowing from their institutions. Their most admired legislators judged it a part of the soundest policy, to assemble the people frequently together, to shews, to festivals, and public exercises; that they might see, and converse with one another;—hear the deeds of the great and worthy recorded;—observe the feats of valour, magnanimity and address; and be thereby fired with the noblest ambition: The Prince and the peasant seemed equally interested in the games of Olympia, and crowds from the most distant parts flocked to witness or to share in these contests for glory.

No-body will dispute, but that these institutions contributed greatly to bind the separate states together, to unite and inspire them with one common interest, and to push them on to some of the greatest and noblest undertakings. In these vast societies of emulous men, the finer, as well as the more ordinary arts of life, made great advances, and received wonderful improvement.

To instance in the Jews. Is it to be supposed that God Almighty intended no political good to that people, in appointing their great festivals, at which all the tribes were to assemble from the most distant parts of the land? Indeed, in these institutions the care of Heaven was marvellous, none of the neighbouring nations being permitted to make the smallest inroad upon their borders, though all the males were attending at Jerusalem. By assembling in this manner four times a year, they had an opportunity of being acquainted with one another; of renewing, and strengthening their mutual friendship and affection; of joining together in solemn and sacred duties, and by this profession of one faith, and one hope, to become one, great, glorious, singular people. This was unquestionably the case, while they adhered to the laws of God, and their religious institutions.—And may it not be presumed, that similar institutions to those of Greece and Judea, should still have the same happy effect? We retain the same social affections with them; nor can they be suppressed, even by the cruel hand of tyranny. Efforts may be made to restrain the people, plans may be formed for correcting abuses; in these last the virtuous and the good will cheerfully join; while they see, as it were, the impressions of divinity upon our weak degenerate nature, still tending to its farther improvement and perfection, in the way of social intercourse and communion.—It cannot surely be said, that our christian assemblies are less adapted than those

I have mentioned, either to our political or religious improvement: Besides the ordinary intercourse with one another, the interchanges of civility, kindness and hospitality, the greatest and best objects are held forth to our view; the sweetest, kindest affections inculcated from the religion and example of JESUS; sincerity, honesty, integrity recommended as parts of this religion; love to one another as the badge of CHRIST's disciples; and a solemn ceremony gone about, in which we profess to hold devout communion with our God and SAVIOUR; friendly communion with one another, binding ourselves to the faithful and constant observance of the duties of religion, and rejoicing in the hope of a blessed immortality.

Can this be an idle, useless, much less a pernicious employment? Amidst all the complaints made against the first Christians, was not this mentioned to their honour, that they met together to worship God, and bind themselves by an oath to the practice of every virtue. Does not reason, religion, humanity, sound policy, every principle and affection of the human mind, justify such exercises, and presage the happiest consequences? But it will be said, the people are idle! Quite the contrary! They are well and wisely employed. Men must have a respite from bodily labour. Nature requires it. All nations have allowed it. Heathens had festivals, holy days, religious ceremonies. Christians of all denominations have the like; and were we to enter upon the comparison, it would not be dishonourable to the present practice of Scotland. But it is insisted upon, that numberless abuses arise from crowds of people gathering together. This may be allowed, tho' these abuses are greatly aggravated. And where is the institution, civil or sacred, that has not been abused? In every place there are idle and worthless persons; These will take advantage of the best intentions of the good, and contrive to render them subservient to

their own wicked purposes. CHRIST'S Blessed Gospel of Peace became the innocent occasion of drawing the sword : And after this, can human wisdom devise a scheme, that may not be abused ? The present practice, though often and loudly complained of, seems in truth to furnish as little cause of complaint as any. A neighbourhood of sober serious people, confined thro' the year to their Parish Church, where, in a lesser and narrower circle, they have endeavoured to worship God according to their consciences ; Now let loose from the restraints of the year, and from labour, they wish to join a still larger society of friends and acquaintances ; To testify their mutual affection for one another, their faith, their love, and trust in a Redeemer ; their hope and confidence in an immortal life ; and, by a simple, but significant, ceremony, to ratify and confirm all these holy purposes. Can this have the smallest tendency to make them worse ? Is it not highly probable it will make them better ? That it will even gain over the thoughtless and dissolute, who are witnesses of their religious transactions, to a more sober serious course of life ? I confess, when I have seen the people crowding along to those sacred societies, in their best attire, with a seeming serenity and satisfaction of mind, wearing on their countenances a smile of benevolence and affection, and about to offer their joint and social worship to the most benevolent Saviour of men ; I have felt myself pleased and happy, and wonderfully excited to bear a part in those devout societies. Considerations of a religious and moral nature, perhaps, might be less attended to. The political advantages I have mentioned, are so obvious, that I would flatter myself, those who have thought differently on this subject, if they do not encourage such assemblies by their countenance and presence, will at least exercise great forbearance to those who do. I am, Sir, &c. BENEVOLUS.

A SPECULATION on PAPER-WEALTH.

I N proportion as the minds of men become debauched and enervated, they are open to *delusion* of every kind. Human nature perhaps could never form a greater contrast, than betwixt the *old Roman Republic*, and the modern dealers in beads and catgut who disgrace the same ground.

When a nation could be so far gulled by a priesthood, as to believe a *waffer* not only the *true sign* of the human body, but the body itself actually existing in many different places at the same time, they became bankrupt in understanding ; their juggling leaders had drawn upon them for the last mite of reason and common sense ; and transubstantiation remained in all the Catholic states, a badge of spiritual tyranny on one hand, and slavery on the other, which infinitely surpassed all the fable, superstition, and imposture of Pagan Rome.

Luckily, in Britain, we have shaken off this creed, and indeed most other religious creeds and prejudices. It is enough for us to swallow the political transubstantiation of civil property : but I think our infatuation falls little short of the Papists, when we can in good earnest believe the wealth and power of a great nation to be truly and substantially expressed and represented by *scraps of paper* ; which are so far from being property, or the true signs of property, that they signify nothing truly, but imposture on one hand, and credulity on the other : they may be annihilated by an opinion, a report, a dream ; the dream of presumption in government, of delusion in the people. But while we ridicule the mysteries of faith, we have an implicit confidence in the bubbles of state ; and yet I cannot see a greater absurdity in supposing one man to eat his God, than another to carry about him a *thousand acres* of land, or to put a great house or an equipage into his pocket-book ; which is done every

day in this metropolis, with the greatest self-complacency, and security. And although we should be ready to laugh at the sly priest, who putting the wafer into our mouths, cries, *Hoc est corpus*; yet we have no suspicion of the State Juggler, who putting some flimsy bits of paper into our hands, tells us one is a freehold estate, a second a manor, a third a town house, and a fourth a fat ox, or a pipe of wine. This gross bubble, practised every hour even upon the infidelity of avarice itself, rather exceeds than falls short of the spiritual one; because the objects it converses with are merely sensible, and more open to detection. So that when we see a wise and philosophical nation hugging phantoms for realities, running mad in schemes of refinement, taste, pleasure, wealth, power and greatness, by the sole aid of this civil *hocus pocus*; when we contemplate paper gold and paper land, paper fleets, armies, and revenues; a paper government, and a *supreme paper legislature*; we are apt to regard the Fairy Tales, the Travels of Gulliver, and the Arabian Nights Entertainments, as grave relations, and historical facts. We are really the true Enchanted Island. I begin to suspect the Thames before my eyes to be no better than a theatrical river, made of paper or tinsel; and I have frequently my doubts, from the strong propensity I find to paper, whether I am myself of any better materials. We have carried the paper manufactory to a great height indeed, when our very houses are not only lined but built with paper. We have had our gold, silver, and iron ages of the poets; The present, to mark its frivolity, is the *paper age*.

*The FORCE of FILIAL AFFECTION:
A Moral Tale.*

Monsieur Durand, a very considerable merchant in France, not only lived up to the utmost ex-

tent of his income, by gratifying his own taste for all kinds of expensive amusements, but also indulged a very amiable wife, and two sons brought up to his own business, in the enjoyment of almost every species of luxury which money could procure. Having occasion to send his eldest son *Pierre* to a correspondent of his, within a few leagues of *Paris*, to execute a commission of importance, the young man appeared there (elegantly formed, and finely accomplished) upon a footing, in point of magnificence, with men of the first distinction. Adorned by Nature with every charm to please, and assisted by all the advantages which fortune could bestow, he was received by the best families, and earnestly solicited to make one in all their parties of pleasure. These invitations gave him many opportunities to render himself particularly agreeable to a young lady called *Lucilia* (who was upon a visit to an aunt), no less amiable for a woman than *Pierre* was for a man. To this lady he, at his departure from her, promised to come back as soon as he had informed his parents of his passion, and gained their consent to make proper proposals. But how was he shocked and distressed, on his return home, to find his father at the point of death, and his affairs in the greatest confusion! Immediately upon his decease, his creditors seized upon every thing, and left *Madame Durand* and her two sons in so straitened a situation, that they had scarce a sufficiency to procure the common necessities of life. The amiable and disconsolate widow, having been long accustomed to affluent circumstances, suffered more from the reduction of her income, than many would have done who had lived in a more frugal manner; and her sons, both of them very fond of her, felt her distresses much more acutely than their own.—In vain were their joint endeavours to prevail on their father's creditors to

behave with less severity, on their mother's account: they heard all their intreaties, strengthened by their prayers, with unaltered looks and unrelenting hearts. Equally immoveable also were those who, while their father lived in prosperity, had called themselves his friends, and hastened his rapid progress to ruin, by encouraging his extravagant disposition for their own private views. Animated by their encouragements, he squandered away his fortune in a manner which could not but be attended with consequences truly to be deplored. These friends were the first persons who shut their doors against his unhappy widow and her children, at the time when they stood most in need of their countenance and assistance.

Sincere were the lamentations of *Lewis* and *Pierre*, occasioned by the distresses of a mother whom they loved, honoured, esteemed, and revered: Sincerely too did they wish, but they wished in vain, to be capable of procuring for her a bare subsistence. The latter had still more reason than the former to feel the misery of his condition, as he was prevented by it from enjoying the felicity he had fondly expected by an union with so amiable a girl as *Lucilia*. To acquaint her with the blow which had excluded a possibility of his keeping his promise, to apply to her father for a permission to marry her—he dreaded the thoughts of giving her this information; as he believed—and very rationally believed—that it would make her extremely wretched. She was, indeed, at that very moment in a state truly to be pitied; she was pining away her life with anxiety on his account; for not having heard a syllable of him since his removal, she feared that he was become inconstant, or that he had met with some unfortunate accident.

One evening, as a Nobleman was returning from his country seat to *Paris*, he was assassinated; and a very large reward was immediately offered

by a near relation who attended him, to the person who should discover the murderer, that he might be brought to justice.

Pierre happening to be in the street when this reward was published, determined to avail himself of it, in order to furnish his mother with a sum sufficient to put her into some way of business which might afford her a decent maintenance. Fired with the generous, the tender idea of providing for an affectionate parent, though by the sacrifice of his own life, he instantly hurried to the *Lieutenant of the Police* to surrender himself.

While he was hastening along, overwhelmed with a thousand torturing reflections, he passed two Ladies, without casting a single look at them: hearing his name, however, articulated by one of them, he raised his eyes, and saw his beloved *Lucilia* accompanied by a very particular friend, a *Mademoiselle D' Aubine* who had been educated at the same Convent.—He started on hearing the well-known voice—it was music to his ear—but he wished just at that time for several reasons that he had not heard it. The voice, the sight of his *Lucilia* recalled that love of life so strongly implanted in the breast of every human being, and he found it difficult beyond expression to divest himself of it. The sudden appearance of *Lucilia* made him painfully think of the happy hours which he might have enjoyed in an honourable connection with her, had his father lived—had he died in prosperity: Instantly, however, considering that, the intended sacrifice out of the question, his indigence effectually prevented him from thinking of an union with the mistress of his heart, he only lamented their having met even for a moment. He could not bring himself to explain the reason for the breach of his promise; still less was he able to discover the design he had formed, by the forfeiture of his own life, to secure a provision for his mo-

ther; imagining that, in consequence of her passion for him, she would naturally oppose such a design, and by so doing, either shake his resolution, or, at least, make him too deeply regret so melancholy a separation. Yet, distressed as he was at the sight just then, he could not prevail upon himself even to endeavour to avoid her; on the contrary, he flew towards her, caught her trembling hands in his, and pressing them with tender, but alarming emotions, exclaimed, "Oh! *Lucilia*! my dear *Lucilia*! accuse me not of having been inconstant, or regardless of my vows! My heart still fondly doats on you: but the most unexpected misfortunes have hindered our meeting till this instant, and even now I must not linger—Adieu!—May you ever be happy?—This shall be the last aspiration of your *Pierre*."

Here, unable to contain himself any longer, he broke from her, and hastening to carry his first design into execution, surrendered himself to the Chief Magistrate; who, after having asked him the necessary questions upon similar occasions, ordered him to be taken into custody; though he, at the same time, felt an unusual something which pleaded in his behalf: in pity, therefore, to his youth and amiable appearance, he also ordered, that while he was strictly guarded, he should be treated with all the indulgence which a prison would admit of. When he returned to the apartment in which he had left his family, he spoke of his young prisoner in terms that not only discovered his own compassion, but strongly excited theirs.

Lucilia, who happened to be his daughter, was particularly affected by her father's description. "Oh, Sir, (exclaimed she eagerly) I know him—I know him—He is my *Pierre*—Indeed,—indeed he is not guilty!"

Extremely surprized at the behaviour of his daughter, the compassionate Magistrate (not having known till

that moment that she was tenderly prepossessed in favour of any man) desired her to inform him of all she knew relating to the criminal; and from her account of him, as well as from his own observations, he most sincerely wished that he might be exculpated; lamenting, at the same time, the trying situation of a Magistrate, who, not being able to read the hearts of men, might run the risque of condemning the innocent instead of the guilty. However, to give *Lucilia* all the consolation in his power, and also to give relief to his own benevolent mind, he added, that if no witnesses appeared, his criminality could not be properly ascertained.

Pierre, who in his eagerness to provide for his mother had not thought of producing such necessary proofs of his guilt, as soon as he heard that they were requisite became very restless how to procure them, as he was shut up from the sight of all men.

At this juncture his brother *Lewis*, hearing of his being in prison, made the earliest application to see him; and his request was granted. While he was expressing his concern and sorrow at his having been capable of committing so atrocious an action, *Pierre* interrupted him by intreating his appearance against him.

"How! (replied *Lewis*) Would you render me not only guilty of uttering the grossest falsehoods, but of being instrumental, by those falsehoods, to the destruction of a brother with whom I have ever lived in the strictest friendship? Surely, you must have lost your reason!"

Lewis then talking calmly to his brother more at large upon this very interesting subject, *Pierre* confessed at last, that he had declared himself an assassin, with no other view than to procure the reward offered, for his mother, whose distresses pierced him to the quick.

Lewis, astonished at this confession, could not help admiring his motive,

while he disapproved his uncommon heroism; and in consequence of this disapprobation, he absolutely refused to be an evidence against him. *Pierre*, however, at length almost talked him into an acquiescence with every thing that might tend to the relief of their mother under the heavy pressure of her poverty.

Lewis now leaving *Pierre*, went to his mother; who seeing him appear unusually dejected, conjectured that something very disagreeable had happened, and questioned him closely about the absence of her eldest son.

Before he could give her a satisfactory answer, he was summoned to attend the trial of his brother. *Pierre*, having earnestly intreated him to be firm, and to speak boldly against him, soon received his sentence; a sentence which the Chief Magistrate and the Counsellors assembled neither wished for, nor expected.

Madame Durand, beginning to harbour some suspicions, from the excessive affliction into which her youngest son was plunged, upon his return home from the trial forced a discovery from him, flew to the Magistrate frantic with grief, placed herself between him and her son, fondly expatiated upon his disinterested filial affection, and in the most moving language besought his Judge not to suffer a man to be executed for a crime of which he was perfectly innocent; a man who possessed a mind sufficiently noble to make him sacrifice his life for his mother's subsistence!

The Judge and the Counsellors were exceedingly affected by all they saw, and all they heard; yet they could not tell which way to determine.

Lucilia at this moment pressing through the crowd, almost out of breath, and calling to some people to follow her, begged her father to hear them, assuring him that *Pierre* was not guilty; adding, that the real assassin was found, that he had confessed the murder, and that fearing they

should come too late, she had hurried into court with them. Her blushes and the extreme agitation of her whole frame moved all the father in the Judge: he waited, however, to hear the information which was brought with regard to the actual murderer; and on being satisfied that his intelligence was authentic, that the actual murderer stood before him, ordered the guards to unbind *Pierre*.

Madame Durand then clasping her released son to her affectionate bosom, held him there for some moments in an agony of joy, weeping over him, and pouring out her fervent acknowledgements to the Supreme Judge, for the preservation of a son, whose filial affection she could not help extolling, at the same time, in the strongest terms. *Pierre* tenderly returned his mother's affectionate embraces, and then, turning to *Lucilia*, thanked her for so kindly interesting herself upon his account.

The Magistrate, who had at first been struck with his person and behaviour, expressed his surprise at and admiration of such an uncommon proof of filial affection, and at the same time thanked Heaven for not permitting him to be the cause, through an error in judgement, of his unmerited death. He then asked his daughter, how they became acquainted. She immediately related all that had passed between them at her aunt's--adding, "I hope, Sir, you will not condemn me for the choice of a man, in whose favour you owned yourself prejudiced, even when you believed him guilty of the blackest of crimes."

Instead of returning an answer to this speech, he addressed himself to *Madame Durand*; and after having congratulated her on being the mother of such a son, thus proceeded: "In order to make you some amends, Madam, for the distresses of various kinds in which you have been unfortunately involved, I must desire you to look upon my daughter, for the fu-

ture, as your own. My fortune shall be settled on her and your son, if you approve of their union."

It is not easy to describe either the mother's gratitude or the son's exultation on the conclusion of this address. *Lewis* and *Mademoiselle D' Aubine* were sent for to be partakers of their joy: the worthy Magistrate then said to *Pierre*, "Be but as good a husband as you have been a son, and it will be my daughter's own fault, if she is not the happiest of wives."

On Plots against GOVERNMENT.

Under a wise and patriotic administration, there is scarcely any such thing as a plot. When the prince is misled; when he is taught to believe, that he can have an interest separate from that of his people; when he aims at governing by an aristocracy, and, for this purpose, creates peers by dozens, as the sun calls mushrooms into existence from a dunghill; when a parliament is the creature of the minister, and the minister is a mere vassal of the crown; when such is the miserable state of a country, a plot may exist. This was the state of England under that obstinate fool, James the Second. The plot of the Revolution sent him about his business. We have nothing to fear, but every thing to hope, from the present monarch. No danger is therefore to be apprehended from a plot. If the ministry, and those who besiege his Majesty's person, do not mean to bring about a revolution, the people are perfectly content with their present situation. They are convinced, that they never shall be—more free, never—more happy.

Under a bad administration, plots have frequently been encouraged by the ministry themselves. They have wished their master to suppose himself in danger, that he might be weaned from all affection for his people. Thus

having engrossed his confidence, they imposed on his credulity. The reign of Charles the Second exhibits a specimen of this. The ministers encouraged plotters. Plotting was then a trade, and every villain became an informer, it being a surer way to thrive than taking the road. Most true it is, that the plots set on foot by ministry have ever been of the incredible kind. They have abounded with improbabilities, like that lately of Mr Richardson's concerning Mr Sayre. The *Meal-tub* plot, the *Band-box* plot, the *Screw-pin* plot, were so many names for fictitious contrivances, to ruin a set of men obnoxious to the ministers. Some of those plots failed. Others succeeded. Some were of the melancholic, others of the mirthful kind. In the reign of Henry the Seventh, there was a contrivance entitled the *Cod-fish* plot. It was worked up from the following circumstance.

An obnoxious opposer of the court was seized like Mr Sayre. Amongst his papers there was found a letter from a friend in Kent, returning thanks for the receipt of "a fine *Cod-fish*, and a *barrel of oysters*." This was carried to the minister. He discovered a treasonable meaning in the letter. He argued thus: It was ridiculous to send *Cod-fish* and *oysters* into Kent, that county abounding with all sorts of fish. The *oysters* and the *cod-fish* must therefore mean something else. Perkin Warbeck was at that time preparing for the invasion of England. The *cod-fish* could therefore only mean that impostor. The *barrel of oysters* meant the *army* which he designed to bring over with him. All this was confirmed by an expression in the letter, "*That the cod-fish and oysters came very seasonably.*"

LETTERS from M. FOUNTANELE to
a LADY.

Upon sending her a Black, and a
Monkey.

Madam,

AFRIC, to oblige you, has exhausted herself, and sends you two of the oddest creatures she produces; so that nothing could be wanting to make my present compleat, if I could send you a crocodile to keep them company. Both of them are in perfection; the black is the saddest dog of all blacks, and the monkey, the most malicious devil of all monkeys. I can assure you, the one of these beasts has a mighty respect for the other, and is a professed admirer of his ingenuity, and great parts. You'll soon discover, that this admirer is the black. Besides that, it is an article of faith among those of his nation, that the monkeys have as much reason as themselves; but that they conceal it as much as they can, by not talking, for fear men should clap pack-saddles upon their backs, and make them work for their living. This black, madam, has a particular esteem for the monkey, as having lived under the same roof many years with him, and has not a jot of understanding more than he has learnt in his long acquaintance with him. But I have one advice to give you, madam, and that is, to look him frequently in the face. Our blacks in France, turn tawny, and become of an olive complexion; which is enough to scare Lucifer out of his senses. The physical reason of this, is, because the sun is not strong enough in our climate, to keep up that charming black which it gives them in Afric: But madam, your eyes, that are so lively and piercing, will supply the defect of the sun, and will not lose an ace of his primitive complexion. I am extremely glad, that you will have a slave in your presence, to represent me: He

is not more yours, than I am. If he gives you any occasion to have him well cudgell'd sometimes, to put him in mind of his duty, he sometimes resembles me; for the devil of rebellion often tempts me to revolt against you. As for the monkey, pray don't be surprized, madam, if you hear sighs come from him, that are strong enough to turn about a windmill: if you see him pass whole nights without sleeping a wink; if you find him as melancholy as a horse in a pound, when he is not in your company: In fine, if he eats little, and can't divert himself in any thing; for I must tell you, madam, that, like a trusty servant, he has learned all this of his old master, who is,

Your most Obedient, &c.

To the same. Upon the Death of
her Monkey.

Madam,

I Am told, your monkey is gone the way of all flesh, at which I am exceedingly grieved; for I am like to be a great loser by his decease, since I have no body now to put you in mind of me; but the monkey, the unhappy creature, I suppose, broke his heart, because he was not able to imitate me before you, as well as he desired: indeed there was nothing which he could not handsomely counterfeit with infinitely more ease, than my passion; but may his destiny light upon all my rivals, that shall have the insolence to be the apes of my affection. Perhaps too the poor thing drew your displeasure upon himself, for endeavouring to imitate my passion, and so unluckily died of despair. If it is so, I have nothing left me to do, but to imitate him in my turn, and to die after him. I am informed you have shed some tears for him: it is something of the latest to repent for your ill usage of the poor creature; but regulate your conduct, I beseech you, by him, and don't oblige me to die, if you must needs regret me after

death. It is very probable, that if you so heartily lament the party that imitated me, you'll grieve ten times more for your humble servant. I am an original of tenderness; and if you lose me, you are not like to find my fellow in haste, but must even content yourself with such scurvy copies. But, madam, let me conjure you not to use the black the worse, because he is my representative. It would be very hard upon him, indeed, if for that reason he must meet with the destiny of the monkey. Can you suffer nothing to be near you, that has the misfortune to bear a resemblance of my fidelity and devotion for you, but you must kill it by your cruelty? The tears I shed for the death of the monkey, are better founded than yours, since his adventure teaches me what I am to expect. Farewel, madam; but remember, if you please, that you cannot restore the late defunct to life again, but that you have still the power to preserve

Your humble Servant, &c.

From the same to a Lady, upon sending her a Boar in a Pasty, who had like to have wounded him at the Chace.

Madam,

I Have ran the greatest risque in the world, but at last my enemy is defeated, and now I send him to you, bound to his good behaviour in a pye-crust. I have ordered him to be well spiced and seasoned with salt to preserve the memory of my triumph. Had I been acquainted with the receipt of the ancient Egyptians, I would have embalmed him, and made a Mummy of his body: By that means, he would have lasted numberless ages; but it unluckily falls out with us moderns, that we have no other secret, but this of paste. Imagine that this animal, you see before you, had no great mind that I should kill him: As soon as he saw

me, away he scampered, as if the devil had been behind him; but on a sudden turn'd full upon me, with a felonious intent to murder: Under which I deliberated with myself, what I had best to do. I could not tell but you might have set him against me; for whenever I see any thing that is dismal or terrible, I immediately conclude that it comes from you. But after I had well examined the boar's countenance, I could not find, that he came upon any such errand. There was another difficulty still behind, and that was, to know whether I had not best die, to put an end to those cruel torments you make me suffer; but there was too much self-interest, I thought, to take that course and I humbly conceived it was for your ladyship's honour, that a lover so faithful as I, should live, although he did not find his account in it. Thus, the zeal that I had for your glory, cost the poor boar his life, who little imagined he had to deal with an adversary, that was animated by so powerful a motive. In short, I shot my gentleman dead upon the spot; and his brother boars, I presume will have more guts in their brains for the future, than to pick a quarrel with such as preserve their lives on purpose for you. I should be the happiest man in the universe, madam, if you would feed heartily upon him, out of revenge, for having been so impudent to put me in peril of my life; and if that consideration would make him go down the better with you, I am,

Your most Obedient, &c.

The HISTORY of PENNSYLVANIA.

THIS colony, which had its name from the famous quaker William Penn, son of Sir William, commander of the English fleet in Oliver Cromwell's time, and in the beginning of Charles the Second's reign, who

obtained the grant of it in the year 1679, is bounded on the east by Delaware bay and river, and the Atlantic ocean; on the north by the country of the Iroquois, or five nations; and on the south and west by Maryland. Its extent, from north to south, is about two hundred miles; but its breadth varies greatly, from fifteen, and even less, to near two hundred.

The air in Pennsylvania is sweet and clear. The fall, or autumn, begins about the 20th of October, and lasts till the beginning of December, when the winter sets in, which continues till March, and is sometimes extremely cold and severe; but the air is then generally dry and healthy. The river Delaware, though very broad, is often frozen over. From March to June, that is, in the spring, the weather is more inconstant than in the other seasons. In the months of July, August, and September, the heats would be almost intolerable, if they were not mitigated by frequent cool breezes. The wind, during the summer, is generally south west; but in the winter blows for the most part from the north west, over the snowy frozen mountains and lakes of Canada, which occasions the excessive cold during that season.

As to the face of this country, towards the coast, like the adjacent colonies, it is flat, but rises gradually to the Apalachian mountains on the west.

The chief rivers are three, Delaware, Sasquahanna, and Schuylkill. The Delaware rising in the country of the Iroquois, takes its course southward, and after dividing this province from that of New-Jersey, falls into the Atlantic ocean between the promontories or Capes May and Henlopen, forming at its mouth a large bay, called, from the river, Delaware Bay. This river is navigable above two hundred miles. The Sasquahanna rises also in the country of the Iroquois, and, running south thro' the middle

of the province, falls into the bay of Chesapeake, being navigable a great way for large ships. The Schuylkill has its source in the same country as the other two, and also runs south, almost parallel to them; till at length turning to the eastward, it falls into the Delaware at the city of Philadelphia. It is navigable for boats above one hundred miles. These rivers, with the numerous creeks and harbours in Delaware Bay, capable of containing the largest fleets, are extremely favourable to the trade of this province.

As to the soil, produce, and traffic of Pennsylvania, it is much the same as in New-York and the Jerseys; and, if there is any difference, it is on the side of this province. They have some rice here, but no great quantities; and some tobacco, but it is not equal to that of Virginia. From the premiums offered by the society of arts in London, it appears, that the soil and climate of this province are looked upon as proper for the cultivation of some species of vines. The trade carried on from hence and the other colonies to the French and Dutch islands and Surinam, is not at all to the advantage of Old England, and very destructive to the sugar colonies: for they take molasses, rum, and other spirits, with a great many European goods, from these foreigners; carrying them horses, provisions, and lumber in return, without which the French could not carry on their sugar manufacture to that advantage they do.

Pennsylvania, at present, is one of the most flourishing colonies in North America, having never had any quarrel with the natives. Whenever they desire to extend their settlements, they purchase new lands of the Sachems, never taking any by force; but the Indians have since set a very high price upon their lands, in comparison of what they did at first.

(To be continued.)

(Continued from our last, p. 180.)

November 7.

HON. T. Luttrell. At this time, in the heat of a most unnatural civil war, I hold it incumbent upon every member of Parliament, inconsiderable as he may be in his private character, not only to speak out with firmness and decision, but to exert his utmost endeavour, to restore peace and commercial property to the mother country and her colonies.

The wisest writers on politics lay down for a rule, that those governments are the most perfect which are oftenest brought back to their first principles. Now, Sir, the history and perfection of the government of the British empire, will elucidate the truth of such a maxim; for there is not any other country on the face of the globe, in which the government has so often been brought back to its first principle; and that not by kings with their parliaments, but by *extra formal assemblies* of the people, in a *convention* or *congress*, which conveyed a purer and more positive sense of the community at large, than the estates of the land, assembled according to ordinary forms, could possibly do; and, Sir, in every contest, during the last eight hundred years, between the people and their trustees for executive power, the former have come off with victory; fully establishing this plain proposition, that all partial institutions of policy, must, when the national welfare is in question, be lost in the more extensive laws of reason and of nature; with whatever levity or fallies of wit such plea may lately have been treated by some gentlemen within these walls. The happiness of mankind first dictated the necessity and ends of government, as the intermediate power between the individual and the people. All government was created by the people, who by their original com-

pact, reserved to themselves a paramount right, to which they might revert in cases of public danger; to supply essential defects, to reform abuses, and to take the most effectual measures for the lasting peace and safeguard of society. The subjects of the British empire, in an especial manner, claim liberty and property, according to their *antient laws and customs*, not as a charter-gift or indulgence, but as an inherent right never to be alienated, and at no time transferred to their monarch or proxy in Parliament.

I shall not trouble the House with a research into the nature and efficacy of the British constitution; but there are some facts requisite to sustain the arguments in favour of the motion I am going to make, which I must beg leave to call up to your recollection.

The popular form of government of the Saxons (it is well known) was in very remote times transplanted into this island from Germany; their national conventions were continual, and according to the lunar periods. After the accession of Alfred the Great, they were regulated by the festivals of the christian calendar.

The lower we descend in history, the less regular we find these assemblies. Property increased. The body of freemen became more diffuse and numerous. What was every man's business seemed of trifling interest to the individual, and many concurring causes rendered their meetings little frequented, till at length, they seldom concerned themselves with this duty, unless some edict or precept issued by the immediate executive branch of government, should demand their judgment and suffrages, to provide for the support of the state. But, Sir, the policy of courts gradually encroached, and at length brought the modelling of these assemblies to depend, in fact, upon the royal will and pleasure; hence arose corruptions and intolerable grievances to the people; but whenever the disease reached its full parox-

ism, they wisely esteemed the public good as the supreme object of all civilized governments; and when sober counsels, reiterated admonitions, and processes of subordinate judicature had failed, they, by virtue of that original power, which I insist had at no time departed from them, did appeal to the transcendent, primeval law of conscience and common-sense; and when the acts of ministers begun in oppression, led on to a general calamity, they considered *disobedience* to be the duty of every good citizen, and cheerfully bore the burthen and sufferings of a civil war, rather than become slaves themselves, and entail beggary and bondage on their posterity.

I shall now illustrate this doctrine, which I take to be the fundamental basis of our genuine Whig doctrine by some striking passages selected from your annals; first, observing that of thirty-three sovereigns of England, since William the Conqueror, thirteen only have ascended the throne by *divine* hereditary right; the rest owe their royalty to the zeal and vigour of the people in the maintenance of constitutional freedom.

The will of the people of England, superseding an hereditary claim to succession, at the commencement of the twelfth century, placed Henry the First on the throne of this kingdom, with condition that he would abrogate the vigorous laws made since the Norman invasion, restore the government as in the days of Edward the Confessor, and abolish all unjust and arbitrary taxes.

King Stephen obtained the crown, and Henry the Second kept it, on the same express terms; yet, Sir, in the days of King John, it was judged expedient no longer to trust to mere oral declarations, which state chicane and sophistry had of late years occasionally explained away, but to compel that prince solemnly to register an affirmation of the antient rights of the people in a formal charter; and this

necessary work was accomplished by the congress at Runemede, in the year 1115: an assembly which ought never to be spoken of by the representatives of the Commons of England but with profound veneration.

An honourable and learned member over the way mentioned, a few evenings ago, the introduction of foreign troops into this island in the reign of Henry the Third, as a precedent to warrant the present stretch of regal prerogative in the case of the Hanoverian mercenaries: as that member is not now in the House, I shall be more concise in treating of the events he alluded to, than I otherwise intended. Sir, in the reign of Henry the Third (about the year 1233) the barons, clergy, and freeholders, refused two distinct summonses to Parliament; and understanding that the King, as Earl of Poitou, had landed some of his continental troops in the western ports of England, with a design to strengthen a most odious and arbitrary set of ministers; they assembled in a *convention or congress*, from whence they dispatched deputies to King Henry, declaring that if he did not immediately send back those Poitouvians, and remove from his person and counsels evil advisers, they would place on the throne a prince who should better observe the laws of the land. Sir, the King not only hearkened to that congress, but shortly after complied with every article of their demands, and publickly notified his reformation. Now, Sir, what are we to call that assembly which dethroned Edward the Second, when Archbishop of Canterbury preached a sermon on this text, *The voice of the people is the voice of God*. And when a learned judge, in the character of a procurator for the mass of the freeman, surrendered the homage and fealty of the people of England, alledging that the original compact, through which they were bound to allegiance, was dissolved, by the use and aggrandisement of ill coun-

fellors ; by the administration of government, which agreed not with the ancient laws of the land, and by a total disregard to the advice and supplications of his Majesty's faithful but afflicted subjects. Richard the Second, (like the unhappy Edward) fell a victim to despotic obstinacy and favoritism ; and to this King, in the same manner, was surrendered by commissioners (or proctors) the allegiance of his subjects, and a prince of the house of Lancaster (founder of our present most gracious sovereign's royal line) was invited over from banishment, and elected by the people to the throne. But, Sir, before I dismiss this reign, it may be proper to observe that Richard entirely subverted the constitution of the Upper House of Parliament, for he made it an appendage to the crown, introducing peers by creation, in prejudice to the territorial baronies ; and with respect to the other House, he sent orders to the sheriffs of the several counties throughout England, to return only such representatives to Parliament as should on every occasion implicitly obey the royal mandate. Nay, Sir, both Houses conjointly went at last so far as to commit their whole parliamentary power into the hands of a cabinet junto of ministers, having however first obtained the Pope's leave for so doing. I wish gentlemen who contend for supreme sovereignty in the crown and Parliament, denying any rights of the people in pre-eminence to their joint authority, would apply such argument to the state of King, Lords and Commons, at that æra. I shall next proceed to the general convention or congress, which in 1461 enthroned the Earl of March in Westminster-hall, by the name of Edward IV ; the Primate of all England collecting the suffrages of the people ; and at that period even the Lancastrian historians date the commencement of his reign.

But to come to modern occurrences, in 1659 a *convention or congress*

restored legal monarchy in the person of King Charles the Second, who was then no farther distant from this island than the town of Breda, and being pressed by many of the royal partisans to issue his writs for a lawful Parliament, he made answer, that he would rather be indebted for his restoration to the uninfluenced sense of the people of England, taken in a free assembly.

On the 26th of December 1688, was held a *convention or congress* at St James's, where the Prince of Orange presided ; and there were present most of the surviving members who had served in any one of the Parliaments of King Charles the Second, the Lord Mayor of London, the Aldermen, and about fifty of the common-council, &c. and on the 22d of January following, by virtue of notices issued on the aforesaid 26th of December at St James's, the memorable convention-parliament assembled in this House, and perfected the glorious work of the revolution.

I mean, Sir, from these examples and arguments, to deduce for an uncontrovertible truth, that all the subjects of the British empire have a right to be governed according to the spirit of our ancient constitution, by which no freeman could be taxed without his consent, either in person or by his substitute ; and notwithstanding the infringement of this right under some of our Norman Kings and their successors, yet we find William the Conqueror himself confirming it, in his code of laws, the year before his decease. And the same explicit declaration in its favour from our English Justinian, King Edward the First, in the charter of the 25th and statutes of the 34th of his reign, admitted to be among the earliest authentic records of Parliament extant, according to the present mode of summons.

I have, I think, shewn that our Kings, in former days, have not scrupled to treat with a *congress* ;

that many of the best of them owe their crowns to such national meetings; and that this nation has, on the one hand, been saved from despotism, and, on the other hand, from anarchy, by a *convention* or *congress*; which surely possesses some advantages over a parliament; for being free from ministerial management, having neither placemen, pensioners, nor dependant retainers on their list, are more likely to hear the sincere dictates of conscience, and the unpoluted sense of those they represent. But, Sir, however inadmissible the voice of a *congress* might be deemed as acts of legislation, yet I conceive that their plea in the character of *advocates* for the constituent body by whom they are commissioned, ought in justice, as well as sound policy, to be listened to. A punctilious delicacy now in fashion, which we style the dignity of the crown and parliament, will, if madly persisted in, cost at least half the blood and substance of Great Britain. The most haughty and powerful monarch of his time, Lewis the Fourteenth, when there was a formidable commotion in the *Cevennes*, condescended to depute two marshals of France to enter into a treaty with the malecontents; peace was accordingly made, and the terms of it were afterwards faithfully fulfilled.

Look, Sir, into the history of the proudest as well as most renowned people that ever existed, the Romans; observe the conclusion of *their social* war, and you will see they were not above negotiating a peace with those very insurgents whom they had before, individually by name, proscribed as rebels. Rome found herself at that day reduced to the same critical predicament which, I apprehend, we now stand in; there was no other possible means of restoring concord, or saving the commonwealth from ruin: but, Sir, above all, I would wish the House to give, on this occasion, due

weight to a conclusive remark of the excellent author of the commentaries on the laws of England, where he is descanting on the revolution of 1688, which placed the scepter in the hands of King William, and eventually brought in the illustrious house of Hanover to be guardians of the protestant religion, and assertors of the ancient constitutional rights of all the subjects throughout the British monarchy. "No practical systems of law, says he, are so perfect as to point out before-hand those *eccentric* remedies which national emergency will dictate and will justify."

I now, Sir beg leave to offer to the House the following motion.

"That a committee be appointed to draw up an address to his Majesty, humbly requesting that he will authorize the commissioners nominated to act in America, (for the gracious purposes expressed in his Majesty's speech from the throne) to receive proposals for conciliation from any general convention, congress, or other collective body, that shall be found to convey the sentiments of one or more of the several continental colonies, suspending all enquiry into the *legal* or *illegal* forms under which such colony or colonies may be disposed to treat; as the most effectual means to prevent the effusion of blood, and to reconcile the honour and permanent interest of Great Britain with the requisitions of his Majesty's American subjects."

The motion was seconded by Captain *Woffely*, who said he had served some years on the coast of America, and had at this time the best intelligence possible from that part of the world, and was sure a peace could never be effected but through the general congress.

Mr *J. Johnston*, Sir *George Yonge* and Sir *George Suttie* spoke also in favour of the motion.

No answer.

The motion passed in the negative.

P O E T R Y.

SUNDAY NIGHT in TOWN.

WHAT I, whene'er condemn'd to Fate
To stay in Town, devoutly hate,
You deem an entertaining sight;
"To walk the streets on Sunday night."

The shops shut up, the taverns open,
For clerks and prentices to tope in.
The Strand with faunt'ring coxcombs lin'd,
And awkward folks of every kind:
(More awkward far in all their best,
Than in their sleeves or aprons dress:
Pursuing without affectation
The duties of their occupation.)
Here tailors in their stiffen'd shirts!
There barbers deck'd with ruffled shirts!
See! grocers, chandlers, butchers, bakers,
Fair milliners and mantua-makers,
And Monsieur in his solitaire,
All issuing forth to take the air!
See! harlots tending towards the Park;
Grave Cits returning ere 'tis dark!
Fat couples in their chaise and one
Drive homewards with the setting sun,
Delighted with their Sunday's cheer,
The Lord knows what—the Lord knows
where!

"High Life below stairs" too you'll meet,
Loud-laughing in the open street;
Leaving their Ladies in the lurch;
To cards retir'd—when come from church.
The coachman and the saucy groom;
The house-maid, regent of the broom!
The valet in his tarnish'd lace;
And cooky with her shining face;
And Sally in her Lady's gown—
"Lo! this is Sunday Night in Town!"

The MODERN BELLE.

MUSE, begin the comic lay,
Sing the Female of to-day.
Yet to person be confin'd,
Do not meddle with her mind,
Lest the strange investigation
Cause thee trouble and vexation.
'Twere to seek, alas-a-day!
Needles in a stack of hay;
Void of talents, sense and art,
Dress is now her better part.
Sing her daub'd with white and red,
Sing her large terrific head;
Nor the many things disguise,
That produce its mighty size;
And let nothing be forgot,
Carrots, turnips, and what not,

Curls and cushions for *imprimis*,
Wool and powder for the *finis*;
Lace and lappets, many a flag,
Many a party-colour'd rag,
Pendant from the head behind,
Floats and wantons in the wind;
Many a gem, and many a feather,
A fine farrago all together,
By whose wood and wire assistance
(Formidable at a distance,
As the Elephants of yore
A fam'd Queen to battle bore)
They with terror and surprize
Strike the poor beholder's eyes.
What a quantity of brain
Must he think such heads contain!
Tho' it prove a false alarm,
Feather brains can do no harm;
Hats that only shew the chin,
And the mouth's bewitching grin,
As intended for a shield,
To the *Caput* thus conceal'd:
Surely 'tis an useful art,
Well to guard the weakest part!
Shoes that buckle at the toe;
Gowns that o'er the pavement flow,
Or festoon'd on either side,
With two yellow ribbons ty'd;
While a peak-like pigeon's rump
Shows behind she's not too plump;
Heels to bear the precious charge,
More diminutive than large,
Slight and brittle, apt to break,
Of the true Italian make;
For women of *Bon Ton*, observe ye,
Like sugar-loaves turn'd topsy-turvy,
(As their heaviest part's o' top)
Rest upon a feeble prop,
And, that all mankind may know it,
Toss about their heads to shew it.

The C A S C A D E.

CURIO, ambitious of a taste,
Having his little garden grac'd
With every object for the eye
Which Art or Fancy could supply:
To crown the whole, at length had made,
Without water, a cascade.
Behind his artificial rock,
A cistern plac'd, he turn'd a cock,
And lo! the little Naiads spout
And sputter—till the tub ran out.

One evening, ere the sun was set,
Some neighbouring folks of rank were met,
To visit CURIO, for their fun:
The cock is turn'd, the waters run:
Sir John applauded; Lady Betty,
And all the Ladies, vow'd 'twas pretty!

Regardless of domestic matters
CURIO plays on; the torrent patters,

And rushes faster still, and faster—
 Whilst fretting at her thoughtless master,
 Poor Doll—behind the garden-door
 (Who knew th' exhausted wat'ry store
 Her labour must again supply)
 Beheld his pranks with evil eye:
 And tho' she knew 'twas all in vain,
 No longer could her wrath restrain:
 "Hold! hold!" cries Doll, with unfeign'd
 sorrow,
 "Why, Sir!—we are to brew to-morrow."

E P I G R A M.

HORATIO, sinking under age,
 Just leaving off life's busy stage,
 Call'd his two sons—his sons repair
 Their father's last behests to hear—

"My sons, the expiring father said,
 A treasure's in the vineyard laid,
 Turn up the earth, you'll find it true,"
 He spoke, and bid them both adieu.

The hope of wealth now fill'd each breast,
 The spade and pick-ax never rest;
 Each turf was turn'd, and every stone,
 But as to fortune there was none,
 At least it did not then appear—
 But when the spring recrown'd the year,
 The vines by far more fruitful grew,
 And all things was more fair to view;
 The fortune was no more conceal'd,
 But shone—by industry reveal'd.
 Ye Fortune-Hunters mark the lay,
 And trifle time no more away,
 Let industry employ your mind,
 And each a fortune soon may find.

The E M P T Y G U N.

AS Dick and Tom in fierce dispute en-
 gage;
 And face to face the noisy contest wage;
 "Don't cock your chin at me," Dick smart-
 ly cries:
 "Fear not—his head's not charg'd," a friend
 replies.

H I S T O R Y.

AUGUST 3.—10.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

*Carlsruhe in the Margraviate of Dour-
 lach, July 14.*

LAST night her Serene Highness
 the Princess Amelia Frederica,
 consort of the Hereditary Prince of
 Baden, was happily delivered of two
 Princesses, who were christened by the
 names of Catherica Amelia Christiana
 Luifac; and Frederica Wilhelmina Ca-
 rolina.

Hague, July 30. The Russian Mi-
 nister Prince Gallitzin is set out for
 Loo, to present to his Royal High-
 ness the Prince of Orange the ensigns
 of the order of St. Catherina on the
 part of the Empress of Russia. Her
 Imperial Majesty has conferred on
 Prince Gallitzin the order of St. A-
 lexander Newski.

Petersburgh, July 12. The Em-
 press was pleased to present Monf.
 Moufin Pouschkin with the key of
 Chamberlain on Tuesday last.

Her imperial Majesty intends to re-
 view the fleet in Cronstadt road on
 Thursday next, and will do Admiral

Greig the honour of dining on board
 his ship.

Stockholm, July 19. A few days
 ago his royal highness the Duke of
 Sudermania returned hither; and, af-
 ter paying his duty to the queen dow-
 ager at Swartfio, his royal highness
 went to Eckolfund to make his re-
 port to the King his brother of the
 state of the troops in Scania and in its
 neighbourhood.

Berlin, July 27. On Tuesday the
 23d instant, his royal highness prince
 Henry, in the name of the Empress
 of Russia, made the demand of the
 Princess of Wirtemberg in marriage
 for the great Duke; and on Wednes-
 day morning there was a court of fe-
 licitation on this occasion at the great
 Duke's apartments, and in the even-
 ing at the Princess of Wirtemberg's.

St. James's Aug. 3. The King has
 been pleased to grant unto William
 Lane, Esq; Sub-brigadier and Cor-
 net in his Majesty's first troop of
 Horse-guards, his royal licence and
 authority, that he and his issue may
 take the surname of Lutwyche, and
 bear the arms of Lutwyche.

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AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

COLONY OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.
In General Assembly May Sessions,
1776.

An act repealing an act entitled, "An Act for the more effectual securing to his Majesty the allegiance of his subjects in this his colony and Dominions of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," and altering the form of Commissions, of all writs and processes in the courts, and of the oaths prescribed by law.

"Whereas in all states, existing by compact, protection and allegiance are reciprocal, the latter being only due in consequence of the former: And whereas George III. King of Great Britain, forgetting his dignity, regardless of the compact most solemnly entered into, ratified and confirmed to the inhabitants of this colony, by his illustrious ancestors, and all of late fully recognised by him; and entirely departing from the duties and character of a good K—, instead of protecting, is endeavouring to destroy the good people of this colony, and of all the united colonies, by sending fleets and armies to America to confiscate our property, and spread fire, sword, and desolation throughout our country, in order to compel us to submit to the most debasing and detestable tyranny; whereby we are obliged by necessity, and it becomes our highest duty, to use every means with which God and nature hath furnished us, in support of our invaluable rights and privileges, to oppose the power which is exerted only for our destruction.

"Be it therefore enacted by this General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, that an act entitled "An Act for the more effectual securing to his Majesty the allegiance of his subjects in this his colony and dominions of Rhode Island and Providence plantations;" be, and the same is hereby repealed.

"And be it further enacted by this

General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, That in all commissions for offices, civil and military, and in all writs and processes in law, whether original, judicial, or executory, civil and criminal, wherever the name and authority of the said King is made use of, the same shall be omitted, and in the room thereof, the name and authority of the Governor and Company of this colony shall be substituted in the following words: to wit, "The Governor and Company of the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations:" That all such commissions, writs and processes, shall be otherwise of the same form and tenor as they heretofore were, that the courts of law be no longer intitled or considered as the King's courts; and that no instrument in writing, of any nature or kind, whether publick or private, shall in the date thereof mention the year of the said King's reign; provided nevertheless, that nothing in this act contained shall render void, or vitiate any commission, writ, process, or instrument heretofore made or executed, on account of the name and authority of the said King being therein inserted."

Extract of a letter from Capt. McCartney, of the John, arrived at Liverpool from Jamaica, dated August 2.

"Yesterday I arrived at this port after a fine passage. I sailed from Jamaica the 17th of June, under convoy of the Antelope man of war, in company with 52 sail; but before we had been many days together, most of most of them parted from us, and only 13 sail came through the gulph with the man of war; and a few days after I came through the gulph, I parted with the seven following ships, viz. the Richard, Favourite, Betty, Swallow, Clarendon, Lancashire, and Bess, all from Jamaica, bound for this port, and did not meet with any more of the fleet all the voyage."

A letter from a Captain of a ship

in the transport service at Quebec, to his owners at Liverpool, after giving an account of the late defeat and flight of the Provincials, concludes thus:

"The prisoners now taken are expected here to-day; they are to be confined on board the transports fitting for that purpose. Quebec is now garrisoned with the foreign troops, the works repaired, and made so strong as to render any future attempt fruitless. Gen. Carleton has just discharged a number of the prisoners in Quebec, on their taking the oath of allegiance. We have nothing more material here. The rebels have a strong fort a few leagues above the three rivers; they have greatly damaged one of his Majesty's sloops of war and a transport, and killed several of their crews; there are now two frigates sent up, which it is supposed will soon dislodge them. I am, &c.

WILLIAM WETHERALD."

It is reported, that government has received some papers, which were taken with the baggage of Mr Thomson, Commander of the Provincial army against Quebec. One is a plan of their operations in case of succeeding in their expedition; from which it appears, that they were to destroy the fortifications, and set fire to the town, to prevent that place from being tenable by the King's forces this season. Another paper in possession of government, is a journal of their proceedings over land, from their first outset to the day of the engagement. From this journal it appears, that the provincials who engaged on that expedition were but a very irregular corps, and that little or no discipline had been established amongst them. In their route some of their men had a quarrel with their landlord, and shot one of his family, for which one man was tried, with some degree of form and solemnity, and found guilty, and received sentence of death accordingly; but on his petition, and acknowledging his crime, he was pardoned till

the pleasure of General Washington, their commander in chief, should be known.

Dr Franklin, though one of the boldest enemies against the illegal and unjust claims of our Ministers, is a warm friend to this country; and though perhaps he was amongst those to advise his countrymen to oppose by force what he thought the unjust measures carried on against them, yet has ever discountenanced any idea of their independance upon Great Britain, provided justice could be obtained by any method which would insure the enjoyment of their unalienable rights and privileges.

Thursday it was reported, that advice was received of the defeat of the King's forces at New-York, under the command of General Howe, after a sharp engagement: On a strict enquiry being made, it was found to take its rise from the following *authentic* letter from Captain Johnson: Copy of a letter from Capt. Johnson, on board the Minerva transport, to his Owner, brought by Capt. Barker, of the Juno, arrived at Corke, last from Halifax, dated July 5, 1776.

"We arrived safe at Halifax the 23d of June, after a passage of six weeks and four days; upon our arrival we found that Gen. Howe was sailed on an expedition; as our lading consisted chiefly of ordnance stores, we were ordered to follow him to New York; next day we weighed, and arrived there the first inst. just time enough to be eye-witness to the gallant behaviour of our countrymen, though unattended with success: It seems the General having been joined by a large reinforcement from England, consisting chiefly of foreigners, determined to make an attack upon New York, notwithstanding he was informed that the rebels were intrenched there with a large army; but the General, depending on his brave foldiers and sailors, gave orders for the attack: ac-

cordingly on the morning of our arrival, the dispositions were made for landing the troops, which was performed without any opposition about three miles from the town, under cover of a large wood, which the troops must pass through, before they could come to action; the reason of their landing so far from the town was, that about two miles higher the rebels had laid a strong boom across the river, defended by two strong batteries; and notwithstanding our sailors were indefatigable in endeavouring to break it, they were obliged to desist with the loss of many men and boats; so that our shipping were of little use, as they could not get nigh enough to annoy the town: the General then resolved upon a bold effort by land; the ships were therefore drawn up in two divisions, to cover their landing, and to secure a retreat, in case of need:—In this situation the troops landed, without any obstacle; after which they were drawn up in order, and reviewed by the General, who exhorted them to behave like men, for that day's victory would determine the fate of America, &c.; he set before them the necessity there was of exerting themselves, for by conquest alone they could put an end to those hardships which they were exposed to, and restore honour and dignity to their country.

“The pioneers were ordered to proceed in clearing the way through the woods, for the army to pass, which now moved on, tho' slowly, with a large train of artillery in the front; the English troops composed the center of the army, and the Hessians made the two wings; every thing at present seemed to be in a promising way; about twelve at noon, the advance guard having made a good progress through the wood, were attacked by a straggling party, composed chiefly of Indians; our troops, unused to their way of fighting, at first gave way; but a fresh detachment coming to their assistance, the savages were

put to flight. About two o'clock in the afternoon, our troops arrived at the utmost confines of the wood; when a spacious plain opened to their view, and at the distance of a mile and a half the rebel army, secure in their intrenchments, strongly fortified by several redoubts, seemed to wait our coming: our General gave orders for an attack to be made: our soldiers advanced with fortitude, amidst a dreadful fire, kept up from their batteries and out-works; but the General advanced his army to the very foot of their intrenchments, keeping a well directed fire the whole time from the artillery, which did great execution amongst the rebels, and now it was, the expectations of the army rose to the highest pitch, as victory seemed to hover over their heads; but lo! a large body of rebels, who lay in ambush in the woods, appeared on our flanks, which did incredible damage, though I knew not how the fate of the day might have turned on our side, as General Howe exerted himself like an intrepid commander, had not the foreigners, seized with a panic, fled, and left our English soldiers to the mercy of the rebels; but they did not go unpunished, for being unacquainted with the country, they got entangled in the wood, and so fell an easy prey to their pursuers, chiefly Indians, and shewed them no mercy. The General did all which could be expected on such an emergency, and issued orders for a retreat, which was performed with much prudence and courage; so that our loss is not very considerable. We have lost, however, great part of our cannon, and camp equipage; and the slaughter among the Hessians has been terrible. We are now embarked on board the fleet, in order to return to Halifax, where I expect to unload our ship, and return to England, with a disagreeable lading of wounded soldiers.”

Another report says, that on the 26th of June the above troops made

good their landing at New-York, and took possession of the town without the least opposition from the Provincials, who decamped with great precipitation: And that the English General had dispatched a large body of men after the fugitives, while the residue were employed in drawing out and forming a strong fortified camp.

By a letter from a gentleman at New York, we are informed, the Cherokee Indians have joined the Provincial army near that place.

General Washington passed thro' New York the 14th of June, attended by five persons, to view the troops under the command of General Lee, in Virginia.

The letter that appeared in the papers yesterday, giving an account of the defeat of General Howe, at New-York, was much the subject of conversation among the politicians. At a coffee-house near the Royal Exchange the authenticity of the Letter was canvassed very freely: The advocates in favour of the letter maintained, that it must be a genuine letter, because there was really such a transport in the service as the Minerva, from which it was dated; but a gentleman present asserted, that there was no such wood three miles of New-York, as is mentioned in the letter, when he was there some years ago: The point was however soon settled by another gentleman observing, very humourously, that, though there was no wood at New-York some years ago, there might be one now, for we have it on Scotch authority, (which must not be disputed this King's reign,) that Birnam wood moved to Dunsinane.

A correspondent remarks, that the Minerva, Capt. Johnson, was announced in the papers above a week ago as arrived at Cork, from Halifax, and to have brought advices, dated the 23d of June, from that place. And yesterday the Captain is made to write to his Owner from Cork, giving an ac-

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count of occurrences at New York July 1, in a letter dated Halifax July 5; that Capt. Johnson had so remarkable a quick passage from New York to Halifax as four days, and then again to Cork in twenty-two days, is perhaps possible, but that he should be so long after his arrival at Cork in acquainting his Owner of such an important piece of news as General Howe's defeat, or that he should do it at last in so hasty and unintelligible a manner, is not to be accounted for.

It is said, that a gentleman who left New London in Connecticut, on the first of July, gives an account, that a few days before he passed thro' New-York, where a dangerous conspiracy against America had just been discovered. The scheme, he says, was to seize General Washington, Putnam, and Gates, and to blow up the American magazine in New-York the moment that General Howe came into the harbour. This horrible plot was discovered by the acuteness and vigilance of General Washington, who immediately had the ring-leaders seized, viz. about sixteen of the principal Tories in the town, by whose confession it appeared, that the plot had been hatched in London by the renagadoes from New-York; and after being approved in the secret cabinet here, had been sent over there to be put in execution. The conspirators were in goal when the gentleman left New-York, and would probably meet the punishment they very justly deserved. It was understood that the conspiracy had been communicated to General Howe, which to us may account for his sudden departure from Halifax with so small a body as 5000 effective men, which were as many as he carried with him, without waiting for the reinforcements under his brother Lord Howe and Commodore Hotham.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, June 20.

"The 15th instant, Major Rogers,

who had been at this place four weeks, consulting with the chiefs and warriors, set off with three tribes of Indians, consisting of 500 each, for Connecticut, where they were to join several others. The savages, the night preceding their departure, sung the war-song, and, at day-break, in the morning, gave three shouts, and quitted this place with evident marks of a determined resolution in their countenance. The Major wears a breast-plate, round which is engraved, "Freedom to the Brave, and a Rattle-snake."

A letter received from Philadelphia, says, "One third of the delegates have entirely withdrawn themselves from the Congress, and Mr Hancock has of late wavered very much in his sentiments; it is therefore thought he will not long continue in that assembly. It further says, that the remainder of those gentlemen were about to retire up the country, left, on the junction of Lord Howe and his brother, some of the provincials should seize their persons, and deliver them up to those commanders."

The debt of the Congress, at this present time, amounts to twelve millions of dollars; a debt almost as heavy for them as the national one for England.

The Lord Howe transport, arrived at Greenock on Sunday. She left Halifax the 15th July. Lord Howe with the Hessians, guards, &c. sailed from Halifax on the 7th of July, to join his brother. No news of importance had reached Halifax on the 15th, so that the accounts of a battle are premature. The above vessel brings advice, that two more of the transports with the Highlanders are taken by the rebels, one of which is the *Venus*. One of them fell in with three American privateers, and after a running fight got clear of them. She then proceeded for Boston, not knowing that it was evacuated, and went into the harbour, where she was surrounded

by a great number of whale-boats and taken. The provincials have several high houses erected upon the coast, where they look out for any ships that come near the land, and then send out a number of boats to take them.

It is said that the Laird of M'Leod, a captain in Fraser's Highlanders, is taken prisoner with his men on board of one of the above transports. It is also reported, that Sir William Erskine lieutenant-colonel of the said regiment, is likewise taken along with the military chest on board of another transport.

The *Mermaid*, Captain Yoward, which sailed from Clyde with 120 of Fraser's Highlanders, fell in on the 10th of June off Cape Ann, with an American privateer, mounting six pounders and 14 swivels. An engagement ensued which continued four hours and a half when the privateer sheered off. It is not known how many on board the privateer were killed, but it was imagined the musquetry of the soldiers (who behaved exceedingly well) did great execution, as the ships were within pistol shot for two hours of the engagement. Capt. Yoward, one seaman and three soldiers were wounded on board the *Mermaid*; they afterwards proceeded for Boston, but found that the provincials had erected a battery upon an island, and had driven all the men of war and ships from Boston bay. The *Mermaid* arrived safe at Halifax the 23d of June.

As none but very large maps of America can have Cape Sandy Hook in them, we insert the following short account of it, as it is now much the subject of conversation, by the advices received of General Howe being seen off it:—Sandy Hook is one of the three capes or necks of land at the entrance of Hudson's river, on which New York city stands: Cape May is the largest of the three capes, and Sandy Hook is the next; it is about twenty-four miles from New York.

Extract of a letter from an officer who was present at the late action under gen. Carleton in Canada, dated Fort Chamblee, June 21.

"On the 8th instant, at five o'clock in the morning, about 2500 provincials, under the command of major-general Thompson, began to fire on our advanced guard from behind some trees, about half a mile distant from this town, the noise of which soon alarmed our whole corps, who immediately formed, and returned the salute, which they were so rude as not to return again, but took to their heels, and flew into the woods. Our grenadiers and light infantry pursued them, took above 200 prisoners (amongst whom are gen. Thompson, his two aides-de-camp, and surgeon,) and destroyed as many more.

"From the three rivers the troops who had their ships there, embarked, the others marched under the command of brigadier gen. Frazer. The three generals, Carleton, Burgoyne, and Philips, went on board the *Rosseau* to Sorrel, where we expected the enemy would take breath, as it commands the river of that name which leads to Chamblee and St John's. They had erected two batteries at its entrance, one of five pieces of cannon, the other ten, which must have greatly annoyed our shipping; but, notwithstanding these advantages, they fled on our approach, and scampered off for Chamblee and St Johns; the fort of the former of which they set fire to, and destroyed some bateaus and barges which they had not time to take away.

"As they advanced towards St John's, they destroyed two bridges, to prevent our getting up to them till they could get on the lake; and when they arrived at St John's, they destroyed the fort, burnt a house belonging to col. Christie, and some provisions of their own which they could not take away, and then embarked for Crown Point, where, 'ere now,

they are landed. We thought they would make a stand at Isle Aux Noix; but I find not one of them are there."

"Gen. Carleton has appointed lieutenant-col. Frazer, of the 24th; lieutenant-col. Gordon, of the 29th; lieutenant-col. Powell, of the 53d; and lieutenant-col. Nisbett, of the 47th, brigadiers-general."

Corke, August 1. Several letters were received here this week from gentlemen of the army, dated at Cape Fear in North Carolina, May 16, whereby it appears, that all the fleet except six transports which put back to England, were arrived there, but that an epidemical disorder raged on board the *Harcourt*, and carried off numbers, and those who recovered were almost unfit for service, which induced the general to remove them into the *Ann* and *Isabella* and *Earl of Orford* transports. All the regiments were encamped a mile from Cape Fear, except the 46th, which suffered by sickness. Major Prescott, with about 160 light infantry, marched to a town called Brunswick, and took possession of it, the rebels flying in hundreds at seeing the soldiers. It was expected the army would soon undertake an enterprize of importance, and that the rebels, though very numerous in the country, would not have the spirit to stand one brush, when General Clinton began his march at the head of 4000 British troops.

These letters mention the extreme heat of the weather at Cape Fear, and that butter cost 18 d. per pound.

Extract of a letter from Virginia, May 25. "A Gentleman of property in Maryland sent a message to Lord Dunmore, offering to raise 3000 men for government as soon as his Lordship thought proper, intimating, at the same time, that a great majority of the middle and lower rank of people had declared themselves ready to take arms in his Majesty's behalf, and discovered their abhorrence to the alteration made in their public prayers, by substituting the *Congress* for *Majesty*."

L O N D O N.

The following is an authentic account of what has lately happened between Spain and Portugal, which was received by Monday's mail, from the Continent.

"In the course of last year General Vertis, governor of Buenos Ayres, repeatedly wrote to the court of Madrid, that the Portuguese daily encroached upon the rights of the Spaniards, and laid violent hands on those who dared to oppose them: but as often as the Spanish minister complained about it to the court of Lisbon, he received for answer, "That it must be some party-quarrel among the neighbouring inhabitants, and entirely without the least knowledge of the court." The minister was implicitly satisfied with that answer, and wrote to the General that the two courts were in the best harmony and friendship, and whatever happened between the Spanish and Portuguese subjects in that quarter of the world, should be adjusted there, as it did not deserve the particular notice of these courts.

"In the month of November last, the General sent a very alarming letter to the minister, insisting that the Portuguese, whose forces increased daily, and who continued to commit very daring and outrageous actions, must have some hostile views, and therefore a proper and sufficient reinforcement was highly necessary; upon which the minister complained again to the court of Lisbon; and as the answer did not follow immediately, a reinforcement of three regiments was sent to Buenos Ayres, with orders to join the land militia there.

"In the month of December, the Portuguese ambassador at Madrid waited upon the minister there, declaring, in his most faithful majesty's name, that he had not the least hostile intentions, and that dispatches had just been sent to all the chief officers to reprimand them for their past con-

duct, and to give the strictest orders to keep their soldiers in due discipline, assuring him at the same time, that nothing hostile should be heard of in future.

"The latter end of April the minister, to his very great astonishment, received the following intelligence from the above governor:—That on the 17th of March, a Portuguese squadron, consisting of twelve ships of different sizes, commanded by an English officer, attacked near Las Patos, five Spanish vessels, but the wind (which blew very violently) happened to be in favour of the latter, so that the former were scattered, and obliged to retire; however, some hundreds were killed and wounded in the engagement; and that the English officer who had the command, in a fit of despair, threw two English officers (whom he accused of cowardice) over board, and shot himself through the head. This was immediately sent to the court of Lisbon. The answer was, that it might have been done previous to the late orders having been received; but it was without the least knowledge of the court. The court of Madrid, notwithstanding this answer, became suspicious, and orders were given for an armament.

"In the beginning of May, the court of Madrid received dispatches, that open hostilities were commenced by the Portuguese; that on the 2d of April, thirty Portuguese transports, having on board nine regiments and 300 cannon, commanded by German and English officers, sailed up the river Rio Grande, attacked the Fort St. Thecla, which was soon delivered up to them; they further advanced and attacked the Fort St. Theresea (which by this time they are in possession of, as also that of Monte Video); General Vertis, in a hurry, went with the garrison of Monte Video, and some artillery, to oppose them, but was defeated; about 400 of his men were killed, and

about 100 wounded; and when the dispatches came away, they were marching towards Buenos Ayres.

"Upon this alarming intelligence a general armament was ordered throughout Spain, and some of their squadrons united with the French, and the matter rests now thus: The court of Lisbon still insists, that all this was done without their order or knowledge: but as the latter two forts, viz. St. Theresa and Monte Video, were not taken before the 27th of April, a time when the orders of the court of Lisbon (which, according to the above-mentioned declaration, were sent in the beginning of December last) must have been received, and consequently the officers have acted contrary to the royal order; the court of Madrid insists that these offenders shall be punished with death, which they richly deserved at any rate, whether they acted against their orders, or whether they acted without the knowledge of the court of Lisbon: And if this be done, the court of Madrid will consider themselves amply satisfied; but if this request is not complied with, the latter will judge (and which is most probable) that it was done with positive orders from the former court, and consequently they will proceed to an open war, in which they will be assisted by the court of France.

"This is the nature of Don Gaston's (the commander in chief of the united fleet) embassy to the court of Lisbon. All Europe is anxious to know how this matter will end; and we hear that the courts of Great Britain and France have both declared that the request of the court of Madrid is founded in justice and equity, and should be complied with, as a satisfaction to the grossly offended court of Spain."

It was yesterday currently reported, that Mr. St. Paul has brought over declarations from the French Court of a very disagreeable and alarming nature.

P O S T S C R I P T.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Aug. 10.

Whitehall, August 10. 1776.

Extracts of two letters from the Honourable General Howe to Lord George Germaine, dated at Staten Island, the 7th and 8th of July last, which were this day received by lieutenant col. Blunt, who arrived in the Mercury Packet.

The Mercury is dispatched to inform your Lordship of the arrival of the Halifax fleet on the 29th of June, at Sandy-hook, where I arrived four days sooner in the Greyhound frigate. I met with Governor Tryon on board of ship at the Hook, and many gentlemen, fast friends to government, attending him, from whom I have had the fullest information of the state of the rebels, who are numerous, and very advantageously posted, with strong intrenchments both upon Long Island and that of New-York, with more than one hundred pieces of cannon for the defence of the town towards the sea, and to obstruct the passage of the fleet up the North River, besides a considerable field train of artillery.

We passed the Narrows with three ships of war, and the first division of transports; landed the grenadiers and light infantry, as the ships came up on this Island, to the great joy of a most loyal people, long suffering on that account under the oppression of the rebels stationed among them who fled on approach of the shipping. The remainder of the troops landed during the next day and night, and are now distributed in cantonments where they have the best refreshment. In justice to Capt. Reynar, of his Majesty's ship Chatham, who was directed by the Admiral to make the disposition of boats for landing the troops; and to Captain Curtis commanding the Senegal sloop of war, who was to superintend the execution, I must express my entire satisfaction in the conduct of those gentlemen, and the dependence to be placed upon their future services in this line.

I propose waiting here for the English fleet, or for the arrival of Lieutenant General Clinton, in readiness to proceed, unless by some unexpected change of circumstances in the mean time it should be found expedient to act with the present force.

Vice Admiral Shulldham was joined on his voyage by six transports belonging to the Highland corps, having three companies of the 42d and three of the 71st on board. There is no other intelligence of this embarkation, excepting an account published in the New York papers; that two transports of the fleet were taken by the enemies privateers, and carried into Boston; that Major Menzies was killed in the engagement, and lieutenant Campbell of the 71st made prisoner with fifteen other officers and about 450 men.

Gov. Franklyn, who for a long time maintained his ground in Jersey, has been lately taken into custody at Amboy, and is at this time detained a prisoner in Connecticut: and the Mayor of New-York was confined a few days ago upon a frivolous complaint of sending intelligence to Gov. Tryon, brought to trial, and condemned to suffer death; but by the last intelligence, the sentence was not carried into execution.

Notwithstanding these violent proceedings, I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that there is great reason to expect a numerous body of the inhabitants to join the army from the provinces of New-York, Connecticut, and the Jerseys, who, in this time of universal oppression, only wait for opportunities to give proofs of their loyalty and zeal for government. Sixty men came over two days ago with a few arms from the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury and Jersey, who are all desirous to serve, and I understand there are 500 more in that quarter ready to follow their example. This disposition among the people makes me impatient for the arrival of Lord Howe, concluding the

powers with which he is furnished will have the best effect at this critical time.

A naval force is preparing to be sent up the North River, and orders are given for two of his Majesty's ships, the one of 40 guns, the other of 20, to proceed upon that service. Several men have, within these two days, come over to this island and to the ships, and I am informed, that the Continental Congress have declared the United Colonies free and independent states.

Lieut.-Col. Blunt of the 4th regiment, who has my leave to return to Britain, from the particular situation of his affairs, will deliver these dispatches.

The following is Extract of a letter from Governor Tryon to Lord George Germaine, dated on board the ship Duchess of Gordon off Staten Island, the 8th of July last.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship of the arrival of the fleet under the command of Admiral Shulldham in this port on the 29th ult. and that General Howe disembarked the troops under his command on Staten Island without opposition; on which occasion the inhabitants of the island came down to welcome the arrival of their deliverers, and have since afforded the army every supply and accommodation in their power.

On Saturday last I reviewed the militia of the island at Richmond-town, where near 400 appeared, who cheerfully on my recommendation, took the oaths of allegiance and fidelity to his Majesty. To-morrow I am to have another muster for the enlistment of volunteers, to form a Provincial corps for the defence of the island, as the General finds it an important quarter to hold against the rebels.

Admiralty Office, August 10.

By a letter received this day from Lord Shulldham, dated Staten Island near New York, the 8th of July last, it appears, that his Lordship arrived

were the 3d of that month, with his Majesty's ships under his command, and the whole fleet of transports, victuallers, and store ships under his convoy, without any loss or separation; that his Majesty's troops under General Howe were landed on that day and the next upon Staten Island, without any opposition or interruption, the inhabitants having immediately, on the troops landing, surrendered, and put themselves under the protection of his Majesty's arms; that two hundred of the inhabitants were embodied: that the whole island had taken the oath of allegiance and fidelity to the King; and that a party of sixty men with their arms had made their escape from the province of New Jersey, and joined the King's troops.

The arrival of Lord Howe, and the reinforcement under Commodore Hotham, were daily expected at Staten Island, Lord Shulldham having stationed his cruizers in the properest manner to fall in with and direct them thither.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, AUG. 7.—14.

We hear from Forres, in the north country, that a number of gentlemen in that neighbourhood have subscribed a considerable sum for establishing there a manufactory of doulas and canvass, to be conducted by a gentleman from Yarmouth. It is expected this undertaking will prove very advantageous to the country.

On Wednesday night, betwixt nine and ten o'clock, as a farmer was returning home on horseback to the neighbourhood of Collington, a man jumped from behind a hedge and demanded his money. The farmer, after a few words, gave him some silver and halfpence; but the robber told him, he knew he had more money, and if he did not give it him, he would shoot him. The farmer refusing to give him any more, the robber fired a pistol at him; the farmer luckily

had on a very thick coat and waistcoat, through which the ball went, and only slightly wounded him in the breast. The villain then made off.

On Thursday night, about twelve o'clock, as a poor man who had come from the east country with a cargo of herrings to dispose of, was returning home, he was attacked betwixt the Abby-hill and Jock's-lodge, by a stout fellow who presented a pistol to him, and robbed him of all his money, to the amount of forty shillings. The poor man continued following the robber at a distance, who turned about and told him, if he advanced a step further till he was out of sight, he would blow his brains out.

The Campbelton, Stewart, is arrived at Leith from the Greenland seas with five small whales.

On Tuesday se'ennight, the High Court of Justiciary were to proceed to determine the case of Alexander M'Ewan and his wife, accused of receipt of theft. This was a cause of very great and general expectation; it having been maintained on the part of the pannels, that, by the act 1701, which is the *Habeas Corpus* act of this part of the united kingdoms, judges, as well as prosecutors, are restrained from delaying a trial beyond a limited space, which had in this case elapsed; and that therefore the pannels ought instantly to be set at liberty. The counsel for the pannels had expressed their opinion in the firmest terms, that the law stood in favour of their clients, and consequently in favour of the subjects of this country in general. The Court was, however, prevented from giving judgment upon this very important question, for the Lord Advocate rose up and represented, that as the libel against the pannels would have been restricted to an arbitrary punishment, and they had already suffered a long imprisonment, he consented to their now being set at liberty: At the same time his Lordship mentioned, that a full search should be made into precedents, in order to have the question of law now under consideration brought before the Court at some future period. The pannels were accordingly dismissed from the bar.

Thursday, the Court of Session determined the affair of the Rev. Mr Thomson of Dunfermline; they found him liable in five pounds of damages to Mr Scotland junior; twenty-five pounds to Mr Scotland senior; and fifty guineas of expences; the Court

severely condemned Mr Thomson's conduct, and also thought the Presbytery blameable in not censuring him.

Lord Gardenston is appointed one of the trustees for the encouragement of fisheries and manufactures in Scotland, in room of the late Mr Baron Mure.

By the determination of the Sheriffs of Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Lanark, the prices of all sorts of grain and meal are found so low, that they are prohibited from being imported this ensuing quarter.

B I R T H.

Aug. 10. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Sir James Grant, of a son.

D E A T H S.

— At his seat at Westport in Ireland, John Earl of Altamont. His Lordship was raised to that title in 1771.

27. At his house in Ross-shire, Charles Urquhart of Brealangwall, Esq;

Aug. 2. At London, Dr Matty, principal librarian of the British Museum, and secretary of the Royal Society.

2. At Leith, Mrs Beatrix Wightman, spouse of Capt. William Pillans of Leith, much and justly regretted.

Aug. 3. At Edinburgh, Charles Hamilton of Spittlehaugh, in the 80th year of his age.

4. At London, the Right Hon. William Maxwell Earl of Nithsdale.—William, the fifth Earl of Nithsdale, engaging in the rebellion 1715, was taken at Preston, and brought to London, was tried, and condemned to be beheaded on February 24. following, with the Lords Derwentwater and Kenmure: but the night before the execution he made his escape out of the Tower; and, in the year 1744, died in exile at Rome. He married Winifred, youngest daughter of William Herbert Marquis of Powis; and by her left William Lord Maxwell (now deceased), who married his cousin-german, Lady Catharine Stewart, daughter of Charles Earl of Traquair; by whom he had issue two daughters; Mary, who died young, and Winifred, wife of William Constable of Effringhame, Esq; by whom she has two sons and a daughter: also a daughter, Lady Anne, married to John late Lord Belew, of the kingdom of Ireland.

S H I P P I N G.

Leith, Aug. 9. Arrived, The Lark, Gray, from Stockton, with whitening; the Sarah, Leslie, from Portsoy, with oats; the Mary, Martine, from Queensferry, with ashes; the Peggy, Morrison, from Dysart, with flax; the Experiment, M'Learan, from Inverness, with goods; the Peggy, Dawson, from Portsoy, with oats and wine; the Mary,

Bruce, from Down, in ballast; the Peggy, Robertson, from Ayr and Montrose, with spirits, &c.; the Princess Carolina, yacht, Brown, from a cruize, with spirits; the Samuel and Mary, Megget, from Hull, with oak-wood and bark.

13. The Margaret, M'Leod, from Esdale, with slates; the Industrious Bee, Kay, from Berwick, with tar and dales; the Mary, Lockhart, from Campvere, with hoops; the Dispatch, Foreman, and the Peggy, Clark, both from Dundee, with goods; the Buccleugh, Beatson, from London, with goods; the Hailes Castle, Crawford, from Alloa, with grain; the Alice, Hannah, from Hamburg, with oats; the Providence, Pinling, from Wales, with flour and wheat; the James and Elizabeth, Gray, from St Croix, with salt and wine.

PRICES OF CORN on Friday last at BEAR KEY.

Wheat, 30s. to 36s. per quarter. Barley, 17s. to 22s. Rye, 22s. to 24s. Oats, 12s. to 17s. 6d. Pale Malt, 24s. to 28s. Brown Malt, 24s. to 26s. Pease, 38s. to 42s. Hog ditto, 24s. to 26s. Beans, 24s. to 26s. Tick, 24s. to 27s. 6s. Tares, 24s. to 30s. Rape Seed, — per last. Fine Flour, 29s. to 30s. per Sack. Second Sort, 26s. Third Sort, 23s.

S T O C K S.

Bank stock, 138 1-2d. India ditto.— 3 per cent. bank red. 84. 3 per cent. cons. 83 1-8th.

Lottery tickets 11l. 13s.

PRICES OF GRAIN at HADDINGTON, Aug. 9. 1776.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat	18s. 6d.	17s. 0d.	16s. 6d.
Bear	14 9	13 6	12 10
Oats	10 0	12 6	10 2
Pease	12 10	11 0	9 6

To our CORRESPONDENTS.

An *Essay on Happiness*, with a mixed signature of Latin and English, is received; but is much too incorrect for the public eye.

CLUTHA's Poem labours under the same defect.

The translation of the Latin Epitaph in our last, we do not apprehend to be of the same author; at least the execution of it is so unequal to the ability that appears in the original, that we shall delay inserting it till we hear from the author himself.

We much approve of PORTER's thoughts, and wish the continuance of his correspondence.

The *Essay and Ode from Kilmarnock* shall have a place in our next, in hope that the author will not suffer his muse to carry him past the years of discretion.

T H E
NORTH BRITISH INTELLIGENCER:

O R,

CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21. 1776.

To the PUBLISHER of the CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

S I R,

The inclosed, together with the greatest part of the observations on CANDID's doctrine of *Presentations*, and answers to his *Queries*, were written before I had the pleasure of seeing the 2d letter from a WHIG; otherwise should have spared myself and you the trouble of entering upon a field which seems to be so ably occupied by another hand. But as I had already turned my thoughts to that subject; and tho' in several things your valuable correspondent hath anticipated, and indeed in a manner superseded me; yet as there is still to be found some difference in the arrangement and expression even of the same thoughts, by different persons, I have forwarded this, as I shall also soon do what I have further promised. I am, Sir, Yours,

August 10. }
1776. }

PHILOPLEBEIUS.

VOL. II. No VIII.

F f

S I R,

I Have seen your correspondent CANDID's letter, containing reflections and queries respecting what he calls a matter of importance, viz. Lady GLENORCHY's Chapel. I agree with him, that the subject is of the last importance, though I widely differ from him in my views of it. I have also read the answer to his letter by A WHIG, giving us an account of the above Chapel, both as the matter formerly stood, and as it now stands betwixt the Right Honourable and pious *Foundress* and the reverend Presbytery of Edinburgh, and introduced with some very proper and pungent remarks.

Equally unconnected with the noble *Patroness*, and the reverend Presbytery in the present case of the Chapel at Edinburgh, my intention in the following lines is, solely to stand forth in the general as a friend to the true constitution of the *Church of Scotland*, and the whole *common people* and Congregations thereof, in order to vindicate both the church and the people

from the partial misrepresentations, and very *illiberal* and unjust aspersions cast out by CANDID in his above letter; as also to defend the general propriety, and even necessity, in many cases, of private *meeting-houses*, or what are commonly called *Chapels of Ease*, in communion with, and to a certain extent subordinate to the *Establishment*, in the present *distressed* state of the church.

To begin then, Sir, I must own I did expect something from the signature of Mr CANDID, as before hinted, that would have corresponded with the name. A man who is CANDID by name, ought surely to be no less so by nature. Especially, Sir, one would think this should be the case with *your correspondents*, who being as it were *self-begotten* and *self-born*, can take to themselves what name they please. But, Sir, upon a perusal of CANDID's letter, I indeed found *almost* every thing in it so very *uncandid* and *partial*, as to make me at once conclude he could by no means intend to convey to your readers the idea of *candour* and *impartiality* by his assumed *signature*; but rather that by the word *candid*, he literally intended an abbreviation of the word *candidate*, importing, to wit, that Mr CANDID is *really* and *truly* one of these *candidates*, mentioned in his own letter, who are looking up to "the Servants of the Crown, the nobility, or the principal gentry, the patrons of the Ecclesiastical livings in Scotland," for some of the livings in their gift. With this proviso indeed, that in his own case they exclude the common people from all choice or voice in his settlement; and engage, previously to his accepting a presentation, that they shall neither be acknowledged nor heard in the affair. For so great is his abhorrence of their "ignorance and superstition," especially when contrasted with the "liberal sentiments" of men of rank and education, that should they take

it into their heads to express any fondness or partiality towards him, he would, I suppose, upon that single account, reject the offer of a presentation, and prefer the smallest benefice upon "liberal sentiments and principles" to the best living in the church with the voice and approbation of the populace, so as to be suspected of preaching "to their taste."

Odi profanum vulgus, et arceo.

As I must take the above to be the real meaning of CANDID's whole letter, wherever he mentions the *People* as opposed to *Patrons*, to which last party alone he appears willing to allow either *knowledge*, or *sense*, or *religion*, as well as rank, or education—So I must own the language is exceeding plain; and CANDID, together with all other *Candidates* of his stamp, of whom I fear there are but too many at present in the church, ought certainly to have credit given them for their *boldness* and *effrontery* at least, tho' not for their *soundness* and *orthodoxy*. For as the *religious sentiments* both of those, who ordinarily pass under the denomination of *Men* of rank and education, and of those who are distinguished by the name of the *People* or *Commons* of Scotland at this day, are generally pretty well known and understood; So leaving the *gentlemen* of rank and education to their own "liberality of sentiment," of which CANDID seems so great an admirer, I only observe, that the *common-people* of Scotland, and that both in burrows and landward, do still uniformly hold and adhere to what has been the allowed and avowed *Faith* of the Church of Scotland, from the beginning of the Reformation downward to the present hour; I mean, the *doctrines of the Confession of Faith*. These certainly contain the "sentiments" of the *Common-people*; and therefore if the *people* are wrong, of necessity the *Confession of Faith*, and the whole *Church of Scotland*, must be wrong also.

Does CANDID then know, that by condemning and ridiculing the *sentiments* and *taste* of the *Common-people*, while he exalts at their expence the more *liberal sentiments* of others, because I suppose they are more suited to his own *taste*, he is *virtually* condemning and ridiculing,—nay, writing the severest satyr against the *whole Church*, and dressing every one of her *Ministers* and *Candidates* either in a *fool's* or in a *knave's* coat? Does he know, that the bulk of the *men*, whom he so highly admires under the name of *men of fashion* and *education*, are not far from being of the above opinion with regard to the *Clergy* already? And does he know, that it is in a great measure owing to a set of such contemptible *unprincipled Candidates* as he seems to be, that the *Clergy of the Establishment* are like to lose all that *real* influence and respect, whether with the *men of fashion*, or with the *Common-people*, which their predecessors were possessed of? Does he consider, that, if gentlemen of rank and education think they have right to judge for themselves, and not to pin their *religious Creed* to the sleeve either of the *Clergy* or *Common-people*, the *Clergy* ought certainly to have the same liberty; and that it would at least be *as* improper for a *Minister* or *Preacher* to cringe so far as to adjust his *religious Creed* to the “liberal sentiments” of a *Patron*, or men of even the *highest* rank and education? Does he remember, that the *Clergy* not only have a right to judge for themselves, independent either of Crown Servants, Nobility, Gentry, or *Common-people*; but farther, that the *Clergy of Scotland* have already actually so judged and determined for themselves? Or rather indeed, to speak more properly, that the *Church* has already actually judged and determined both for her *Clergy*, her *Nobility*, her *Gentry*, her *Men of rank*, her *Men of education*, her *Common-people*, and in

short, all and every one, *Clergy* or *Layety*, within her communion? Does he not know, that the *Clergy* in particular have actually *opened their mouths*, and that they *cannot go back*, having all of them *without exception* declared, and solemnly avowed, both when they were at first *licenced* to preach the Gospel of Christ, and afterwards when they were *ordained* to the full office of the Ministry of that Gospel, that they did *believe the doctrines*, and the whole doctrines of the *Confession of Faith*? Does he not know, that, besides the above open and *unequivocal* (as far as words are capable of binding men) declaration of their faith, the whole *Clergy* of the *Establishment* have also further become *bound*, by the most *solemn engagements*, that they shall continue steadily to adhere to, preach, and defend the same *doctrines* of the *Confession of Faith*, i. e. the very doctrines generally believed and embraced by the *Common-people*, *so long as they desire to remain the Ministers or Probationers of this Church*? Does he not know, that it is upon these terms only that *Patrons* can *present*? Is he ignorant, that it is on these terms alone the *Law* gives any right to the *Benefice*; And that there is not an *Heritor* in a parish in Scotland, but who may *lawfully* withhold the stipend, the moment his *Minister* is known to have renounced the *Confession of Faith*, or any one of the great fundamental *doctrines* contained therein; or shall be found bold enough to preach contrary thereto? What a champion then for “liberality of sentiment,” must your correspondent CANDID be, thus, at one stroke, not only to cut down the *Common-people*, and with them the *Confession of Faith*, which is so well known to be at least the confession of *their* faith; but with these also, the *whole right* of *Patrons* to present; nay, the very *Law of the land*, to entitle to the stipends? —I hope therefore, that CANDID will have more *mercy* upon the *Clergy*

of the *Establishment*, and on himself too, if he is one of the number, when upon any future occasion, he shall think fit to address you, Mr PRINTER, upon this subject, than to attempt again, either through *ignorance* or *perversity*, to strip them both of their *character* and of their *bread* at the same time.

But further, I would still ask CANDID, whether the "liberal sentiments," which he has so *liberally* ascribed to the men of *rank* and *education*, in opposition to the "ignorant taste" of the *Common-people* are, in point of *reason* or *sober argument*, one whit the *more true*, or indeed the more likely to be the *more true*, and agreeable to the word of God, the only Supreme standard of religious truth, merely because they are the sentiments of *men of rank* and *education*? If CANDID shall assert this, I would ask him, whether the *men of rank* and *education*, particularly our own *Gentlemen of rank* and *fashion*, at this present day, are known in *any eminent degree* (I had almost said in *any degree*) to make *religion* and the doctrines of it their study, so that *Clergymen* and the *Ministers of religion* may safely trust to their *judgement* in this matter? Or whether indeed the *Gentlemen of rank* and *education* will themselves be so bold as to profess themselves at all *judges* in religion? And is not Mr CANDID perhaps here paying them a compliment which they by *no means* ever thought of *assuming* to themselves? On the other hand, I would ask him, whether the *Common-people*, that is to say, as I apprehend, the *Farmers*, *tradesmen*, *merchants*, and the middle rank, at least, of the *Gentry*, &c. of *Scotland*, are in fact to be considered as one whit the more "ignorant and superstitious," merely because they are generally well pleased and satisfied with the *Confession of Faith*, and *doctrines* contained therein? Or whether the *Confession of Faith*, and *doctrines* contained there-

in, are one whit the *less true*, or less agreeable to the word of God, merely because the *Common-people* believe them, or because they are after their *taste*? Or whether indeed they are one whit the less respectable, merely because some men of *rank* and *education* may reject them? We know there was a time, when the men of rank and education in *Scotland*, even the very chief nobility and gentry of the *whole land*, gave a cordial reception to all the doctrines of the *Confession of Faith*, *i. e.* believed just as the *common people* do still; but were the men of rank and education then less respectable than men of the same rank now? Who can say but that the time may come, when men of rank and education a hundred years hence may cordially believe and embrace the whole doctrines of the *Confession of Faith*, and thus *again* fall in with the belief and taste of the *common people*; but will they indeed on this account be then less respectable than these of the present generation? Nay, we know, that men of rank and education, (blessed be God) even some such at present, are not ashamed (whatever Mr CANDID may be) to profess their belief of the great doctrines of the Gospel, and of a crucified Saviour, even in *common* with the very *commonest* of the *people*, (for there is no respect of persons with God) that is, in *common* with the *Church* and her *confession*; but are such persons of rank and education at present the *less respectable* on this account? I think they are abundantly *the more so*.

I know not therefore which to admire most, CANDID's ignorance or perversity in thus *conjuring up* no less than two different *standards* and *tests* of doctrine and religious sentiments for the Clergy of this Church; the one, *viz.* the *liberal sentiments* of men of *rank*; the other, the *taste* of the *common people*; whereas in truth and fact it is neither the one nor the other of

these, but the *infallible word* of God alone, and the *Confession of Faith*, agreed upon by this Church, as containing the great truths of that blessed and *infallible word*, that constitute the true *touchstone* of a *Clergyman's qualifications for discharging the pastoral function in this Church*. And I hold, that Clergyman indeed unworthy of the sacred character, who can *stoop* but for a single moment, either to become a *time server* in gratifying the *liberal sentiments* of the one, or the *low taste* of the other, at the expence of the smallest *Bible Truth*: For in this respect, it must be *surely* equally true, that *men of low degree are vanity, and men of high degree are a lie; to be laid in the ballance, they are altogether lighter than vanity**! Christ is the only Lord and only Master of his Ministers, from whose hand alone they receive their *commission*; and from whose lips alone, they receive their *instructions*.——Some observations on CANDID's doctrine of *Presentations*, with answers to his *Queries*, in my next. I am yours,

PHILOPLEBEIUS.

For the CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

THERE is a folly, to say no worse of it, which I believe none of your correspondents have yet censured; I mean what we commonly call *Run-away*, or *half-merk marriages*: How justly they deserve it, I think the least reflection is sufficient to evince. That any person should chuse to enter into a new relation, the most important in human life, in this smuggling and ridiculous way, is surprizing; but still more so, that the greatest part of these marriages should be between persons of a genteel station, and who have been

favoured with a more than ordinary education, who one might expect to have not only better sense, but a more exemplary conduct. Young people who have strong passions, and little reason to govern them, for the most part allow themselves to love without the least reflection or judgment. They are at the utmost pains to conceal their foolish passion from their parents; and thinking all to come is transport and happiness, they run off to the half-merk marriage, to put it out of their parents power to prevent their union with the beloved object.

But there are many who choose to be married in this expeditious way, from principles entirely different: A great many gentlemen prefer it from impatience; and not a few ladies from a pretended principle of modesty. They blush at the name of bride, and cannot endure to have their names trumpeted through the churches. I said, *pretended* principle of modesty; for is there any person on earth so weak as to believe it real? Would not unfeigned modesty blush to be united to a man, in a manner that is the nearest approach to fornication possible? What occasion has modesty to blush at being married in the approved form? On the contrary, would not true modesty be afraid, lest the licentious tongue of calumny should suggest, that a private marriage was chosen, to prevent objections, perhaps too well founded, being offered against it. I mean not at all to undervalue modesty; no, it is the fair sex's greatest ornament. But would ever that adorning virtue trample underfoot these regulations, that were, I may say, solely erected for its own defence and safety? By no means: let the ladies then blush any longer to use a pretence, which the most ignorant will not do them the honour to believe, Yours, &c.

Kilmarnock }
August, 1776.

JUVENIS.

* Psal. lxxii. 9.

Essay on NOTHING and NOBODY.

S I R,

I Have at this instant *nothing* to do, and have no inclination to do *any* thing, unless it is to sit down to write to you about *nothing*. Perhaps half the world, who appear to be for ever bustling and busy, may be said to be doing *nothing*; and among even these it is not improbable, that there are many who are labouring to acquire purposes that may end in *worse* than *nothing*.

The lovely damsel, who has too attentively listened to the artful language of her swain, who has sacrificed innocence at the delusive shrine of pleasure, and who fears that her situation may soon attract the eye of malevolence, will sincerely wish that *nothing* may be said of it.

The lawyer who has lost his cause, the physician who has killed his patient, the pious methodist who has been tempted by Satan to wander from the briary path of virtue, and the deceitful hypocrite who has missed of his aim, will equally wish that *nothing* of these matters may be known to the world.

Dr. Young, in his admired tragedy of Zanga, compares man to "the smallest part of *nothing*;" and yet in himself he has convinced us, that man is capable of *something*. The pious Dr. —, who has so often told us from the pulpit, "that there is *nothing* in this life worth a moment's consideration to a *wise* man," has, by the hasty strides he has made in the church, taught us to believe, that there is a *something* in this life worth a *wise* man's desiring.

If we trace the pedigree of *nothing*, we shall find it to be nearly related to *nobody*. When we look around us in the political world, we find that *nothing* and *nobody*, in these times at least, go hand in hand. *Nobody* was the *secret* adviser of the rigorous measures against the Americans, and we well

know that *nothing* has carried them into execution. *Nobody* is sometimes a very serviceable friend to *nothing*, since the *former*, by privately draining the treasury of its cash, makes room for the *latter*; and there is too much reason to fear, that *nobody* will at last bring this great nation to *nothing*. We have, indeed, a monarch on the throne, whose innate virtues every man, not biassed by party, must reverence and esteem; but, what a pity it is, that he should be surrounded by courtiers, who are, to repeat Dr Young's phrase, "the smallest part of *nothing*!"

In the commercial connexions between man and man, when interest is the ruling object, and an easy fortune the pursuit, all the mighty professions of friendship, justice, and integrity, are frequently found to vanish into *nothing*, and the professors of them into *nobody*.

Though *nothing* and *nobody* are nearly allied to each other, yet they have very different dispositions. The former may be considered as a very harmless animal, and the latter as a most mischievous brute. *Nobody* is a secret enemy, who takes every opportunity to traduce the most innocent characters, to sow the seeds of discord and jealousy among friends, and to disturb the peace, harmony, and concord of every civil society and friendly connection; but in these cases, be it spoken to the honour of *nothing*, he generally at last makes his appearance, to the ineffable disgrace of *nobody*.

Seneca says, "our lives are spent in doing *nothing* at all, in doing *nothing* to the purpose, or in doing *nothing* that we ought to do." I am so much convinced he is right, that I was going to enter into a long detail of matters; but I recollected that my paper was nearly exhausted, and that I should not presume to engross myself too much room in yours, and that I had already said enough to convince you, that the writer and his writings are

NOTHING.

The AMBITIOUS FATHER: A Moral Tale.

GABRIELLA CAPELLA was the beautiful and accomplished daughter of the Marquis of Montalto, an Italian nobleman (several centuries ago), possessed of a handsome fortune; but he did not think it equal to his rank.—In consequence of this kind of disquietude, he resolved to immure the lovely girl in a convent for life, if he met not with an alliance which could raise her to a situation agreeable to his wishes. He fancied that he really doated on her; but the love of money was, in fact, his ruling passion. He, therefore, not only sent for Gabriella from her retreat whenever he had any young men of rank and fortune to visit him, but often permitted them to accompany him when he went to see her in it.

Among those whom he commonly chose for his companions in his parental visits, was the son of a nobleman, no less amiable than the fair Gabriella herself, with whom he was exceedingly charmed; and the Marquis did not discourage the mutual inclinations which frequent interviews had produced; imagining that, tho' the father of Antonio was unable to give him a sum, in his life-time, suitable to the expectations he had formed for his daughter, he was very old, and would, probably, soon leave him to the full enjoyment of his inheritance—leave him to place his daughter in the sphere in which he wished to see her shine. However, while he permitted the young Marini to visit his Gabriella, he only suffered his addressee to her, that he might be ready, if no richer lover offered himself; being unwilling to condemn a woman, so fit to make a figure in the world, to a nunnery. Gabriella and Antonio, unacquainted with Montalto's designs, reciprocally indulged the passion which they had

conceived for each other; but yet, as real love is ever accompanied with fear, they strove to conceal their tender sensations, apprehensive that they might not be approved of by those who had the disposal of their persons.

While the two lovers were thus situated, Ferdinand Count Orfino returned from an embassy covered with honours and loaded with wealth, having been particularly serviceable to his Republic by a successful negotiation.

It was at an entertainment given by Montalto, that Ferdinand first saw the lovely Gabriella; and he no sooner saw her but he admired her: Among all the fine women, of several nations, whom he had seen assembled together at Paris, he had not beheld one half so attractive as the daughter of his noble countryman.

This declaration of the Count was so agreeable to Montalto, that he, without any hesitation, consented to his being united to his daughter, on his offering himself for her husband; and told her immediately, that she must prepare to receive him in that character.

By this very unexpected command of her father, Gabriella's tender bosom was filled with the most painful anxiety. The natural modesty of her sex and age prevented her at first from speaking; but the instantaneous change in her countenance was sufficient to make her father sensible, that his command was extremely distressing to her. Yet, though she was at first overawed, as well as very unhappy, she at last assumed courage enough to inform him, that she could never love Count D'Orfino, intreating him, at the same time, not to oblige her to marry him.

This request threw Montalto into a violent passion; and he swore, that if she urged the smallest objection to his will, she should take the veil, and that he would never look upon her as his child again.

Terrified at the fierceness which her father discovered, and feeling also the strongest repugnance to a disobedient behaviour, as she had been accustomed to be perfectly dutiful from her earliest infancy, Gabriella at length consented; but not till she had availed herself of every art in her power to soften his obdurate breast in her favour: and even when she had declared herself ready to become a sacrifice to his ambition, she told him, that she could never love any man except Antonio.—After such a disclosure, who but the most ambitious, the most avaricious of fathers would have doomed his only child to wretchedness, and to be guilty indeed of a criminal action, by giving her hand to one man, while her heart was totally attached to another?—Yet nothing could move Montalto:—He saw—unrelenting saw—his beloved Gabriella (for he was still fond of her in his manner) led a melancholy victim to the altar of Hymen.

The night before her nuptials, Gabriella wrote a few lines to her lover, to inform him, that nothing but the rigorous command of a father, whom she dared not to disobey, could have obliged her to give her hand to another man. She could write no more:—The anguish which she felt when she reflected upon her approaching marriage, would not suffer her to proceed.

As soon as she became the wife of Ferdinand, she strove to forget her most amiable lover—but strove in vain. As to Antonio, he was almost distracted at the intelligence he received. He could, at first, hardly believe what he read, having thought himself quite sure of her affections. The moment he knew that she was actually married to the Count, he determined to find out some means of seeing her, in order to load her with reproaches for her falsehood.—He wrote immediately to her, and requested her to grant him an interview; to fix the place, and to name the time.

Ferdinand, in a little while after his union with Gabriella, being disconcerted by her indifference, and by the deep melancholy which she discovered, began to be disturbed by suspicions. Very assiduous to render her more satisfied with him, he was also exceedingly desirous of coming at the cause of her disquiet. He was not only attentive to every thing about her, but ordered Julio, a servant thoroughly devoted to him, to endeavour to draw this secret from her favourite woman Laura; but she, faithful to her Lady, would not let a syllable escape her lips prejudicial to her. However, though Julio could not succeed in bringing Laura to confession, he intercepted the letter which Antonio had sent to the new-made Countess, and carried it to his Lord.

It is not easy to describe the rage and jealousy with which Ferdinand was seized on the perusal of this letter. The cause of his wife's melancholy was now sufficiently explained, and the explanation of it was torture to his mind.—Convinced—amply convinced that he was the object of her aversion, he at once lamented his severe disappointment, and meditated revenge. In this inflamed state, he sallied forth in search of his rival; soon met him, as he was waiting with an eagerness not to be expressed, to learn the fate of his letter, and challenged him with the greatest ferocity in his looks, and wildness in his deportment. They fought immediately. Antonio, having received a dangerous wound, was, by the command of his successful antagonist, carried to his palace. There the Count questioned him closely with regard to the conduct of the unfortunate Gabriella; but Antonio disdained to make any reply—and soon afterwards expired.

Ferdinand, as soon as Antonio had breathed his last, flew to his wife's apartment, and upbraided her in the most violent terms for the duplicity

of her behaviour. This irritating address, and the blood which she discovered upon his cloaths, made her suspect that he had been fighting with her lover. She tried, therefore, to dissemble, and to conceal her grief, till she was acquainted with the decision of the combat. Her husband, at first, had recourse also to dissimulation, in order to make farther discoveries, and to overwhelm her with distress; but finding that he could not extract any of the information which he wanted, he bade his servants lead her into a room adjoining to that which contained the bleeding body of Antonio.

As soon as the servants left the room, Ferdinand drew a curtain which hung over the door between the two apartments. The horrid spectacle which Gabriella now beheld was too much for her tender frame to support. With a loud scream she sunk into a chair, and at the same time overthrew it, while the Count abused her with the greatest asperity of language for having married *him*, and for having afterwards kept up a correspondence with Antonio; telling her, that he had confirmed his guilt by his defeat, and saying every thing he could to increase her affliction.

While they were in this situation, Montalto, who had, ever since the marriage of his daughter, plumed himself on the brilliancy of her alliance, came to throw out some of his parental effusions in consequence of his parental felicity.—But what were his feelings, when he saw his beloved Gabriella sitting in the most melancholy attitude, bathed in tears, and looking like the picture of despair!—Struck at so unexpected a sight, he stood for some moments fixed to the floor, and unable to open his lips. He soon, however, hastened to administer all the relief to her in his power, casting, at the same time, the most disdainful glances at the Count; who returned them, and also reviled him with

great severity for having given his daughter to him, when he knew that her heart was pre-engaged to Antonio.

Here the dying Gabriella interrupted him.—Holding out her hand to her father, she said, with a feeble voice, “Forgive me, Sir—I could not love this impetuous man; yet I respected both you and myself too much to dishonour him.—I have not spoken to the unhappy Antonio since I gave my hand to Count Orfino, by whom he has been cruelly murdered. I wish not to survive him; and, thank Heaven! the shock which I have felt, and the misery which I endure on *his* account, will soon put an end to my existence.—I cannot but be wretched with the murderer of my Antonio, who, with a barbarous satisfaction—”

“No, my child (said Montalto, interrupting her), no, my dearest Gabriella; it is not your husband, with all the cruelty of his behaviour, who is the cause of your misfortunes—from *me*—from your *ambitious father* they have all originated. Eager to see you raised to a rank, and to an opulence which your person and accomplishments, I thought, deserved, I forced you from the man who might have made you happy, to bestow you on another, who has proved himself utterly unworthy of you.—Yet still, my daughter, let me endeavour to save you—it may not be too late.”

“It is,—it is, indeed (replied she in faltering accents); nor do I wish to live, as I have been instrumental to the death of that poor, dear, injured youth Antonio.”

Here the conflict between a variety of passions became so violent, that she could not support herself under it: she could only return, faintly, the affectionate pressure of her father’s repentant hand.—Then, casting a final look on Antonio’s pallid corpse—closed her eyes for ever.

During the first emotions which the death of the most unhappy daughter occasioned, Montalto was prompt-

ed to charge the Count with having been accessory to it; but he was soon made sensible, by reflection, that he alone had been to blame—that his unmeasured ambition alone had laid the foundation of all the misery which the most dutiful of children, the most amiable of women, had endured; and which brought her to an untimely grave, though her husband's unwarrantable jealousy had, by the precipitance of its operation, shortened her days.

In a short time after his Gabriella's decease, this unfortunate father found himself as incapable of resenting his furious son-in-law's conduct, as he was of deploring his own; and spent the remainder of his life almost in a state of insensibility: in which state the Count often reproached him for having concealed his daughter's prepossession in favour of Antonio; and these reproaches, which were, he felt, as just as they were severe, sufficiently punished him for his avarice and ambition.

On PRETENDED GALLANTRY.

S I R,

A Professed man of gallantry is, perhaps, of all beings upon earth, the most dangerous, and the most to be shunned. Like an established wit, he neither spares friend or foe, and would rather lose the opinion of his dearest bosom companion, than lose—the one, his mistress, the other his joke. But when we coolly consider the pursuit and the gratification of a man of gallantry, we shall see the folly on one side, the fatality on the other. Though the poet tells us, “we are all fools and lovers, first or last,” it does not follow, that we are to be deeply smitten with every pretty female we see. To call this love would be a positive *misnomer*—it is lust, not love. It is a brutal, not a rational passion. A thousand difficulties attend the chase, and when the prize is obtained, a mere momentary gratification follows. Re-

verse the medal; a female ruined, or at least made miserable; perhaps a family. Innumerable disagreeable consequences, which cannot be particularized, though easily imagined, may probably ensue. The loss, perhaps, of fortune, friends, and relations, may be placed amongst the least of the unhappy listener's misfortunes; reputation, constitution, and mental repose, are of far greater estimation to the individual.

If these considerations are not sufficiently forcible to deter the bucks of the age from setting up as candidates for the character of men of gallantry, let their own immediate interest have, at least, some weight. Various calamities await the event—illegitimate children, remorse, distressed circumstances, and impaired constitution. Suppose a man to inherit a considerable fortune, even in this case his finances may be affected; but if he possesses only a small patrimony, indigence may probably ensue: And as to conscience and constitution, they are equally the same.

I am aware that it will be pleaded, that this is the age of gallantry, and that even some noble authors have written in its defence. In answer to this, I shall only observe, that fashion is very seldom consistent with reason; and that the best defenders of a bad cause only prove the force of their logic, and not the justness of their reasoning.

In praise of TACITURNITY.

HOW surprising is it, that while such a multitude of rules have been laid down for teaching men to speak, none have been found to teach them silence!—The last requires more skill than the first: nature prompts us to speak, whereas silence is a kind of restraint upon nature, and the offspring of reason. How many great talkers are there, or great orators, if that sounds better, than men possessed of the wisdom of silence?

We have lately been taught, by a witty earl, the method of saying much on a silly subject, the play of conversation, the art of agreeably trifling, and God knows what; whereas we rather want the art of saying much in a few words, or of saying nothing, unless when necessary, the heaven-born gift of taciturnity.

What is rhetoric, with all its boasted figures?—An ignorant woman, under the influence of passion, is as energetic as a Cicero. She does not, indeed, know the names of the several figures, which her emotion has employed, and there only she is at a loss: a mighty science truly, and worthy of many years of laborious study?

The art of silence is quite another thing: it is not taught by passion, but by vigilance and reason; and how much harder it is to comply with the precepts of the latter than the former, need not surely be urged. The man who is prudently silent must think; but how many talk fluently without ever thinking at all! As for the women, they have long been excused from thinking; and consequently silence is not to be expected of them: but let not our indulgence to their weakness be considered as the standard of human conduct.

Nothing is more common in ancient or modern history than orators; that is, men who talked a great deal, and talked well: but the glorious epithet *silent*, to the best of my remembrance, has only been conferred upon one man; and he acted up to my idea of its import. The person I mean is William prince of Orange; who made such a stand against Spain, and founded the common-wealth of the United Provinces. Cardinal Granville, a Spanish statesman, knew, it appears, the importance of this prince's taciturnity, and no doubt the value of the talent; for upon receiving advice, that the counts Egmont and Horn were apprehended, he asked if the *silent man* was taken; and being

answered in the negative, he said, with a sigh, "Ah! nothing then is done."

Was such a compliment ever paid to the eloquence of Cicero or Demosthenes? No: those celebrated speakers, with all their torrent of words, were never so much dreaded by their enemies. The licentiousness of their tongues only brought them to an untimely end; and I believe their last words were a curse upon all the former.

What a laudable exertion of wisdom was it, that a whole nation should agree to a sparingness in speech!—I allude to the Spartans; who, in their concise stile, have said more fine things than all the loquacious Athenians. A happy example offers itself. When the redoubted Philip of Macedon, demanded a passage for his troops through their territories, all their answer to the laboured harangue of his ambassadors upon that subject was, "No:—and what could the mellifluous orators of Athens have framed more expressive or sublime, than that bold *No*?—Nothing surely. Let us then try to recover this noble art of taciturnity: it is one of the most valuable secrets of antiquity; and now totally lost, lost without any concern, while so many antique mummeries are sought after with unwearied assiduity, and bewailed with unspeakable sorrow.

Englishmen had once some claim to this invaluable science; but they have suffered themselves to be laughed out of it. They were called a *nation of philosophers*. What will they be called if they do not reform, or continue to degenerate?—*a nation of monkeys and of magpies*. Return ye happy times! when the citizen shall again smoke his pipe by the hour, without uttering a word; when the courtier shall shrug his shoulders and knit his brows, instead of belching nonsense; and when the king shall convey his meaning to his subjects with as much conciseness and bluntness as honest queen Bess.

SWIFT'S *Censure of the Tedious Story Teller.*

Nothing is more generally exploded than the folly of talking too much; yet I rarely remember to have seen five people together, where some one among them hath not been predominant in that kind, to the great constraint and disgust of all the rest. But among such as deal in multitudes of words, none are comparable to the sober, deliberate talker, who proceedeth with much thought and caution, maketh his preface, brancheth out into several digressions, findeth a hint that putteth him in mind of another story, which he promises to tell you when this is done—cometh back regularly to his subject—cannot readily call to mind some person's name—holdeth his head—complains of his memory—the whole company all this while in suspense;—at length says it is no matter;—and so goes on; and to crown the business, it perhaps proveth, at last, a story the company hath heard fifty times before;—or, at best, some insipid adventure of the relator.

To the EDITOR *of the* CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

SIR,

You will much oblige a constant reader, if you will insert the following in your Constitutional Miscellany.

NO observation is more common, and at the same time more true, than that one half of the world are ignorant how the other half lives.

The misfortunes of the great are held up to engage our attention; are enlarged upon in the tones of declamation, and the world is called on to gaze at the noble sufferers, who under the pressure of calamity are conscious of having numbers sympa-

thyising with their distress; and have at once the comfort of admiration and pity. There is nothing magnanimous in bearing misfortunes with fortitude, when the whole world is looking on. Men in such circumstances will act bravely, even from motives of vanity. But he who in the vale of obscurity, can brave adversity; who, without friends to encourage, acquaintances to pity, or even without hope to alleviate his misfortunes, can behave with tranquillity and indifference, is truly great, and should be held up for our imitation and respect. While the slightest inconveniences of the great are magnified into calamities, the miseries of the poor are entirely disregarded, and yet some of the low ranks of people undergo more real hardships in one day, than these of a more exalted station suffer in their whole lives: Every day is to the lower ranks of people in distress a day of misery, and yet they entertain their hard fate without repining.

I have been led into these reflections, from meeting some days, a poor fellow whom I knew when a boy, dressed in a sailor's jacket, and begging at one of the outlets of the town with a wooden leg. I was curious to learn what had reduced him to his present situation; wherefore I desired to know his life and misfortunes. The disabled soldier, for so he was, though dressed in a sailor's habit, and leaning on his crutch, put himself in an attitude to comply with my request, and gave me his history as follows: "As for my misfortunes master, I can't pretend to have come through more than other folks; there is Bill Tibbs of our regiment, he has lost both his legs and an eye to boot: but thank heaven it is not so bad with me yet. I was born in Shropshire, my father was a labourer, and died when I was five years old, so I was put on the parish. As he had been a wandering sort of a

“ man, the parishioners could not tell
 “ to what parish I belonged, or
 “ where I was born; so they sent me
 “ to another parish, and that parish
 “ to a third, that I thought in my
 “ heart they would not let me be born
 “ in any parish at all; but at last
 “ they fixed me. The master of the
 “ work-house put me to business as
 “ soon as I was able to handle a
 “ mallet, and here I lived an easy life
 “ for ten years, I only wrought ten
 “ hours a day, and had meat and
 “ drink provided for my labour. I
 “ was then bound out apprentice to
 “ a brewer, farmer, &c. where I was
 “ up both early and late; but I ate
 “ and drank well, and liked my bu-
 “ siness well enough, till he died; so
 “ I was obliged to go and seek my
 “ fortune. In this manner I went
 “ from town to town, working when
 “ I could get employment, and starv-
 “ ed when I could get none: When
 “ happening one day to go through
 “ a field belonging to a justice of
 “ peace, I spied a hare crossing the
 “ path just before me.

P O R T E R.

[To be Continued.]

The History of PENNSYLVANIA.

(Continued from p. 207.)

THE province of Pennsylvania has now a governor, council, and assembly, each with much the same power and privileges as in the neighbouring colony of New-York. The lieutenant-governor and council are appointed by the proprietors, the Penns; but if the laws enacted here are not repealed within six months after they have been presented to the king for his approbation or disallowance, they are not repealable by the crown after that time.

Pennsylvania is divided into seven counties, four of which are called the upper, and three the lower. Of the upper, viz. Buckingham, Philadel-

phia, Chester, and Lancaster, the three first are the lands included in king Charles the Second's grant, and designed Pennsylvania; the lower, viz. those of Newcastle, Kent, and Suffex, were called Nova Belgia, before the duke of York sold them to Mr Penn. The upper counties end at Marcus Hook, four miles below Chester town, where the lower begin, and run along the coast near one hundred miles. Each of these counties has a sheriff, with a quarterly and monthly session, and assizes twice a year. The colony is said to have contained, many years ago, upwards of one hundred thousand souls.

Philadelphia, the capital of the colony, situated in 40 degrees 30 min. north latitude, is one of the most beautiful and regular cities in the world, being an oblong of two miles, extending from the river Delaware to the Schuylkill, with the east end fronting the river Delaware, the west the river Schuylkill, and each front a mile in length. The river Delaware, as we observed already, is navigable from the sea for large vessels above two hundred miles, and that of Schuylkill as far as Philadelphia. Every man in possession of one thousand acres, has his house either in one of the fronts, facing the rivers, or in the high street, running from the middle of one front to the middle of the other. Every owner of five thousand acres, besides the above mentioned privilege, is entitled to have an acre of ground in the front of his house, and all others may have half an acre, for gardens and out-yards. Every quarter of the city forms a square of eight acres, and almost in the centre of it, is a square of ten acres, surrounded by the town-house, and other public buildings. The high-street is one hundred feet wide, and runs the whole length of the town: parallel to it run eight other streets, which are crossed by twenty more at right angles, all of

them thirty feet wide, and communicating with canals from the two rivers, which add not only to the beauty, but the wholesomeness of the city. Ships of four or five hundred tons may come up to the key, which is two hundred feet square, and furnished with all the conveniences for ship-building, as well as for loading and unloading goods. The town-house is so stately and regular, that it would make a figure in any capital of Europe. The other public buildings are, the court-house, two quakers meeting-houses, one church of England, one baptist meeting, one Dutch Lutheran church, one Dutch Calvinist church, one Moravian church, one mass-house, the quakers school-house, the city alms-house, the quakers alms-house, the hospital, prison, and work-house.

The noblest institution, however, in the province of Pennsylvania, is the academy established in this city, which, by the public encouragement it has already, and may hereafter receive, bids fair, in time, to rival the brightest seminaries of learning in the mother-country. Dr. Smith, who was at the head of this academy, raised a very considerable sum for it both in England and Scotland, having obtained a brief for that purpose in regard to England, and recommendation of a collection all over Scotland, by the general assembly of the church thereof.

Among the several sects in Philadelphia, that of the Moravians is none of the least considerable. The wildness and extravagance of this sect are well known all over Europe; but though they have a chapel here, with a small organ, their principal settlement is about fifty or sixty miles from hence. The similarity of practice between them and the quakers, in some points, makes them fond of residing in Pennsylvania; like the quakers, they decline carrying arms in their own persons, yet contribute cheerfully to the military establishment for the defence of their settlements and coun-

try. Their zeal for the conversion of the Indians is incredible, exceeding, if possible, that for which the Jesuits were formerly so noted; and they have persuaded not a few of these savages to come and live with them, and conform to them. About the year 1748, they sent to Greenland or Davis's Straights, at their own expence, a ship, with a wooden church, ready framed, for the use of the inhabitants of that country, which produces no timber; and when the ship returned to Philadelphia, it brought two men and a young woman, natives of Greenland, who had been converted there by the Moravian missionaries. The same Moravians had then also a mission at Berbice and Surinam, from whence two converts likewise came to Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvanian Moravians have almost the same indulgence shewn them by the legislature of Great Britain, excepting in criminal cases, as the quakers have; and their abstemious manner of living enables them to carry on the handicrafts they profess at a cheap rate; nor are they without some men of learning and academical education among them. Their chief settlement is called Bethlehem. *(To be continued.)*

ON LIBERTY.

Liberty, the most manly and exalting of the gifts of Heaven, consists in a free and generous exercise of all the human faculties, as far as they are compatible with the good of society; and the most delicious part of the enjoyment of this inestimable blessing lies in a *consciousness that we are free*. This happy persuasion, when it meets with a noble nature, raises the soul, and rectifies the heart; it gives dignity to the countenance, and animates every word and gesture: It elevates the mind above the little arts of deceit, makes it benevolent, open, ingenuous, and just, and adds a

new relish to every better sentiment of humanity.---The man, therefore, who is fully persuaded, that while he lives uprightly and innocently, the laws and constitution of his country will protect him, acquires a chearful confidence both in speaking and acting. He repays the security not only of his life and property, but of the true taste and enjoyment of life, with sincere endeavours to promote its prosperity; he improves the strength of every natural tie, such as birth, estate, family, and friends, and redoubles his affection to their common guardian, the CONSTITUTION.

LIBERTY is taken by the *English* in too large a sense; in a sense indeed that can hardly be called unnatural, because it would be the true one in a state of nature; but in a state of civil government it is improper and unsocial. The favourite construction which the *English* put upon the word, is a power of doing just what they please, and a freedom from all restraints, except what their own understandings and consciences think fit to impose. Hence it may be observed, that though they are passionately fond of the popular part of the constitution; though nothing is more common than to hear men of all ranks talk the language of Republicans; yet in truth *England* is one of the nations in the world, to which a true Republican government would be most intolerable. A Republic cannot stand but by a most rigorous and inflexible execution of the laws. It must not permit private men to oppose their insolent humours to the decrees of the state. In such a government, what would become of the thousands of *Englishmen* who are this moment in taverns, in coffee-houses, at gaming-tables, in smuggling-boats, or about many practices contrary to the laws!

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

(Continued from our last, p. 211.)

November 8.

THE House in a committee of supply. Lord *Barrington* stated the army estimates for the service of the year 1776. He said that the whole of the force intended to be raised and maintained, was 55,000 men, the ordinary expence of which would be, 1,300,000*l.* and a fraction; that the expence of last year was something above 1,000,000*l.* consequently that the increase would be 300,000*l.* He then enumerated the different services, and shewed, that except the force intended to serve in America and Great Britain, the troops stationed elsewhere would be nearly the same. In the latter there were at present seven battalions, and ten returning from Minorca, Gibraltar, and America, which would make seventeen in the whole, four of which would return with officers only; of these four the 18th and 59th regiments, which had suffered most, would be two. He next informed the committee, that the garrisons of Gibraltar and Minorca would be garrisoned by five battalions of Hanoverians, consisting of 475 men each, and four of English; the two serving at Gibraltar to consist of 477 men each, the usual establishment; and the two at Minorca of 677 men each, so that by this increase of men, which was effected chiefly by the invalids which were sent from hence, another battalion could be spared from Minorca. He observed, that in the West Indies there would be one battalion less; for instead of five there would be but four battalions, which was meant to be composed of his Majesty's royal American regiment, to be commanded by General *Prévost*. He said, that the force to be employed for guards, garrisons, and invalids within Great Britain would be twenty thousand

men, and those in America, including the force in the West Indies, Gibraltar, Minorca, and the coast of Africa, thirty-four thousand, and that the actual force in America alone would be thirty-four battalions, at 811 men to a battalion, including two regiments of light horse, one sent some time since from Ireland, and Burgoyne's, intended for that service, which would in the whole amount to upwards of 25,000 men. This, he said, was the army intended to carry on the operations in America, part of which was borrowed from Ireland, and must accordingly be paid by Great Britain. He said, this was the general outline of his arrangements on paper; but he was sorry to say it was but on paper, for none of the corps but those in Gibraltar and Minorca were completed to their full complement, particularly those in, or going to America, besides the four regiments returning from that country to Great Britain, which were to return with officers only. That this was a matter, in the present situation of things, much to be lamented, yet nothing was left untried in order to remedy it, hitherto to very little purpose, for the recruiting service proceeded but slowly; that attempts were made to enlist Irish Catholics, which is what he would not have advised, had it not been for the extreme necessity, though he did not look upon the measure to be contrary to law. Foreigners were tried as single men, to be incorporated in British regiments, neither did that answer; the bounty was raised and the standard lowered, still the men could not be obtained. Such being the true state of the case, he would, he said, take the liberty to obviate a popular objection that would probably be made to the present plan of hostile operations against America upon this very ground, that recruits could not be had, because the service they were to be employed in was odious to the people in general. But

his Lordship insisted, that was not the true cause, for it might be traced, and found in several concurrent causes, nor could there be a stronger instance on which to found his reasonings, than that at the time of the armaments by sea and land, relative to Falkland's Island, the same difficulty of obtaining recruits was felt, and no person would say, that a war designed to be carried on against France and Spain is not a popular war. Those causes were in the first place to be attributed, he said, to the great influx of real or nominal wealth of late years; to the consequent and natural luxury of the times; to the increased employment this furnished to the lower orders of the people; to the very flourishing state of our manufactures and commerce; but above all to the true and natural cause, a want of men. This want of men he imputed to the following reason: He said, at the breaking out of the late war, our military force every where did not exceed, (including those in the East Indies) above 40,000 men; whereas our last peace establishment consisted of 31,000 paid by Great Britain, 15,000 by Ireland, 10,000 in the East Indies, 4000 marines, which in former times were never a permanent corps, and 27,000 militia, which last description of men were as much cut off from the recruiting service, as if they had been actually enlisted; summing up then those respective numbers, they formed the monstrous amount of 89,000, or about an increase of 49,000, most of whom, on an emergency like the present, could have been called into actual service. He said, he understood that the idea of taxing America was entirely given up; that being the case, the next consideration, nay, indeed the only one, was how to secure the constitutional dependancy of that country. This, in his opinion, was not to be effected without Great Britain declaring a resolution to maintain her constitutional

rights, and putting herself into a situation to enforce them, should America continue to resist or refuse obedience to her just rights. This, though he did not pretend to speak from authority, was the general plan adopted by administration, first to arm, and then send out commissioners; and he said, that he had heard that a very great military officer, high in the esteem of his Sovereign and the nation, and who is perfectly well acquainted with America, was the person intended to be sent out as first commissioner. In the course of the detail, his Lordship observed, that of the last five regiments which left Ireland, two of them had been driven by stress of weather into Milford Haven, but as soon as the transports were refitted, they would proceed with those troops to the place of their destination.

His Lordship moved, that 20,752 men be employed for land service, for the year 1776, and that 659,200l. 2s. 10d. be allowed for maintaining them for 365 days, from the 25th of December 1775, to the 25th of December 1776.

That 723,432l. 11s. 7d. be granted for maintaining the forces in the plantations and Africa, for the year 1776.

That 42,530l. 19s. 4d. be granted for the charge of paying, and the difference of pay between the British and Irish establishment for the troops of that country now serving in America.

That 11,503l. 7s. 3d. be granted for the pay of general and staff officers for the service of the current year.

That 104,136l. 6s. be granted for levy money, for the augmentation of the British and Irish forces for 1776.

That 15,072l. 12s. out of savings of grants of last sessions for the charge of an augmentation to the forces, and for levy money for the augmentation to Major General Preston's regiment of light dragoons towards defraying the charge of levy money for the augmentation of the British and Irish forces for the year 1776.

That 26,783l. 15s. 2½d. be granted for defraying the charge of five Hanoverian battalions of foot at Gibraltar and Minorca, from the first of December 1775, to the 24th of December following.

That 46,838l. 1s. 9d. be granted for defraying the charge of five Hanoverian battalions, serving as above, for the service of the year 1776.

That 249,655l. 18s. 6d. be granted for the office of ordnance, land service, for the year 1776. And,

That 223,171l. 11s. 11d. be granted for defraying the expence of services performed by the office of ordnance for land service and not provided for by Parliament in 1775.

Colonel *Barre* made some remarks on the noble Lord's estimate; and particularly on some of his reasonings and deductions. He observed, that his Lordship stated the establishment of the English battalions at Gibraltar, at 477 men; those at Minorca, at 677: the Hanoverians serving at both places, at 475 men each; and those in America, at 811 men: Why not at 677 at Gibraltar and Minorca both? Why not the Hanoverians at the same number? And why not those in America at 850 men, which was the usual number during the late war, with the same number of officers? He objected against the additional companies proposed by the noble Lord, and insisted in the present state of the army, they were so much additional expence, without the least use. He observed, that the account was fallacious, as the estimate now on the table would amount to full two millions; one third of which, he ventured to contend, might be saved, if the battalions were made compleat; that is, if in proportion there were a fewer number of officers, and more men. He next turned to the ordnance and levy money, the former of which, he said, exceeded some of the years of the late war, in which our arms were triumphant in every quarter of the globe.

The expence of the ordnance service for this year was above 470,000*l.* and no man could tell to what the account might be swelled. On the whole he contended, that the estimates were much short of the real expence, and insisted that nothing but the most urgent necessity, and the fullest information to justify that necessity, could warrant the representatives of the people to load themselves and their constituents with such heavy burthens.

Mr *Peruys* said he had hitherto voted with the minister on American affairs in general, particularly for the militia and augmentation of the navy, but that when he did so, he understood, and several other gentlemen understood the same, that before all the supplies were voted, the minister would lay before the House his plan. He therefore moved that the chairman do now leave the chair.

This motion was seconded by Sir *Robert Smyth*, who not considering it as a motion hostile to administration, with whom he had uniformly acted in this business, nor in any ways tending to retard those military preparations which he deemed so necessary to be made at this crisis; not wishing to relax the nerves of government, when, in his opinion, they ought to be stretched to their utmost tone, but considering it as a motion proper to produce that pause to our proceedings, until due information shall be brought before us; when he mentions information, he does not mean a few scraps of garbled and mutilated papers, but that verbal official information which he thought it the minister's duty to impart to Parliament; perhaps the noble Lord will say, that this is one of those *arcana* of state which properly belongs to the cabinet, and which it would be imprudent to impart to a numerous popular assembly.

With respect to commissioners intended to be sent to America, he thought, that not only the persons, but the nature and extent of the com-

mission, should be made known, that Parliament might judge whether they were men proper to be intrusted with so important a negociation, and whether the terms they carried out were consistent with the dignity of Great Britain to offer, and the interest of the Americans to receive. However the noble Lord may affect to treat this proposition of his honourable friend, he only begged leave to observe, that this was not the rash and hasty opinion of an inconsiderate individual, but the deliberate wishes and desires of many gentlemen of a most respectable description within the House, who expect to be called upon in a short time, almost personally, to contribute a large supply towards carrying on these measures.

Lord *North* did not give a direct answer, though he admitted the propriety of the gentleman's reasonings who spoke last. He said a commission would be sent according to the intimation given at the opening of the session from the throne; that the gentleman need not be uneasy that any treaty of concession would be agreed to without the approbation of Parliament; but it would be necessary to know upon what ground the Americans would treat, before the powers sufficient to ratify what the commissioners might think expedient were derived from Parliament. When the terms that America is willing to submit to were in a state proper to be laid before that House, that, in his opinion, would be the proper time to take the sense of Parliament on previous communications, and leave it to judge of the alternative, whether the offers of America could be accepted with honour, or whether Britain ought to reduce them to a state of obedience, however hazardous the undertaking.

(*To be continued.*)

P O E T R Y.

To the PUBLISHER of the CONSTITUTIONAL
MISCELLANY.

S I R,
Your inserting the following ODE, will
much oblige one who has now arrived at
the years of discretion. Yours, &c.

Kilmarnock, }
Aug. 1776. } A YOUNG M———R.

On BEAUTY: An ODE,

Addressed to Miss B———y B———NN———E.

ARISE, my Muse, arise and sing
Of Beauty's rap'trous pow'r;
Thy choicest images here bring
From nature's blooming store.

But in her chains to bind the soul,
And brutal passions to controul,
Let living Beauty instant rise;
She comes—before my ravish'd eyes:
I see my B———y move,
With step majestic, graceful ease,
Each look, each gesture form'd to please,
She comes!—the Queen of Love!
Each look, each motion shows her pow'r;
Each accent tells that I adore
Her more than mortal charms.
Extatic Joy! too great to bear,
My wishes all are centred there,
O, bear me to her arms.

The TRAVELLERS.

BRight was the morn—the air serene—
With splendor Phæbus shin'd,
When Love with Hope a walk began,
Real happiness to find.

Gay Love (for so my fancy speaks)
In variegated charms,
With heart elate and gentle looks,
March lightly with his arms.

With silken cord his bow was strong,
His brow with myrtles bound;
And by his side the quiver hung,
So often fatal found.

Hope, with a count'nance mild and fair,
In robe celestial dress'd,
Tripp'd o'er the meads quite debonnaire;
Her face content express'd.

They came unto a cottage-door,
And sought a night's retreat;
But, ah! the landlord was so poor,
They could not with it meet.

Onward they trudg'd a mile or twain,
Some stately dome to find;
But here their labour was in vain:
The host, with voice unkind,

Call'd each a poor romantic fool,
And bid them haste away;
Nor think he would be made a tool,
Whatever they could say.

In fine, o'er various lands they rang'd,
Nor found what thus they sought;
For happiness (from all estrang'd)
Was not so easy caught.

One subject unexplor'd remain'd;
'Twas hearts to Truth ally'd,
Which curs'd ambition never pain'd
Unwarp'd by baneful pride.

And here they met a welcome kind,
Sweet as refreshing show'rs
(By southern breezes more refin'd)
To infant budding flow'rs.

Henceforth—said Love—my darts shall
Foes only to the base; (prove
With thee, dear Hope, I'll chearful rove,
A friend to human race.

And, when I meet congenial minds,
To try my bow and skill;
Which sense and honour firmly binds:
'Tis thine assistance still

Shall be the Ganymede for blifs,
To blend the cup of grief;
Thy smiles shall soothe their woes to peace,
And give their cares relief.

Hope bow'd assent—from which blest time
They may on earth be found;
And Happiness hath pitch'd her tent,
Where Hymen both has crown'd

Description of STATEN ISLAND.

STATEN ISLAND is an island forming
the county of Richmond, in the pro-
vince of New-York, about nine miles north-
west of New-York city. It is about eighteen
miles long, and, at a medium, six or seven
in breadth. On the south-side is a consi-
derable tract of good level land; but the
island is in general rough, and the hills high.
The inhabitants are principally Dutch and
French. The former have a church, but
the latter having been long without a mi-
nister, resort to an Episcopal church in Rich-
mond town, a poor mean place, and the
only one in the island. The minister re-
ceives L. 40 per annum, raised by a tax upon
the country. Lat. 40. 34. N. Long. 74.
22. W.

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AUGUST 10.—17.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, July 3.

ADvice has been received here, that on the 16th of April last the city of Bassora had surrendered to the Persians by capitulation, after a siege of more than 23 months, the inhabitants being reduced to the last extremity by sickness and famine. *Lond. Gaz.*

RUSSIA.

Petersburgh, July 19.

Yesterday morning at Eleven o'Clock the Empress, attended by many of the Great Officers of State and Household, went in a magnificent Barge from Oranienbaum to Admiral Greig's ship. Her Imperial Majesty was welcomed by cheers from each of the men of war as she passed them, the yards, &c. being manned at her approach. As soon as the Empress went on board the Admiral's ship, the Imperial standard was hoisted; upon which the whole fleet saluted by a general discharge of their cannon, as did likewise the fortifications of Cronstadt, which mount nine hundred guns. The Admiral's ship returned the salute of the fleet; which honour was acknowledged by each ship's firing half their number of guns. After the Empress had dined at a table of one hundred covers with the principal officers of the Marine and other departments, and many persons of the first distinction, a signal was made for the whole fleet to weigh anchor; and her Imperial Majesty, attended by the Prince and Count Alexis Orlov, Field Marshal Galitzin, and Count Bruce the Adjutant on duty, rowed along the line of the fleet in her barge, being again saluted by a general discharge from the men of war and batteries; after which her Imperial Majesty went on board one of the yachts, sailed for a short time with the fleet, and returned between 6 and 7 o'Clock to Oranienbaum. Ad. Greig was presented with the order of St. Alexander Newsky.

Count Skavrousky, many years Grand Master of her Imperial Majesty's Household, died last week at his estate in this Neighbourhood, and was yesterday interred in the chapel of the convent of St. Alexander Newsky.

Lond. Gaz.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, August 3. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke of Russia was received at Potsdam with the same pomp and solemnity as at Berlin. On Monday he sets out for Rhinsberg, the country residence of his Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia, where he proposes remaining three days, and then continuing his journey to Petersbourg. *Lond. Gaz.*

SPAIN.

Madrid, July 10. The Courier that was dispatched to Lisbon by the Portuguese Ambassador, is returned hither; and although the contents of his dispatches are kept secret, it is remarked that our Court seems not to be satisfied therewith, since they have sent orders to seven regiments of foot to march to Cadiz, where it is assured they are to embark for America. We also learn from Cadiz, that an express had arrived there from Court, who immediately embarked on board of a small vessel, to meet the squadron of Don Michael Gaston, and deliver him his dispatches.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, Aug. 5.

"A letter from Buenos Ayres, dated April 10, gives an account both of a naval and land fight between the Spaniards and Portuguese. The latter, who are generally represented as the aggressors, with twelve ships attacked five of the former on the Lake De Los Patos. The Spaniards, though inferior in number, obliged their enemies to retire with the loss of three ships, and a number of men killed, drowned, and wounded. It is added, that the Commander of the Portuguese fleet was so exasperated at the ill success of his enterprize, which he attributed to two officers, both Eng-

lishmen as well as himself, that he killed them one after the other, and then shot himself. Towards the end of the same month, about nine European regiments of Portugueze were embarked on board 30 vessels, and 300 canoes went up the Rio Grande: As soon as they came near the Spanish settlements, the few troops of that nation who were there, assembled themselves with some Militia at a little detached camp. The 2d of April the Portugueze attacked them in form; the Spaniards defended themselves with great valour, but after the loss of 400 men, they were forced to retire, leaving behind them their artillery and ammunition. This rout inevitably brought on the taking of Fort St. Thecle, after which, it is said, the remainder of the Spanish forces retired to Fort St. Theresa, on the coast of the North-Sea. The General who commands in the province came from Monte-Video, and reinforced that post with artillery from on board the ships, but the great superiority of the Portugueze makes it feared that they may succeed in any attempts against those parts."

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

A copy of the DECLARATION by the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, July 4th, declaring the United Colonies, Free and Independent States.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Crea-

tor with certain unalienable rights; that among those are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter, or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence indeed will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present — of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and Usurpations; all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute T—— over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend them.

He has refused to pass other laws for accommodation of large districts

of people, unless those people would relinquish the rights of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to T—only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. He has dissolved representatives houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be erected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their subsistence.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent

to their pretended acts of legislation,

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries, to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury: A —, whose character is thus marked by every Act which may define a T — is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts, by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, *Free and Independent States*, and that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and independent

states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

Signed by Order, and in Behalf of the Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Attest, CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

A letter from New York, dated June 7, says, "A few weeks ago some hints were given to General Washington, who is universally beloved, to 'take care of himself.' This produced observation and vigilance, which soon intercepted a letter, by which they were led to seize suddenly upon the Mayor and other Tories here, from whose papers a plot was discovered, so deep and desperate as you would hardly imagine could exist in this new world. The plot was, to seize General Washington and other leading men; to spike up the cannon in the night as soon as the fleet appeared, and thus render the landing of the enemy easy, and their victory sure. This was to have been executed the night after the fleet arrived. The scheme was concerted with Governor Tryon, and by him communicated to General Howe, who, we now suppose, left Halifax in expectation of its being accomplished.— The Mayor has been publickly tried for this, was condemned, and sentenced, but is still in prison, with some other conspirators."

A genuine letter from on board the Fowey man of war, at Maryland, dated July 1, after speaking of the great confusion, noise, and clamour in their meetings and councils, on the debates of a separation from the mother country, says, "the whole eight

eastern shore counties were against independency; four of the western were for it, and the other four were against it; so that in Maryland the division was twelve to four." The same letter says, "Governor Eden was obliged to take refuge on board the Fowey man of war; his baggage was stopped in going to him, by reason of many of the Provincials having deserted to him, whom he succoured, and refused to give up."

It is said there is advice in town of General Clinton having got over the bar of Charlestown, South Carolina, with the loss of a fifty gun ship; and that he had sent a boat with an officer on board, to offer terms of accommodation before he began any hostile operations, and had received for answer, that they were determined to defend the town of Charlestown and oppose his landing.

When General Thompson was conducted in the guard-room at Montreal with the rest of the prisoners of that day, he requested an audience of his brother General Carleton, and a subaltern waited on him with the message, which Carleton refused complying with, and returned for answer, "that he never held any conversation with rebels."

Extract of a letter from a Field Officer in General Howe's army, brought by the Mercury Packet, dated July 11.

"I did myself the pleasure of writing to you yesterday; since then a certainty of a former vague report has reached us, which I ought not to omit communicating to you, altho' I know it will be painful to you to learn, that our worthy friend Col. Archibald Campbell is certainly taken prisoner off the coast of New England by two privateers lately fitted out by the Provincials, and superior to any they have heretofore launched."

Yesterday a messenger was sent from the plantation-office for Falmouth, with dispatches for General Howe and Lord Howe in America.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman, dated Quebec, June 23, to his friend in Leeds.

"A few hours ago I returned from Montreal and Trois Rivières, having been in full chase of the rebel army, who narrowly escaped all being taken prisoners; we have however killed a great number, and have secured some hundreds of the runaways. The success of the British arms in this province has been in every instance answerable to our most sanguine expectations, and indeed greater than we had reason to hope; however, the Provincials are now totally extirpated, and we have not the least reason to fear they will ever again traverse those passages in which they have experienced such a great devastation of their numbers, and where every spot will remind them of their vain efforts."

By an officer arrived in 23 days from Halifax, we are favoured with the following particulars: That on the 15th of June Captain Waldeburgh, of the regiment de corps, arrived there in a transport from England, having on board Capt.-Lieutenant Milekaw, Lieut. Urff, second Lieutenant Carden, and 105 men; on their passage they fell in with a rebel vessel bound from Newbery-port to the West Indies, which he attacked and took without the loss of a single man; he brought with him the above prize, which is condemned for the benefit of the captors. The vessel was laden with 900 barrels of flour, besides a large quantity of tobacco and military stores, and is esteemed worth between 3 and 4000l. that between the 15th and 18th General Stiern, with many other vessels, having on board the Hessians, the 42d and 71st regiments, under convoy of the Carcass bomb, put into Halifax for water. On the 19th Commodore Hotham, with the greatest part of the fleet, was seen off the harbour, bearing down for Port Metreis, who sent in the same day the Brune fri-

gate, to convoy thither all the ships ready for sea, which accordingly sailed the day following, and that on the 23d the Eagle, with Lord Howe, was seen off Chebueto Head. That Commodore Arbuthnot immediately went on board, and on his return, the Eagle bore away to join Commodore Hotham's fleet. A day or two after, two transports with the Colonels Cox and Trelauney came into Halifax, and departed the 28th, under convoy of the Renown, Capt. Banks, leaving one vessel with Hessians on board, which had sprung a leak. The same day hay for the light horse came round from the bay of Fundy, and on the 1st of July the regiment of light horse, and the above transport of Hessians, with a company of Block's grenadiers, failed to join the grand army under convoy of the Niger frigate. This account includes every ship that failed under convoy of Commodore Hotham and the Glasgow fleet, except the Highlanders which joined Lord Shulldham on the passage, and those taken prisoners.

The transport under the command of Capt. Waldeburgh had no cannon on board, he took the rebel by a *coupe de main*.

Tuesday a ship arrived from Quebec, which brings letters dated the 6th of July from thence, and of the 4th from Montreal; they inform us that General Carleton had left one thousand of the foreign troops to garrison Quebec, and as many at Montreal, and that the main army, consisting of 8000 regulars, and 2000 Canadians, with a large body of Indians, making 12 tribes, were getting and assembling the vessels and batteaux as fast as possible upon Lake Champlain, in the neighbourhood of St John's (in which they had already made great progress) towards embarking the army, and proceeding to Crown-point in pursuit of the rebels, and from thence to enter the

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province of New York, &c. Mean while, nothing could exceed the eagerness of the British army in general to come up with the enemy: and several parties of the Indians had already made excursions through the woods and swamps as far as Crown-point, and slain many of the scattered provincials, and were frequently bringing in scalps (although against General Carleton's orders) nor is it possible for him to prevent it effectually, or these savages to desist from their cruel practices. The king's forces are in great spirits, very healthy, and abound with all sorts of provisions.

A letter from on board the ship Logan Peaukitank-river, in Virginia, dated June 28, 1776, says, "By a letter from Maryland, we are informed, that the people in general in that province are friends to government, and only want an opportunity to shew themselves; for which purpose his Majesty's ship the Fowey, Capt. Montague, went up about eight days ago to bring Gov. Eden here, and what people would come with him. I make no doubt, but by this time you have heard of the engagement between his Majesty's ship the Roebuck, Capt. Hammond, the Liverpool, Capt. Bellew, and the row galleys, at the Delaware, which lasted two days; the Roebuck sunk one, and disabled another; she would have done more execution, but they hardly ever came within point-blank shot, and always kept in shallow water, where the ships could not get at them. The Roebuck in this engagement fired eight hundred shot; and we hear that the Commander of the row galleys has been severely reprimanded by the Congress, for expending so much ammunition as he did to so little purpose, for the Roebuck had only one man killed and another wounded. By a letter from Capt. Bellew, who is now on that station, we are informed that seven

thousand men are actually in arms in that province in favour of government, and only want two or three regiments of regulars to head them to Philadelphia."

Thursday the following advice was received from Halifax, dated July 9. "On the 6th instant, arrived at this port the following men of war: viz. The Renown, the Milford, the Tamar, Capt. Mason, and the Carcass bomb, with 12 transports under their convoy, who have met with very heavy gales on their passage, and thick foggy weather; but they mostly being stout ships, met with little or no damage; they all sailed the same evening they arrived, and had orders to sail to the southward with all expedition. We have just received advice of another large fleet being spoke with, within four days sail of this place."

Extract of a letter from Boston, July 1.

"The 29th ult. cast anchor in this harbour a Dutch ship of war, of 24 guns, and two French frigates; two English ships of war were then lying at single anchor, almost at the outside of the harbour, the Captains of which sent on board the foreigners to examine their contents: but they positively denied complying with their request; yesterday they weighed their anchors, and put to sea. Some of the officers who came on shore informed us they were going to Philadelphia, had many letters for the Congress, and cargoes that would by no means be unpleasing to them."

Letters from Virginia, give an account of an engagement between the Liverpool frigate, of 28 guns, nine pounders, and a hundred and sixty men, and the Defiance and Revenge, two American privateers, the former of eighteen guns, six pounders, and one hundred and ten men, and the latter of twelve guns, six and three pounders, and eighty men, in which the two privateers were torn almost to pieces; and on the Liverpool's

tender (a brig) coming up, they both struck, supposing her to have been a sloop of war; but indeed they were in no condition to have got away, having neither brace or bow-line left, and seven and forty men killed, and a great number wounded. The action lasted upwards of two hours, during which they were always within point blank of each other, and no sea-running.—The guns of the Liverpool were exceedingly well served, and nothing could be worse than the gunners aboard the privateers, which accounts for the Liverpool having received but little damage, and only one man killed and seven wounded. The above action happened about ten leagues to the northward of Cape Fear.

From the NOVA SCOTIA GAZETTE.

Halifax, June 25, 1776. We hear that a schooner laden with arms, pistols, swords, and a variety of other warlike stores, is taken by one of his Majesty's ships off the Capes of Delaware, and is daily expected here. The master of the above schooner is brought in here by the Mercury.

Same day arrived several transports from Nantasket road, near Boston, having on board a number of Fraser's highlanders, about 1000 of whom had arrived there some time ago.

Same evening arrived the armed brig Hope, Capt. Dawson, from Nantasket road. With Capt. Dawson came passenger one Mr Prout, regulator of the fishery at Boston (while the fleet and army were there) who made his escape from Boston June the 12th, (in a fishing-boat, and got on board the Hope) after being imprisoned and his estate confiscated to the use of the inhabitants of Boston, who have suffered in the present contest since the commencement of the port bill.

He informs that Mess. Brush, Jackson, Whitworth, Perry, and several others, who had distinguished themselves by signing the address to Governor Hutchinson, the association, &c.

had been taken up, tried, and condemned to be imprisoned, their estates confiscated to the aforesaid use, and that they were in gaol (the two former handcuffed, and in irons.) That before he came away they saw about 150 men of Frazer's highlanders (who had been taken in a transport some time before) march through Boston. That Castle William and Fort-hill are strongly fortified. That a chain of forts, batteries, and other fortifications, had been erected along the New-England coast, strongly garrisoned. That General Washington, with a large army under his command, was encamped near New-York, which is now the rebel head quarters. That General Ward had the command of a large number of men stationed in and near Boston. That General Lee had the command of some thousands in arms in the southern colonies, and that a large reinforcement had marched for Canada.

New York, June 9. We hear that the Congress have determined to augment their army to 70 or 75,000 men, whereof 20,000 are to be stationed here, 10,000 in the Jerseys, and 20,000 to go to Canada.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in Frazer's Highlanders, dated Staten Island, July 8.

"The transports having on board Major M'Donald, Capt. Cameron, and Capt. Chisholm of our regiment, are safely arrived here. The day we landed, 400 of the rebels left this place and drove off 200 head of cattle. New York is very strongly fortified, and we learn there are 30,000 of the rebels entrenched there, and at Long Island. Four companies of our regiment, and one of Lord John Murray's, are taken by the rebels. Major Menzies who was killed in the engagement, was interred at Boston, and I hear Lieut. Col. Campbell, and the other prisoners are carried to New York, where we hope soon to relieve them."

Extract of a letter from an officer, dated Staten Island, July 8.

"When I tell you that I as anxiously look for a letter from you as for the arrival of Lord Howe's fleet, you may form some idea of the happiness this circumstance would afford me.

"General Clinton was to have joined us here, but is not yet arrived, and as Sir Peter Parker has got his ship over Charlestown bar, and a report prevails that General Clinton had sailed from Cape Fear in order to go to Charlestown, I am afraid I shall be obliged to go to that place, as our regiment is with him, contrary to my inclination, for reasons which you may easily guess.

"The island we have now possession of is a most beautiful fertile spot, and our distance from New-York nine miles. The inhabitants, from their loyalty, have suffered much in both their persons and property. The very day we landed, the Continental light horse were to have driven off all the cattle.

"The inhabitants had been taught to believe, that the King's troops would indiscriminately put all to the sword, and their disappointment on this occasion not a little adds to the happiness they enjoyed at our first coming among them.

"The further operation of the campaign is known to none of us little folks; from all appearances we think New-York will be the first object, but that little will be done till the arrival of Lord Howe."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Sandyhook, near New-York, to his friend in London, dated July 6,

"We left Halifax the 10th, and arrived at Sandyhook the 29th of June, and on the evening of the 1st of July the army took possession of Staten Island without opposition, and have fortified it in such places as to have the entire command of the whole island. The poor Tories, as the King's loyal subjects are called in

New-York, are suffering the most cruel persecutions; some have been obliged to ride *Skimmington* on a rail till they died; one was lately executed; others are confined in goal in irons. Some have been lucky enough to escape, and have sought an asylum among us; others have fled to avoid being impressed, they being now reduced to the necessity of *drafting* their men, in consequence of a resolve that every fourth man shall serve this campaign. Some of their riflemen have joined our army, and many more are watching a convenient opportunity to come over. The progress our army is making in Canada has damped their spirits greatly, which, with the circumstances of the backwardness of their soldiers, and the daily desertions from them, together with the great force we shall muster upon Lord Howe's arrival, makes me hope we shall see an end of the rebellion this year.

WEST-INDIES.

From the JAMAICA GAZETTE.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 8. 1776. Friday se'nnight arrived at Montegobay, the Samuel, Capt. Hammond, from Cork, which he left the 5th of April. Twenty sail of victuallers and transports for America, put out the same day he did, with 10,000 troops on board, among whom were 1000 Hanoverians; they were conveyed by a frigate and the Hound sloop of 20 guns. In case any of the above should part with the convoys on the passage, their orders were to make for Boston.

"Yesterday, the 7th instant, his Excellency Basil Keith, Governor of Jamaica, issued a proclamation prohibiting the exportation of flour and other provisions from this island for two months from the said 7th of June, except the necessary provisions for the voyage of any ship, vessel, or boat.

"Arrived the boat Peggy, from Black-river, Musquito-shore, by the way of Honduras, with David Mil-

ler, late master of the sloop Morning Star, which sloop was taken by two armed sloops under Dutch colours, the 30th of April last, at anchor off Black-river bar, with expresses to his Excellency the Governor and the Admiral.

Extract of a Letter from Barbadoes, June 23.

"I have made no crop these two years, and found my estate in a miserable condition, the country in general burnt up from many months severe dry weather; no corn to be purchased for money, and salt provisions, the principal support of the inhabitants, at an immoderate price—The lower sort of white people are near starving, and many of the blacks quite so. Several estates that have two or three hundred people have nothing to give them; labour may be had in plenty for victuals only. Our prospect is melancholy, and a few weeks will make it more terrible than can be described, having great reason to dread a famine. I dare not quit this place, as my presence keeps my people in temper. I wrote to Bristol and London four weeks past, and ordered 1000 bushels of beans, and shall be able, by reducing my people to short allowance, to feed them eight weeks longer, near which time I am in hopes of receiving my beans."

L O N D O N.

A letter from Portsmouth, dated August 15, says, "Just now an officer landed at this place, and set off for London immediately. It is imagined he has brought over some fresh dispatches from America, as we were informed by a pilot's boat, that a vessel which seemed to be an American, was seen by them yesterday off the Isle of Wight, which they attempted to board, but were not suffered to go near them. They have about 16 guns, but do not seem to be very full manned."

Next morning it was strongly reported, that the above vessel had

brought advice that Lord Howe and his brother the General, with the whole fleet, were landed at Philadelphia.

It was on Friday morning strongly reported in the city, that certain advice was last night received, that Lord Howe, in the Eagle man of war, with the fleet, were arrived off Staten Island, but his Lordship did not intend to land his men, the island being too small; that it was agreed General Howe should embark his men, and sail for New York, to endeavour to make good their landing there; and that fresh advices are every moment expected.

It is said the Prince of Hesse has declared himself ready to spare another body of 10,000 men to the English Court, should such a further assistance be necessary for reducing the colonies to obedience.

The Lords of the Admiralty have sent notice to the West India merchants, that they have received advice from Admiral Gayton, at Jamaica, of a convoy being appointed to come to England with the July fleet; that the Admiral had purchased armed vessels; that Admiral Young, at the Leeward Islands, was likewise purchasing armed vessels; and that their Lordships have ordered armed vessels to be purchased here, all which are intended to be sent, as a farther reinforcement, to the West India squadrons; that expresses are sent to the West Indies with orders that the late convoys of this year come the whole voyage; and that ships of war are sent from England to cruize in the tract of the homeward bound West India ships.

The Parliament will meet precisely according to the last prorogation, whatever the success of the American expedition may turn out, as the supplies of last year are all run out, and the *great waggon* wheels of government will want *fresh greasing*.

Offers have been lately made to

some of the leading members in both houses. The Rockingham party was first tried; but they refused to enter into any terms unless they were received as a body. The party under the celebrated statesman in Berkeley-square were of the same mind, so the negotiation came to nothing. One of the main propositions contained in these overtures, we hear, was to restore the seals to Lord Camden.

From some intercepted letters it is confirmed, that the Americans would never have carried matters to the present amazing length if they had not been encouraged from this side the Atlantic. The grand privilege they contend for is, that of being exempt from parliamentary taxation; a privilege which no charter ever gave to any American colony yet; which no charter can give, unless it be confirmed both by King, Lords, and Commons; which, in fact, our colonies never had, which they never claimed till the present reign; and probably they would not have claimed it now, had they not been invited by the above letters from England. One of these was read, according to the desire of the writer, not only at the Continental Congress, but likewise in every congregation throughout the combined provinces. It advised them to seize upon all the King's officers, and exhorted them to stand out valiantly only for six months, and in that time there would be such commotions in England, that they might have their own terms.

It is said that the Congress have determined to augment their army to 70 or 75,000, whereof 20,000 are to be stationed at New-York, 10,000 in the Jerseys, and 20,000 to go to Canada.

A private letter lately received from Paris says, nothing prevents France from openly supporting, and publickly protecting the British colonies in America, but the confusion and bad state of her own finances.

P O S T S C R I P T.

* * *Nothing material in the LONDON GAZETTE of this day.*

From the LONDON PAPERS, August 17.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the 35th regiment, at Staten Island July 9.

"Our army consisted of 6155 effectives, on our embarkation at Halifax; they are now all safe landed here, and our head-quarters are at your late old friend Will Hick's mansion-house.

"The accounts given of the numbers of the whole army upon the island of New-York vary very much; some pronounce them 12, 14, and others from 24, to 30,000 men; but we well know their numbers were very much exaggerated when entrenched before Boston.

"Mr Washington's head-quarters were lately removed to the City-hall, upon the discovery of a design to seize and deliver his person to Governor Tryon; for which a drummer, who had deserted from the Royal Welch Fusileers, was apprehended and hanged.

"The Provincial Convention of New York have also tried the Mayor of the city, David Matthews Esq; and sentenced him to death, for holding a correspondence with Governor Tryon; should the sentence be executed, many shocking events of the kind will follow.

"We are just now informed, that the lady and family of Sir John Johnson have been taken prisoners by Gen. Schuyler, by way of hostages, as Sir John is at the head of a number of the Six Indian nations, and on his way to facilitate the progress of the British troops from Canada to Albany."

Dublin, August 10. "A vessel from Virginia arrived here this morning, by whom we learn, that the province of Virginia has declared for independence. That as soon as the army under General Lee were informed of this resolution, with a zeal and ardour unprecedented, they requested to be

led against the enemy, who then lay before Norfolk, commanded by Lord Dunmore: Their brave commander acquiesced with the desire of his men; his Lordship was attacked and totally defeated. With the remnant of his shattered forces he has made a precipitate retreat, leaving behind him his cannon, baggage, and ammunition."

A letter from New-York, dated July 8, says, "Near twenty flat-bottomed boats are just finished at this place. General Putnam was greatly disappointed that General Howe did not land here with his troops; if he had, they must have been either taken prisoners, or else cut off. In the provincial camp there are several foreign officers, amongst whom are some extraordinary engineers. It will certainly be out of the power of the ministerial army to make any progress this season; and were their forces doubled, the Americans are so strongly entrenched and fortified with a number of batteries, and a very formidable army of well-disciplined troops, exclusive of the Indians, who are very numerous in the woods, that it would be madness for any man to think of landing his army here to be slaughtered. Several entrenchments are throwing up, some miles up the country, in case the regulars, by any stratagem, should attempt to come round the provincials; and, by that means, bring them between two fires."

We hear the result of the last cabinet council was, that a categorical answer to Lord Stormont's late requisition respecting the French armaments, and the indirect assistances they lend to our rebellious colonies, should be demanded immediately by our ambassador; with orders, that on a refusal, or an evasive reply, his Lordship should instantly return to England.—A courier, it is said, was dispatched with these advices on Sunday evening.

A land tax of one shilling in the pound is to be the first operation of finances, which will take place in Ireland.

In the opinion of the most impar-

al politicians, the consequence of the American dispute will be a general war throughout Europe. France and Spain will most assuredly conclude a treaty with America. This will occasion a rupture with those powers. England will claim the assistance of Russia, Prussia, and her other allies. Some will exclaim away the meaning of certain passages in treaties, and exclude themselves from interfering. Others will feebly lend their aid. The rupture will be consequential, the event important. Let Britain, deprived of her colonies, bereft of her commerce, and of course impoverished in her revenue, look to the probability of success!

Orders have been dispatched to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and to the Commander in Chief there, to put that kingdom in the best posture of defence, without delay, and to execute the laws for disarming Roman Catholics, with great strictness; as advice has been received of an intended descent upon that country.

We hear that the late Lord Cathcart is to be succeeded by the Earl of Cassiles as one of the Sixteen Peers for Scotland; the Earl of Kelly, as the Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; Lord Stormont, as first Lord Commissioner of the Police; and that the Marquis of Lothian, is to have the vacant Green Ribband.

It is said, that the late Lord Cathcart was sent for from Scotland, to be appointed one of the Lords of the Bed-chamber to his Majesty, in the room of Lord Masham deceased; but his Lordship was taken ill soon after he came to town, and died before his commission was made out.

The Duke of Athol will be proposed to be elected one of the Sixteen Peers in Scotland, in the room of the late Lord Cathcart.

It is reported that Gen Burgoyne had passed the lakes, and with a great army was within a few days march of New York.

S C O T L A N D.

EDINBURGH, AUG. 14.—21.

A woollen manufactory was established a few months ago at Inverary, under the patronage of the duke of Argyle, and several of the gentlemen in the county. The Duke has not only subscribed very liberally, but has also built all the necessary houses for carrying on the different branches of the manufacture, and has made a present to the company of the utensils and implements proper for that purpose. If this patriotic undertaking succeeds, which there is little doubt of, it will be of great advantage, by affording a ready market for the wool of the country, of which there is now a greater quantity than formerly, the Highland gentlemen having found it beneficial to convert great part of their estates into sheep-farms.

On Friday last, the foundation stone of a hall for the royal company of archers, was laid in an area in Hope-park, by William St Clair of Roslin, Esq; president of the council of archers, attended by the other members. Below the foundation-stone was deposited a medal inscribed thus:

Has ades, Cohorti Regia Sagittariorum proprias condidit GULIELMUS ST CLAIR de ROSLINE, *Concilii Phœtrati Præses*, XVII. Kal. Septemb. A. P. C. N. 1776.

On the reverse, was the following motto.

Nulla Caledoniæ gens unquam impune laceffet, Usque sagittiferis robur et ardor inest.

On Monday se'cunight a man was robbed at Auchindinny-bridge, by three fellows, who also stripped him of his cloaths, and gave him a suit of theirs in return, which proved to be the regimentals of the 70th regiment, now in the castle. They were suspected to be deserters from that regiment, and a serjeant of the light-infantry was dispatched after them on horseback. He found them near Peebles, and brought in two of them to the castle. The other made his escape.

On Friday night, as a shoe-maker was going to Meggetland, to pay away some money, he was attacked betwixt Meggetland and Myreside, about two miles from Edinburgh, by two men, who robbed him of L. 9 : 15s.

On Saturday forenoon, as some of the recruits belonging to the 26th regiment were bathing, about a quarter of a mile from Aberdeen, three of them venturing too far in, were carried off by the ebb-tide, and unfortunately drowned.

Yesterday morning, between two and three o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in the shop of Mr Clark shoe-maker within the Royal-Exchange, east-side. By the activity of the Magistrates and some workmen, the fire was extinguished after de-

stroying the goods in the shop where it began, and those in the next shop (Mrs Hut-ton's china-shop). The shops were con-siderably damaged.

Last week, the schooner Betsey, of Massa-chusett's Bay, was brought into Greenock. She was taken by the Otter sloop of war, and sent home by Lord Dunmore, to be condemned. This is the first American prize brought into Scotland.

B I R T H.

Aug. 4. At Paris, her Royal Highness the Countess d'Artois, of a daughter.

D E A T H S.

July 22. At Paris, Charles Gilbert de May de Termont, in his 64th year, bishop of Blois, and almoner to the French King.

23. At Oxford, much lamented, Mr Rawlin, aged 86 years. He was steward of Brazen Nose College, Queen's College, and New-Inn, in the former of which he dis-charged the duties of his office with un-shaken fidelity for fifty years. He was ge-nerous and humane, and has bequeathed a small sum to the Ratcliff Infirmary, the re-mainder of his fortune he has judiciously divided among his relations.

Aug. 3. At Paris, the Prince of Conti.

10. At Mountblairie, Mrs Katharine Russell, only daughter to the deceased John Russell, Esq; of Rathen, and spouse to John Hay, Esq;

14. At London, after a tedious illness, Charles Lord Cathcart, one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, first lord commissioner of police in that kingdom, lieutenant-gene-ral of his Majesty's forces, and a lord of the bed-chamber: A nobleman no less dis-tinguished for the virtues which adorn pri-vate life, than he was eminent for all those which exalt a public character. In the ca-pacity of father, husband, and friend, his lordship had few equals, and he was exceed-ed by none in discharging with dignity and ability the duties of the high stations in which he had been placed by his Sovereign. His Lordship served the office of lord high commissioner to the assembly of the church of Scotland for many year; and during the difficult times in the late war between Rus-sia and the Porte, he was ambassador ex-traordinary from Great Britain at the court of Petersburg. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son William-Shaw Cathcart, lately called to the bar in Scotland, where he has already given proofs of his distinguished talents.

15. At Elgin, Mr Alexander Petry, one of the present Bailies there, who was un-fortunately killed by an accidental blow from the pole of his own chaise as they were putting to the horse.

16. At Terregles, the Right Hon. Mary Viscountess-Dowager of Kenmore.

18. At Edinburgh, the Rev, Mr George Carr, one of the ministers of the Episcopal chapel here.

S H I P P I N G.

Mr WALTER WOOD'S SOUND LIST.

Passed the SOUND.

July 30. The Peggy, Allan, from Lorn; the Grisy, Burn, from Ayr, both to Memel, in ballast; the Hercules, Myles, from Riga to Dundee, with flax.

31. The Riga Merchant, Spink, from Arbroath to Riga, in ballast; the Peggy, Nicol, from Memel to Alloa, with balks.

Leith, Aug. 16. ARRIVED, the Cumber-land, Wilson, from Alemouth, with grain; the Peggy, Beattie, from Methel, with wheat; the Peggy, Wishart, from Carron, with tobacco; the Rose, Nicholson; the Expedition, Gibb, both from North-Ber-wick, with grain; the Lady Elizabeth, Gray, from Stockton, with cheese; the Weddel, Hall, from Hull, with goods.

20. The Stockton, Kerr, from Stockton, with wheat; the Elisabeth, Cassie, from Berwick, with grain; the Janet, Fullarton, from Carron, with guns; the Three Bro-thers, Simpson, from Dunbar, and the Kil-kennie, Murray, from Alemouth, both with grain; the Peggy, Morrison, from Berwick, with foot; the Ann, Forester, from Inverness, with goods; the Nancy, Peacock, from Hull, with wood and bark; the United Grocers, Beatson, from London.

SAILED, The Charles, Ogilvie, for Peterb-urgh, in ballast; the King George, Mar-shall, for London, with goods; the Peggy and Jeffy, Brown, for Bergen, in ballast; the Charlotte, Lamb, for Campvere, with lead; the Oughton, Ross, for London, with goods; the George and William, Matheson, for Corke, with stores.

S T O C K S.

Bank stock, 138 3-4th India ditto 161.

3 per cent. Bank Red. 84 1-8th.

3 per cent. Con. 83 1-8th.

Lot. Tic. 111. 12s. 6d. a 13s.

PRICES OF GRAIN at HADDINGTON,

Aug. 16. 1776.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat	17 s. 6d.	16s. 10d.	15 s. 6d.
Bear	14 6	13 0	12 10
Oats	13 2	12 0	10 0
Pease	12 10	11 0	10 6

To our CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter from JOHN KNOX is received, and shall have a place in our next.

T H E

NORTH BRITISH INTELLIGENCER:

O R,

CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28. 1776.

To the PUBLISHER of the CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

S I R,

THE public are obliged to your friend CANDID, for directing their attention to a matter of such importance as the institution of Chapels in the Church of Scotland—Your correspondents, who have replied, are likewise to be praised, for employing their talents in the public service: At the same time, some of your readers would have wished, that their abilities had been employed in giving a full display of their argument, rather than in seeking a victory over so feeble an adversary: If the subject had been considered without any reference to a particular Chapel, or to the procedure of a particular Presbytery, it would have saved me the trouble of writing what follows, and the subject would have been treated in a superior manner.

CANDID says, That this species of Establishment (meaning Chapels of Ease) is an *innovation*, and I doubt not that his opinion was partly found-

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K k

ed on what was said, by a reverend and very respectable Member of the last Assembly, that a Chapel of Ease is a perfect *novelty* in the constitution of this Church: Such a sentiment, falling from such a height, cannot fail to make a deep impression on many; and to some it will appear presumption, to contravert any thing that is supported by such authority, where learning is adorned by elegance. It may be however, that different ideas are affixed by different persons to the name CHAPELS OF EASE; and if this is the case, the affirmations on both sides may be true. By a Chapel of Ease is meant; *A house different from the parish-church, that is built and endowed by one or more individuals, for their own accommodation and that of other Christians who chuse to perform divine worship there,—which worship is to be conducted in the Chapel, according to the rules, under the inspection and authority of that Church with which it is connected, and in which it enjoys full communion.*

The PRIVILEGES and the GOVERN-

MENT of these Chapels deserve a separate consideration: At present, we shall confine our attention to this single question, Whether *such Chapels* are a novelty in the constitution of the Church of Scotland?

Though the Church of Rome is not a standard for determining what is right; yet when we speak of novelties, it may sometimes be necessary to have recourse to her. Many of your readers must know, that Chapels have been admitted in that Church for many centuries; and various regulations concerning them have been published in the Canon Law: They had their origin before the thought of Lay Patronage was conceived: For a long time they were the only subjects of Lay Patronage: These Chapels were erected not *only* in places very remote from the parish church, or in places where the parish-church could not contain the worshipers; (in which cases, the public was bound to provide for the accommodation of the people;) but they were erected and endowed from motives of a devotional nature; they were testimonies of gratitude to divine Providence, for some signal deliverance, or some remarkable favour. When the fabric was erected, and a living provided for the Priest who was to officiate, even that Lordly Church never refused to admit the Priest, or to acknowledge both him and his congregation to be in full communion. In this situation it was natural for the founder of the Chapel to think, that he should also be the Patron of it. Thus the idea of Lay Patronage stood connected with Chapels: For a long time it extended no further; and in many places of that church, it is said to extend no further at this time.

Those who admire the method of settling Churches by the presentation of Lay Patrons, should encourage Chapels out of mere gratitude for their giving rise to that method of supplying vacancies.

When the Church of Scotland was

reformed from Popery, they laid aside this expensive mode of devotion: It was no longer the fashion with great men to *give to* the Church: Even in their public endowments, they were abundantly sparing. The fashion which was then introduced is likely to continue long among the higher ranks; and in an age so wordly as the present is believed to be, nothing but necessity, or a belief that they are necessary, will produce Chapels of Ease.

Frugal as they have been in the upper ranks of life, which respect to the support of religion, the zeal of the church, and of the middle ranks, have enabled us to trace the institution of Chapels throughout all the history of this Church.

Soon after the reformation from Popery, it was found, that the churches in the great towns were entirely disproportioned to the number of inhabitants who were disposed to attend divine worship: In many of them Chapels were erected by their Magistrates or by the inhabitants, without any decree from a Civil Court: In the progress of time, these Chapels have become very numerous, and they were believed to be so very constitutional, that not only the people were continued in the communion of the Church, but the ministers were admitted to ministerial communion in all its extent: They sat, and they still sit as members of our Church-courts, and partake of all the privileges of the Establishment. This may suggest a hint to many of the Clergy of Scotland, which will make them cautious what doctrine they advance with respect to Chapels, lest they themselves should be excluded from the Establishment; and perhaps, upon a scrutiny, it will be found, that the very reverend Gentleman, who maintained that Chapels are novelties in the constitution of this Church, is no more than a minister of a Chapel of Ease himself; What pity would it be to cut *him* off from the privileges of the Establishment, and among

others, from that of representing his Presbytery in the General Assembly.

The Chapel at Norrystown, and many others might be mentioned, which have been founded by the authority and benevolence of the Church of Scotland, and have been objects of attention to almost every Assembly since the Revolution. Now, Sir, is that a novelty, which has been approved of almost annually by the Church in her General Assemblies? Are these Chapels *novelties*, whose funds we have been increasing during the course of a century, or nearly so? Where divine worship has been long performed under the sanction and authority of the Church.

Since the year 1725, a thousand pounds sterling has been annually given by the Kings of Britain, as their royal bounty for providing itinerant preachers in the Highlands of Scotland: Some of these are ordained, and have Chapels to accommodate the people at worship, as at Amulrie, &c. These are not parish-churches, nor those parish-ministers; neither are they in a state of separation from the Church; but the idea of Chapels and Chaplains applies to them in all views. They are not Ministers on the Establishment; they have no decret of erection; their Ministers have no right to a maintenance out of the Teinds; or to sit in Church-courts; or to be contributors to the Widow's Fund; Yet they have power to perform every part of ministerial duty to their congregations, who are in full communion with the Church, even though that congregation be constitutionally under the pastoral charge of other ministers. If Chapels are novelties in the constitution of this Church, each of her Assemblies, for more than half a century, have been taking money from the King to subvert the constitution.

Our predecessors were of opinion, that every thing was constitutional which was calculated to promote the great ends of the constitution in a regular way; and therefore they took

the King's money to endow Chaplainries in the Highlands of Scotland.

There are many other monuments of such Chapels in the history of this Church; but, it is hoped, that these mentioned will be sufficient to prove, that *Chapels of Ease* are NOT *novelties* in the Constitution of this Church.

If these remarks are thought worthy of a place in your Miscellany, they may possibly be followed by some others on the same subject.

From

Langside,
Aug. 16. 1776. }

JOHN KNOX.

On the Relation between a BRITISH KING and his PEOPLE.

A Particular regard should be had to the relation between the king and his people, and to the nature of that power with which our laws have entrusted him. For the motives to honour the king take their colour from the national constitution, and the manner of paying this honour must necessarily be different under different forms of government. It would be absurd and unjustifiable to represent the reasons for this duty in the same light, and to recommend the same sort of reverence and homage to those who are under the despotic will of an absolute monarch, and to us, who are strangers to the restraint of arbitrary command, and to the dread of lawless power.--- The provisions that have been made by our constitution of government for securing the liberties and happiness of the people, under the province we assign to our king, are very difficult and troublesome. If their power is extensive, in any instances, it is in those only, where they are most exposed to uneasiness and censure. In all others it is confined and limited, where a full and absolute exercise of it would contribute most to their own ease and grandeur. The disposal of public employments, which is one branch of the

executive power, adds lustre indeed to the crown, but is the occasion of much disquiet, and many difficulties to them who wear it. Such a power can scarce be exercised without incurring the enmity of some, and the high displeasure of more: And the influence it may give over the few that can be obliged, is not always sufficient to still the clamours, or to over rule the factions of many, that must be disappointed. Every forward busy child of vanity, who hath either ambition to gratify, or luxury to support, hath all the qualities that are necessary to make him eager of obtaining the highest and most important offices in the commonwealth, and all that, in his own opinion, are necessary to give him a claim to them. Men of cooler heads and of better abilities, are not very willing, in a free country, like ours, to distinguish between a right to ask and a right to obtain. These two have ambition to gratify, as well as the vain and self-conceited; and though they may, perhaps, be less petulant when they are disappointed; yet their temper and authority will commonly make their resentment more steady and dangerous. But without any great authority, or any extraordinary abilities, it is never very difficult to raise such gusts of faction as will be sufficient, if not to interrupt the regular course of government, yet, at least, to disturb and perplex those who sit at the helm.

The TRIMMER. A Moral and Political Tale.

THERE are many men in the world, who while they make politics the chief study of their lives, know as little of true policy, as the most uncivilized personage to be met with in a nation of savages: These men are continually exposing themselves by their exquisite ignorance; as Englishmen they think they have an unlimited right to say just what

comes uppermost in their wise heads; but being totally unacquainted with the government of a kingdom (as well as of their tongues) they seldom open their lips without giving melancholy, or rather many proofs of the weakness of their understandings. There are others who, having tolerable notions of jurisprudence, and minds pretty well stocked with legislative knowledge, are in such a state of fluctuation, with regard to the management of public affairs, that one may apply to them (with a slight correction) a couplet which Garth, in his Dispensary, levels at all mankind:

New passions, new opinions still excite,
And what they like at noon, they loath
at night.

There is another set of politicians more contemptible than the above-mentioned ones: I mean those who, with very just ideas about administration, considered at large, and the constitution of their country in particular, are entirely swayed by interest upon all occasions, and stand forth partizans for the court, or opponents to the ministry, just as they suppose their fortunes will be affected by their ayes or noes. A man of this complexion does no honour to the cause which he espouses: Stimulated only, on either side, by mercenary motives, he cannot have a grain of genuine patriotism in his composition.

In the last class of politicians Mr P——r B——gh was eminently distinguished. Few men had more common sense, few men were able to make more judicious observations upon almost every subject which merited discussion, than Peter: with a no small share of political sagacity, he had read all the best authors upon government, and had the History of England *ad unguem*. His abilities enabled him to shine in a political conversation (debates are going out of fashion); but as he frequently exerci-

ed his talents with equal acuteness on both sides of a national question, he gave the majority of his hearers a more favourable opinion of his parts than of his principles: The sharpness of the former was not to be doubted, but the soundness of the latter was, with reason, suspected.

P——r B——gh was, in a word, a trimmer; his conscience was just as easy to him as his coat: He frequented, by turns, the Thatched-house and the London-tavern; now loud in defending the liberty of the subject, and now clamorous in support of measures which threw a preponderating weight into the royal scale. In both these houses Peter was well received, during his ministerial or his patriotic fit, because he was known to be a serviceable man, and serviceable men will always find employment, though not regard; they will be courted, they will be caressed for their brains, even while they are hated and despised for their temporizing behaviour. A trimmer, if he has abilities will be employed, but a trimmer will never be trusted; for what confidence can be placed in him who, either from the fickleness of his temper, or from the meanness of his sentiments, is this day a warm advocate for the premier's motion, and the next, a fiery declaimer against every movement made at the Cock-pit.

A man, addicted in this manner to mutability, may please himself with imagining that he acts with a Machivilian address, by making the most of his intellectual accomplishments and attainments, for the promotion of his fortune in the world; but such a man, with all the satisfaction which he feels upon a survey of his mental powers, may be miserably deceived; He may be forced, in the midst of his successful trimmings, to endure reflections of the most disquieting kind.

The importance of FEMALE EDUCATION with respect to PRIVATE HAPPINES and the INTEREST of SOCIETY.

Matrimony, among savages, having no object but propagation and slavery, is a very humbling state for the female sex: But delicate organisation, great sensibility, lively imagination, with sweetness of temper above all, qualify women for a more dignified society with men; which is, to be their bosom-friends and companions. In the common course of European education, young women are trained to make an agreeable figure, and to behave with decency and propriety: Very little culture is bestowed on the head; and still less on the heart, if it be not in the art of hiding passion. Education so slight and superficial is far from seconding the purpose of nature, that of making women fit companions for men of sense. Due cultivation of the female mind would add greatly to the happiness of the males, and still more to that of the females. Time runs on; and, when youth and beauty vanish, a fine Lady, who never entertained a thought into which an admirer did not enter, finds in herself a lamentable void, occasioning discontent and peevishness. But a woman who has merit, improved by virtuous and refined education, retains in her decline an influence over the men, more flattering than even that of beauty: She is the delight of her friends, as formerly of her admirers.

Admirable would be the effects of such refined education, contributing no less to public good than to private happiness. A man, who at present must degrade himself into a fop or a coxcomb, in order to please the women, would soon discover, that their favour is not to be gained but by exerting every manly talent in public and in private life; and the two sexes, instead of corrupting each other, would

be rivals in the race of virtue. Mutual esteem would be to each a school of urbanity; and mutual desire of pleasing would give smoothness to their behaviour, delicacy to their sentiments, and tenderness to their passions.

Married women in particular, destined by nature to take the lead in educating their children, would no longer be the greatest obstruction to good education, by their ignorance, frivolity, and disorderly manner of living. Even upon the breast, infants are susceptible of impressions; and the mother hath opportunities without end of instilling into them good principles, before they are fit for a male tutor. Coriolanus, who made a capital figure in the Roman republic, never returned from war without meriting marks of distinction. Others behaved valiantly, in order to acquire glory: He behaved valiantly, in order to give pleasure to his mother. The delight she took in hearing him praised, and her weeping for joy in his embraces, made him in his own opinion the happiest person in the universe. Epaminondas accounted it his greatest felicity, that his father and mother were still alive to behold his conduct, and enjoy his victory at Leuctra. In a Latin dialogue, about the causes that corrupted the Roman eloquence, injudiciously inscribed to Tacitus, because obviously it is not his style, the method of education in Rome, while it flourished as a commonwealth, is described in a lively manner. I shall endeavour to give the sense in English, because it chiefly concerns the fair sex; "In that age children were suckled, not in the hut of a mercenary nurse, but by the chaste mother who bore them. Their education during non-age was in her hands; and it was her chief care to instil into them every virtuous principle. In her presence, a loose word or an improper action were strictly prohibited. She superintended not only their serious studies, but even their amusements; which

were conducted with decency and moderation. In that manner the Gracchi, educated by Cornelia their mother, and Augustus, by Attia his mother, appeared in publick with untainted minds; fond of glory, and prepared to make a figure in the world." In the expedition of the illustrious Bertrand du Guesclin against Peter the Cruel, King of Castile, the governor of a town, upon being summoned to give it up, made the following answer, "That they might be conquered, but would never tamely yield; that their fathers had taught them to prefer a glorious death before a dishonourable life; and that their mothers had not only educated them in these sentiments, but were ready to put in practice the lessons they had inculcated." Let the most profound politician say, what more efficacious incentive there can be to virtue and manhood, than the behaviour of the Spartan matrons, flocking to the temples, and thanking the gods, that their husbands and sons had died gloriously, fighting for their country. In the war between Lacedemon and Thebes, the Lacedemonians having behaved ill, the married men, as Plutarch reports, were so ashamed of themselves, that they dared not look their wives in the face. What a glorious prize is here exhibited to be contended for by the female sex!

By such refined education, love would take on a new form, that which nature inspires for making us happy, and for softening the distresses of chance: It would fill deliciously the whole soul with tender amity and mutual confidence. The union of a worthy man with a frivolous woman can never, with all the advantages of fortune, be made comfortable: How different the union of a virtuous pair, who have no aim but to make each other happy! Between such a pair emulation is reversed, by an ardent desire in each to be surpassed by the other.

The WAY NOT to get a HUSBAND.

Miss *Moral* at work with her *Tambour*—Miss *Gaylove* playing with a Masquerade Ticket.

Miss *G.* Come, *Sophy*; will you sit poring all day over your *Tambour*? Do lay aside your work, and go with me to Tavistock-street, and assist my fancy in the choice of a dress for the *Masqued-Ball*.

Miss *M.* Why, have you purchased a ticket?

Miss *G.* No! I have no money, you know, and I am sure my father would not spare me any for that purpose: but I have got both my ticket and a couple of guineas to hire a dress given me.

Miss *M.* I was going to say you were in luck, but upon second thoughts, I think you would have been fortunate, if you had not found a friend so ready to oblige you.

Miss *G.* I am of a different opinion; I am sure you would think me very lucky indeed, if you knew with how much difficulty I got the ticket; for I was forced to beg hard for it, and to give ten kisses to old *Smuggler* into the bargain.

Miss *M.* Bless me, *Bell*! you cannot be serious!

Miss *G.* I am indeed, *Sophy*.

[Enter Miss *Pliant*.]

Miss *M.* What! to let such a nasty old fellow take such liberties, and only for a Masquerade Ticket!

Miss *P.* I am certain there is nothing to be got out of the old or the young fellows, without letting them do almost any thing they please with us.

Miss *M.* And why should you want to get any thing out of them? I had rather stay at home till Doomsday, than permit a man to touch me.

Miss *G.* I am sure, then, that you are a fool for your pains.

Miss *M.* 'Tis better to be a fool in your sense of the word, *Bell*, than to

be so exceedingly indelicate. If no girls would suffer the men to be so saucy, they would treat all women with more respect. By spoiling the men with such very indiscreet indulgencies, you hurt yourselves.—What man, do you think, will choose to marry a girl who has given encouragement to the grossest familiarities?

Miss *G.* As to that, my dear, there are few men who chuse to marry at all: but must we, because they will not marry us, and our fathers cannot afford to keep us, sit always with our needles in our hands, and enjoy no pleasure?

Miss *M.* I am afraid that the immoderate fondness for what you call Pleasure, has prevented hundreds of women from marrying, and ruined thousands.

Miss *G.* Well, and are not the men to blame? Is it our fault? Why must they do every thing they please, tho' it is ever so abominable? And why must we, if we only desire a few fine cloaths, and a little innocent amusement, be distinguished by the most degrading appellations, and not only by them, but by the fussy prudes of our own sex, and thought guilty of every thing that's bad; though we are really a million of times better than those who abuse us?

Miss *M.* Custom has long allowed the men greater freedoms than women; and indeed we must be lost to all decency, as well as delicacy, if we either envy them for their privileges, or desire to imitate their licentious manners.—If women, as I said before, did not give them encouragement, they could not possibly be so vicious as they are.

Miss *P.* La, Miss *Moral*, you are vastly particular—more nice than wife, I think; for only see how plainly you are dressed, and have not seen above one play this winter, I suppose, nor been at the pantheon, nor any Masqued Ball any where: But if you were as complying as your neigh-

hours, you might appear as genteel, and see as much as they. Now, only in a mere romping-bout with Lord Squander in his library, t'other morning, while my lady was under the hands of her hair-dresser, he tossed three guineas into my lap, with which I bought this sweet cap and gauze-cloak, and promised to make her ladyship let me have the chariot to carry me to the Countess of Cutwell's rout in the evening.

Miss M. And are you the wiser or the better for your cap, or your cloak, Miss Pliant? And would not a hired coach have conveyed you as safely to the Countess's, as a borrowed carriage?

Miss P. Safely, no doubt, but not half so genteelly; though indeed I am not quite sure whether I should have been safe in a hired carriage; for the coachmen of people of fashion have a mortal aversion to *backs*, and always endeavour to overturn them; at least to prevent their coming up in time—their coming up at all: and so by getting out a mile from the door, one is obliged not only to walk thro' all the dirt, and run the risk of spoiling one's petticoat and shoes, but must pass the whole croud of sneering footmen, or the still lower wretches, the mob, who abuse us because we are better dressed than themselves.

Miss M. No—they do not insult you because you are *better dressed*, but because you are *improperly dressed*; either in a style above your station, or extravagantly, and beyond that point of moderation which is becoming in every sphere of life: by such an appearance, a woman of the first quality renders herself ridiculous. Were you to hear what is said of you when you step out of a borrowed carriage, with cloaths borrowed perhaps, or purchased by the most lessening condescensions, you would be still more pained than you can be by any remarks made on you while you appear in a manner suitable to your style of life.

Miss G. Pshaw! People are always finding fault, let us say and do what we will, and so I make it a rule to please myself, and never mind them.

Miss M. Yes, my dear; but would it not be better for us to act in such a manner as to give no real occasion for scandal? We should then, indeed, have no reason to mind them.—However averse men in general may appear to marriage, the fear of meeting with a loose or extravagant wife is, I believe, commonly the cause of their abhorrence of matrimony. Were you a man, would you marry a woman who admits every kind of freedom from every man who has it in his power to gratify her passion for public diversions—diversions the most absurd as well as the most dangerous in which a woman can be engaged?

Miss G. What a lecture is here, *Sophy*! But since you teach others how to get husbands, you will, I hope, marry vastly well yourself.

Miss M. I hope so, my dear; and indeed I have no great doubt of my being *well married*, in every sense of the word, as I am, with my father's approbation, to give my hand to Sir Thomas Worthy, on Saturday next.

Miss G. } [*starting and screaming*]

Miss P. } You are not in earnest, sure?

Miss M. I am indeed—never was more so.

Miss G. [*hurrying away*] What monstrous luck some folks have.

Miss P. [*following her*] Luck indeed—We are all in the wrong, *Bell*.

From a BROTHER to his SISTERS on CHARITY.

THERE is a certain general claim of kindness and benevolence, as Montaigne, with his usual good nature, observes, to which every species of creatures hath an undoubted right from us. How much more, therefore, a being stamped with the human

face divine! "Made in God's own image I created after God's likeness!

For my own part, so sure am I to meet some shivering, shirtless wretch, or another, every ten yards, that I declare myself ashamed almost to walk the streets in a coat, with the insulting gloss of novelty upon it: And when moderate calculation says two thousand perish every year, through want, in London only; I will excuse a little charity, the monstrous extravagance of one or two "rascal counters," with all my heart.

The misfortune is, that too many, in the jealous spirit of emulation, improve upon the prudent proverb of their ancestors, and never suffer their charity to stir a step from home; While that of others, like a man married to a shrew, is every where but at home. In this, as in all other things, the two extremes are the Scylla and the Charybdis, of which you must steer clear, or inevitably perish.

Were Luxury to curtail but one side dish, now and then; or pleasure but one amusement; or vanity but one furbeloe; or foppery but one trinket from either of its watches;—how many honest hearts might be made to sing for joy!—It was a poor Poet, I will tell the world, who gave a widow, one evening, what he was going to spend at a tavern:—And—let me bruit it in their ears—his name was Churchill.

Never people your houses with dogs, or with cats, or with birds—If you must feed something, you may as well feed two or three poor old men and women, as eight or ten grey parrots, and Dutch pugs, and tortoise shell cats. It is at least as humane.

In the account of a lady of my friends, I have seen such articles as these:

A beggar's blessing	-	-	l. s. d.
The tears of widowed want			0 0 0 1/4
The eloquent silence of gratitude			0 0 1 1/4

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together with many others of the same kind: And these are less expensive bargains than what you meet with in a Pallmall, or Tavistock-street;—and this I should conceive to be almost as pleasing a kind of shopping—were it not so very vulgar.

The Lady I mentioned always defers the greater part of her little acts of charity to quite the latter end of the year; by which means she never distresses herself by giving away more than she can afford: For they richly deserve every grain of that contempt with which they will too surely be treated, who increase the number of beggars even by their own good nature.

My friend will scarcely, I think, be deemed extravagant, even by her expectant, horse-racing, heir at law: And, perhaps, the veriest miser, who buys up old bureaux with the hopes of finding hoards in them, and who never drops asleep after dinner without his hands upon his pockets, would imitate her example—knew he what a treasure charity is!—did he recollect that he would be lending to the Lord: Not to mention the interest of other kinds which he would receive. One of the Dukes of Guise was called the greatest usurer in France; for he had laid out his whole estate in obligations.

Your miserable, self-interested arithmeticians, who are at infinitely more pains about this world, than Heaven would cost them; and whose sordid breasts (as my good humoured deceased old friend used to say) the "milk of human kindness," if they ever had any, is turned sour: Those wretches who covet not Heaven if there be no lending or borrowing there; who are desirous of length of days not to repent, but to get rich in; who would rather have posterity told upon their costly tombs, that they were "good men," in the mercantile, than in the moral sense; and who, were even paradise to be purchased, would haggle with their very Maker. Those who

refuse to give misery a farthing, for "God's sake!" should go to Italy, where the ordinary form of asking is, "Do good for your own sake!"

Molt things in life, my Sisters, depend upon the manner.

Charles the first, in a fit of gallantry, thinking to surprise his Queen with a present of a diamond buckle, pushed it down her bosom, and tore her with the tongue.

But in what we are talking about, the manner is all. Poverty and deformity are, not without reason, suspicious of affronts. Treat them, therefore, with the utmost delicacy of tenderness. Do not you remember the poor French beggar to have felt the small pinch of snuff which was taken out of his box, more sensibly, than the two sous which were dropped into it; and to have made his grateful reverence accordingly? A journeyman taylor, once, in my sight, relieved an old shop-mate, who had travelled two days upon a stale halfpenny role, with a couple of shillings, 'back-handed:'—And I saw an honest negro, not long since, as he was walking towards Deptford, at the rate of about five miles an hour, stop short, in passing an old sailor of a different complexion, with but one arm, and two wooden legs.—It was my fortune, I say, to have the luxury to watch this worthy savage take three halfpence and a farthing, his little all, out of the side pocket of his tattered trowsers; wrap them up in a bit of an old hand bill, which held his tobacco, when he was so rich as to have any; force them into the weeping sailor's retiring hand, with both his; wipe his eyes with the corner of his blue, patched jacket; and walk away so happy, and so fast—that I was obliged to put my horse into a gallop, to get up with the honest African, in order to shake him by the hand.

Ye task-masters of these worn wretches—Ye hot West Indians—Ye children of the sun—Ye "cream

faced lowns!" Is a man, I pray you, to be made an arrant camel of, forsooth, because his nose is black? It is not the complexion of the cheeks which God regards.—There are mansions prepared for both you, and for them, in another world; but not the same. Nor indeed would the poor miserables accept the joys of the first Heaven upon such Egyptian terms.

"Lo! is not a word better than a gift!—unquestionably,—when the former shall be accompanied by kindness, and the latter by reproach. So you see the coldest son or daughter of Poverty hath something to give away. Who is there that cannot say, "Good woman, I wish I could assist you?"—"Let it not grieve thee to bow down thine ear to the poor, and give him a friendly answer."—For, as Pope comfortably observes; if there be too many who cannot be assisted, but by what we cannot give—our money; there are yet others who may be relieved by our counsel, by our countenance, and even by our cheerfulness.

Perhaps you do not know that the haughtiest Don, who nourishes a length of whiskers, will pull off that hat to a beggar, which he would hardly veil to his Prince; and would put a piece of money into the hand of Poverty, with more humility, than he performs any one thing else in life.

A Jew is now a term of reproach; it is almost synonymous with a covetous man, or a miser. Do me the favour, however, to read an extract from the laws of this hated people. It shall not, I promise you, taint the milkiness of Christianity:

"If a poor person ask alms of you, and you have nothing to give him, you are to soothe his poverty with kind words; for you are forbidden to chide a poor person, or to lift up your voice against him, because—his heart is broken."

Why was not this a Christian law? Whatever you do, give not at the

corners of streets, nor in the market-place. Let not "your eye look round 'ere charity begin;" like a sleek-headed old friend of mine, who buttons up his pocket, the moment he does not see any body to observe him, --- True charity, like the bashful object of its relief, courts not the broad and glaring eye of day.

'The man who either disdains or fears to walk up a dark entry, may be an excellently good man, and fit for an hundred things; but he'---understands not charity.

Great God! unless I have greatly offended thee, grant me the luxury, sometimes, to slip a bit of silver, tho' no bigger than a shilling, into the clammy-cold hand of the decayed wife of a baronet (for I aver that there are such things) who stands in the comfortless corner of a court, fighting forth, with the inaudible voice of despair,---'I cannot dig, to beg I am ashamed!'---Grant me but such solid joys as this, now and then! and let thy riches (dangerous gifts!) be dealt to those who desire and deserve them more than I!

There are wretches, as well as virtues, which deserve not our contempt for not being obvious, for not being obtrusive:

— The proud day
Attended with the pleasures of the world,
Is all too wanton, and too full of gaudes,
For shame-faced wretchedness to beg in.

Suffer not your charity, any more than your spirits, to be known by looking at the barometer. Charity and Virtue are both very wretchedly off, when they depend only upon incidents and contingencies.--The goodly caitiff, whom I just now mentioned, would, perhaps, squeeze out a bad halfpenny for a pretty beggar-wench, were he to get the twenty thousand pound prize.

Addison tells us that, it being a very cold day when his friend Sir Roger made his will, he left for mourn-

ing, to every man in the parish, a great frize coat, and to every woman, a black riding-hood.

These are miserable, mechanical, doings,---indeed!

But, before I take my leave of charity, forget not, in any tender moment of humanity, self to be one's dearest friend,--one's nearest relation. Give to the needy, but so that yourselves may never need.

Less frequently you will be imposed upon by dividing twenty shillings among twenty different objects, than by giving a guinea to one: Beside, that, if the one deceive you, the other nineteen are deprived of your assistance.

The height too whence infelicity hath fallen merits consideration.---That fire which would reflect comfort upon the chilly, wintery wretch, who once saw better days; were but ill-bestowed on him who was fortunately fostered at the shrivelled breast of cold Penury--and who, from his earliest infancy, hath been happily hardened against 'the pelting of the most pitiless storm.'

But, above all, remember, as I said before, to give to the needy in such a manner as yourselves may never need. Of the virtues there is none which hath not a faulty extreme.---Intemperance of the most wholesome things will prove prejudicial to the constitution.

SKETCHES of the most distinguished POLITICAL CHARACTERS of the present Times.

LORD NORTH:

Considered in every public point of view, is perhaps as great and able a Minister, as ever presided at the head of the Treasury.--Whoever reflects on the situation of public affairs, when his royal Master thought it expedient to call him to the helm, threatening at that time no less than a general shipwreck of the dearest interests of this country, must look with

admiration on the man, who, regardless of surrounding perils, braved every danger with perseverance, supported only by a consciousness of his own rectitude, and the countenance of his Sovereign.—Such is the grand, though simple, outline of this extraordinary character;—Examined more attentively, we discover the clear and able financier; a talent of the utmost consequence in a commercial empire, and without which a Minister, however able in other points, will acquit himself but awkwardly. His Parliamentary abilities are greater than strike the superficial observer;—It is true his Lordship has not ‘sacrificed to the Graces,’ nor made the flourishes of eloquence his chief study; but, in the essentials of oratory, few speakers rank before him.—In the opening of a Budget, his schemes in general are clearly arranged, and the necessary objects pointed out by him, on which to lay any increase of the revenues, discover a perfect knowledge of the strength and sinews of this country.—But his principal forte lies in reply; he has that coolness, which, never suffering him to follow the eccentric brawlings of opposition, confines him to the subject in debate, which he supports with a stile of reasoning and candour that the gentlemen of the Minority are unable to counteract.—With respect to the American war, notwithstanding what may be said to the contrary, by those who intimate that he is averse to the present hostile measures, and only acts in compliment to an invisible Ruler behind the curtain, rather than lose his place,—it is certain that his Lordship’s sentiments are in direct opposition to those of the Americans; and, though he wished to win them over by lenient methods, he discovered the utmost abhorrence at the first daring insult offered to the mother-country;—Nay, he has professed his principles pretty publicly on this head, declaring he would live and die with them.

LORD GEORGE GERMAINE.

THIS Gentleman entered life with every advantage that could promise an illustrious career,—and by his talents he has made a progress, if not illustrious, at least remarkable. He rose to the highest military command on actual service that the Crown could bestow, and, if he had united heartily with the foreign Commander in chief, he would certainly have attained the post of Generalissimo of the army of Britain. The history of the remarkable transaction which put a stop to that rise, and involved both the man and the character in ignominy and disgrace,—perhaps an undeserved disgrace, is well known; The politics of the Court of George the third were too much in opposition to that of his predecessor, to allow Lord George to remain under disgrace. He was immediately caressed, and made a Privy-counsellor. His advancement to the post of Secretary of State did not take off a Minority man, for he had generally been with the Court. His promotion was determined so early as September last, from which time he had constant access to all the papers in Lord Dartmouth’s office, and his opinion was the law in the whole American department. He entered the office with the superiority of a Minister, and controuled, with an high hand, both the Admiralty and the Army, in whatever concerned America. The present campaign is his intirely, for no measure has been decided contrary to his opinion. He is not however upon a very secure footing in his office, for he is thwarted by Lord Gower and Mr Rigby; and Lord Sandwich took an opportunity to exonerate himself from having any thing to do with Sir Peter Parker’s expedition, in terms that shewed he valued Lord George’s reputation as nought. His abilities are certainly greater than the appearances of this campaign display; Probably therefore

he is over-ruled, if not by office, at least behind the private curtain.

LORD MANSFIELD.

THIS Noble Lawyer has been so long the great oracle of law and Politics in this country, that we might naturally suppose, from mere length of time, that the season of retirement was come. But he has no idea of changing his present scene; While the Tories hold their present pre-eminence in power, his influence will be powerful; but, if America is lost, the Tories must inevitably lose their places, and with them their consequences. Lord Mansfield will then feel himself in so disagreeable a situation, so threatened with responsibility, that he would be glad to take that retirement by force, to which at present he might voluntarily have recourse with dignity. I mention this, because even his best friends have thought, for some time, that his abilities have greatly declined. For many years, his opinions were always right, and his reputation for a superiority of understanding, so great, that a higher character was scarcely known in the kingdom. But of late his law opinions have been contradicted, refuted, and overturned; and there has been scarcely one great debate in the House of Lords, in which he has not suffered a loss of reputation. In respect of interest in the Cabinet, he has of late assured the house, that he desired the King to excuse his attendance as an efficient Cabinet Counsellor; but, long since that time he mentioned, he has been known to dictate in many affairs of the highest consequence; and it has been evident from the frequent private conferences with the King, that he is listened to perpetually behind the curtain. The present Minority know this too well to allow him that subterfuge, in case the American affairs bring them into power. There is no doubt of this Lord, and the whole Scotch Junto, in that case, being driven from power

with every mark of indignation and resentment which can be shewn to men, to whom confessedly the loss of all America is owing. But the politics of St James's will be exerted to ward off a blow so injurious to all the deep-laid plans of fifteen years continuance. The leaders of the Minority, who have for this last Session of Parliament lost not one Member, but raised themselves continually in the estimation of the public, will find dissension tried to be scattered amongst them—which they must repel, or be ruined.

LORD CLARE.

While Mr Nugent, he went thro' a great variety of life, but generally managed from an early age, to be rising in credit, wealth, and office when in it. He was first known to the world from his connection with Frederick, Prince of Wales, by whose death he lost not only many of his political hopes, but above 10,000*l.* which was lent on his life; the Prince of Wales however recommended him to his Dowager, and since his death he has been continually rising in office and title, till he found himself in a very secure harbour, the Vice-Treasurership of Ireland, which is above 3000*l.* with offices and reversions to above 1000*l.* more. At present he is the grand channel of intercourse between Lord Bute and the Queen's house, and consequently stands high in the list of those private counsellors who have had so great a share in all the transactions of this reign; it is indeed a desirable post, though not the post of honour. His Lordship has always had the reputation of being a man of wit, and certainly possesses a great command of repartee and liveliness, and has many times greatly entertained the House of Commons in his speeches, with original humour. He is a man of knowledge, and has strong parts-- and upon various occasions has been one of the most useful friends the Ministry has in that

House, either by his understanding the question better than others, or by throwing it in a light more favourable to their views. A strong instance of this was lately seen, in his suddenly comparing Lord Harcourt's message to the Irish Commons to the treaties of subsidy the King enters into with foreign Powers, in both of which cases the Parliament is answered for, without their consent.

Mr RIGBY.

The fortune of this gentleman, if considered by itself, must be thought very extraordinary---but, if the late Duke of Bedford's prejudices are considered, and those of his Duchesses not forgotten, it will no longer appear so. As to family, arms, and descent, I have a notion heraldry drops a veil over them. The Right Hon. gentleman has parts---and those parts have done his business---indeed they have done it admirably. He has managed to keep in office, if not very high in it, at least very lucratively, for above thirty years. He has been long sole paymaster; a post which the present Prime Minister was once content to share with another;---and he has shewn every mark that he has not been backward to himself to make those private pecuniary advantages, which accumulated so immense a fortune in the person of the late Lord Holland, and which his successors are taking such industrious pains to shew that the old proverb shall still prove true---such marks as building a great house, that will cost threescore thousand pounds, and purchasing estates to the amount of several hundred thousand pounds value. That Mr Rigby has abilities, every one must allow, who has attended Parliament---he is very able in the House, and has that sort of wit, which, when a debate is taking an ugly turn, will shift it upon new grounds,---will make at other times a good horse laugh in the House, and obliterate the effects of solid reason and argument. In principles, I

can only say that he has ever been for the Court, let what would be the subject, business, men, or measures. He and his friends support every man that will support him in office; and no doctrine carries the rights or power of the Crown too high for Mr Rigby's digestion.

Mr JENKINSON.

From an origin not splendid, he has raised himself to be foremost in the confidence of his Sovereign's favourites,--and high in that of his Sovereign himself, with a revenue of 4000l. a year, and three reversions. When Lord Bute was the ruling power in the household of the late Princess Dowager of Wales, he wanted an agent for some private intrigues of State, and, applying to the Duchesses of Portland, Mr Jenkinson was recommended; he soon distinguished himself for several qualities of great value in the department which his patron had placed him in. A suppleness of understanding, which could equally bend to every employ, without raising jealousy in any,---united with scruples not exceedingly troublesome, and a fertility in the invention of expedients, made him highly useful: He soon became known to the Princess, who preferred him in her Household. That attention was a sure recommendation to the King; who, since the death of his mother, has intrusted him with the principal private Parliamentary negotiations, which have been more numerous, and repeated this reign, than ever were known before: Upon Lord Bute's retirement from the ostensible line of public power, this gentleman has been his private manager; invested with so much weight that he was offered the post of first Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, but refused it;--thinking that the post of confidence, behind the curtain, was better than the responsible splendor of the Premier's office.

V A R R O.

*The History of PENNSYLVANIA.**(Continued from p. 238.)*

IN the county to which Philadelphia gives name are several other towns, of which the most considerable are, German Town, so called, because most of the inhabitants are of that nation, or descended from such as were, Frankfort, Abington, Dublin, Radnor, Amersland, &c.

Of the other towns in the province the most considerable are, Bristol, Falls Town, and Pennsbury, in the county of Buckingham; Chester Town, Chichester, and Marcus Hook, in the county of Chester; Newcastle Town, Haverford-west, Merioneth, and St. George, in the county of Newcastle; Dover, Cranebrook, Marden, Mespel-liven plantations, in the county of Kent; Lewes, in the county of Sussex; Lancaster, in the county to which it gives name: and fourteen miles from Lancaster, on the frontier part of the county, is a small town, called Ephrata, lying between two small hills, in the most delightful situation that can well be imagined, as if nature had created it for the indulgence of contemplation. [This town is inhabited by a sect called Dumplers, or Dunkards, and one, perhaps, of the most harmless and extraordinary that has appeared since the institution of christianity. A German hermit, who settled on the spot where Ephrata is now built, was the founder of this extraordinary sect. The fame of his solitude inspired some of his countrymen with curiosity, and the simplicity of his life, with the piety of his conversation, induced them to join, and imitate him. A people who leave their native country to enjoy liberty of conscience, can bear all subsequent mortifications. The Germans of both sexes, who joined the hermit, soon accustomed themselves to his way of thinking, and consequently to his manner of living; industry became part of their duty, and divided their time with

devotion. Their gains are thrown into one common stock, which supplies all their exigencies, private as well as public: their females are cloistered up by themselves in a separate part of the town, the situation of which is delightful, and screens them from the north wind. It is triangular, and fenced round with thick rows of apple, beech, and cherry trees, besides having an orchard in the middle. The houses, which are of wood, are mostly three stories high; and every person has a separate apartment, that he may not be disturbed in his devotions. The women never see the men but at public worship, or when it is necessary to consult upon matters of public œconomy; and the number of both may be about three hundred. Their garb is the most simple that can be well imagined, being a long white woollen gown in winter, and linen in the summer, with a cape, which serves them for a hat, like that of a capuchin behind, and fastened round the waist with a belt. Under the gown, they wear a waistcoat of the same materials, a coarse shirt, trowsers, and shoes: The dress of the women is the same, only instead of trowsers, they wear petticoats, and when they leave their nunnery (for such it is) they muffle up their faces in their capuchins. The diet of the Dunkards consists of vegetables; but it is no principle with them to abstain from animal food, only they think that such abstinence is most agreeable to a christian life. This temperance emaciates their bodies, and, as the men indulge their beards to grow to their full length, gives them a hollow ghastly appearance. Their beds are no better than benches: a little wooden block serves them for a pillow; and they celebrate public worship twice every day, and as often every night. But tho' such modes of life appear absurd and impracticable, the Dunkards are far from being extravagant. Their chapel is very decent; and they have, upon a

fine stream, a grist-mill, a paper-mill, an oil-mill, and a mill for pearl-barley, all of them most ingeniously constructed by themselves: they have even a printing-press; and they are, especially the nuns, extremely ingenious in working, and in embellishments, which they perform with a variety of beautiful colours, with gilding, in imitation of the initials in ancient manuscripts; and they stick them up, by way of ornament, in their churches and cells. By those different manufactures, the public stock of this ascetic people is well supplied, as no denomination of christians can be their enemies, their religious tenets being mingled with the absurdities of all. Notwithstanding the two sexes live separate from one another in their town, yet the Dunkards are far from being averse to matrimony. In that case, the parties must indeed leave the town; but they are supplied out of the public fund with whatever is necessary for their settling elsewhere. This they generally do as near as they can to Ephrata, to which they send their children for education. The Dunkards administer baptism by dipping or plunging, but to adult persons only: they hold free-will, and think that the doctrine of original sin, as to its effect upon Adam's posterity, is absurd and impious: they disclaim violence, even in cases of self-defence; and suffer themselves to be defrauded or wronged, rather than go to law: they are superstitious to the last degree in observing their sabbath; and all their prayers and preachings, during their worship, are extempore: humility, chastity, temperance, and other christian virtues, are commonly the subjects of their discourses; and they imagine, that the souls of dead christians are employed in converting those of the dead who had no opportunity of knowing the gospel: they deny the eternity of hell's torments; but believe in certain temporary ones, that will be inflicted on infidels, and obsti-

nate persons, who deny Christ to be their only Saviour; but they think, that at a certain period all will be admitted to the endless fruition of the Deity. A people whose principles are so harmless, and whose practice is so simple and virtuous, cannot be otherwise than happy upon earth. Among themselves they know nothing but harmony and mutual affection; every one cheerfully performs the task of industry assigned to him, and their hospitality to strangers is unbounded; but their principles lead them to take nothing in recompence.

For the CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

PORTER continues his narration from p. 237.

“WELL, what will you have on't, I killed the hare, and was bringing it away in triumph, when the justice himself met me; he called me a poacher and a villain; and collaring me, desired me to give an account of myself: I fell upon my knees, begged his worship's pardon, and began to give an account of myself, of my breed, feed, and generation, but though I gave a very good account of myself, the justice would not believe a word I had to say; so I was indicted at sessions, found guilty of being poor, and sent up to London to Newgate, in order to be transported as a vagabond. People may say this and that of being in jail, but for my part, I found Newgate as agreeable a place as ever I was in all my life. Of eating and drinking I had my bellyful, and did no work at all. This life was too good to last for ever, so I was put on board a transport, and sent with two hundred more to the plantations; more than one hundred died for want of sweet

"air. When we came ashore we
 "were sold to the planters, and I
 "was bound seven years. When
 "my time was expired, I worked my
 "passage home, and glad I was to see
 "my mother country Old England a-
 "gain, because I always loved my
 "country. I kept about town, and did
 "little jobs when I could get them.
 "I was happy in this for some time,
 "till one evening coming home from
 "my work, I was met by a press-gang:
 "I was carried before the justice, and as
 "I could give no account of myself, I
 "had my choice left, whether I would
 "go on board a man of war, or list
 "for a soldier. I chose the latter, and
 "in this post of a gentleman, I served
 "two campaigns in Flanders, was at
 "the battles of Val and Fontenoy, and
 "received only one wound in my breast
 "here. When the peace came on I
 "was discharged. I then listed for a
 "landman in the East India Company's
 "service. I soon fell rich, and got
 "leave to *return home with forty pounds*
 "in my pocket. I was pressed again
 "for a sailor, as his Majesty wanted
 "seamen, before I could set my foot
 "on shore: The boatswain, as he said,
 "found me an obstinate fellow; He swore
 "he knew I understood my business
 "well, but that I shammed Abraham
 "merely to be idle: but indeed I knew
 "nothing of sea business, and he beat
 "me without considering I was his fel-
 "low creature: I had still however my
 "forty pounds, and that was some com-
 "fort under every beating; and the mo-
 "ney I might have had to this day,
 "but that our ship was taken with the
 "French. Our crew was carried into
 "Brest, and many of them died, be-
 "cause they were not used to live in
 "jail; but for my part it was nothing
 "to me, for I was seasoned. One night
 "as I was sleeping on a bed of boards,
 "with a warm blanket about me, I
 "was awaked by the boatswain, who
 "had a dark lanthorn in his hand.
 "Jack, says he, will you knock out the
 "French centrie's brains: I don't care

"suppose I do lend a hand. Then fol-
 "low me, so up I got with my blanket
 "about me: though we had no arms,
 "we rushed upon the centries, seized
 "their arms, and knocked them down;
 "from thence nine of us ran to the
 "quay, seized the first boat we met,
 "and put to sea immediately. We
 "were taken by a Dorset privateer,
 "who were glad of so many good
 "hands; and then we fell in with a pri-
 "vateer of forty guns, we had only
 "20, the fight lasted three hours, and
 "we lost all our men. I was once
 "more in the power of the French,
 "and if we had gone back to Brest,
 "it would have gone hard with me, but
 "we were re-taken by good luck by
 "the Viper. I was wounded in two
 "places, I lost four fingers of my left
 "hand, and my leg was shot off. One
 "man is born with a silver spoon in
 "his mouth, and another with a wood-
 "en ladle. However, blessed be God,
 "I enjoy good health, I will for ever
 "have liberty and Old England for
 "ever, huzza!"

Thus saying, he limped off, leav-
 ing me in admiration of his content,
 nor could I avoid acknowledging, that
 an habitual acquaintance with misery,
 serves better than philosophy, to teach
 us to despise it.

 PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

(Continued from our last, p. 242.)

MR INNES. The present state
 of our American affairs flows
 from natural causes. The prosperity
 of a people depends on a form of go-
 vernment suited to their situations and
 circumstances; that which was calcu-
 lated for the infant state of our colo-
 nies, is evidently defective, now that
 they are grown great and populous.
 In every civilized nation in the known
 world, at this period of time, whether
 monarchy or republic, you will not find
 the subjects governed merely by the
 love and affection which they bear to

their rulers. A well regulated government maintains its authority by a proper force, to restrain and correct the bad humours of discontented individuals. Is it possible in the nature of things: that amongst a numerous race of people, all of them can be sober and sensible? In every large society, there is a restless and turbulent set of men, fond of power, and envious of those in rank and station above them. Have you hitherto kept a force sufficient to maintain the authority of this country, over even a few individuals in North America! No, Sir, you have not. You laid on the stamp act, without power to enforce it: you were so weak to repeal it, without giving time to try what effect it might have in the ordinary course of things; owing to your own unsteady and factious pursuits at home.

What has been the real cause of discontent in America? It has arisen chiefly from a thirst after independency, and from the great encouragement which the colonists found on this side the water. A seditious spirit soon spreads its contagion; and, in the present case, has grown to an enormous height. Is this to be wondered at, when you consider, that both here and in America, there are to be found men of abandoned principles, ready to engage in any outrage? The more sensible, who are disposed to peace, will not interfere in proper time, thinking it is the business of government, under whose protection they live, to defend them from insult.

You are told with confidence, that the North Americans are all of them united. It is not true. I have letters, on the veracity of which I can depend, informing me of the contrary. Ask the gentlemen lately come from North America, they will tell you they have been forced away, because they would not join in the general riot and disturbance.

On the great question of the natu-

ral rights of mankind, and the right of taxation, I beg leave to make a few observations. When the first settlers went out, they were content to go under certain restrictions and regulations. What were those regulations? Were not the colonists confined within certain bounds, and subjected to certain terms by charter grants? Were they not then satisfied and happy to accept the terms granted them, and to be under the protection of the mother-country? Did the first settlers in the colonies, to whom the charters were granted, presume to say to the mother-country, we will abide by your laws and regulations so long as we shall think fit, but no longer? Have not the colonists all along enjoyed every encouragement and support which the first settlers could possibly have expected? Was it not then understood, that they were to be subject to the laws of this country? Will any man say, that either the original, or any of the late emigrants, ever went out with any other views than those of interest? Did the original settlers presume to talk about representatives in Parliament, and of a refusal to be taxed without their own consent! Has a man, whom I have indulged to possess a share of my house at an easy rate, but subject to my rules, a right, when I am grown old, thinking he is stronger than me, to say, I will submit to your rules no longer, the house is mine, and I will turn you out? Is it because the colonies have arrived to a flourishing condition, under the wing of the parent state, that they have a right to rebel? It has been asserted, that the colonists are the offspring of Englishmen, and as such, entitled to the privileges of Britons. Sir, I am bold to deny it, for it is well known that they not only consist of English, Scots, and Irish, but also of French, Dutch, Germans innumerable, Indians, Africans, and a multitude of felons from this country. Is it possible to tell which are the

most turbulent amongst such a mixture of people? To which of them is England to give up her original right over an estate belonging to herself? I leave it to the learned and ingenious honourable gentleman to define the true sense and meaning of the different charters granted to the colonies; but I am afraid their nice distinctions and definitions will throw little light upon the subject, and serve only to perplex and confound men of ordinary understanding.

The grand claim of the Americans is liberty; but it appears to me absurd to say, that a people who import slaves, and are despotic over them, nay, many of whom draw their sustenance from the very bosom of slavery, have a right to the freedom which the inhabitants of this country enjoy. The North American spirit and practice in this respect, have surely nothing in them similar to what prevails in Great Britain. Would it not then be a strange piece of policy, if not a subversion of all order in the mother-country, to countenance this dangerous spirit, which evidently aims at independency, and might speedily degenerate into tyranny, over their present constitutional superiors? What claim can those persons have to an increase of liberty, who do not grant the smallest exercise of it to their neighbours? or, if their claim were to be admitted, in what manner is such liberty to be dispensed? Partially, or impartially? Is the grandchild to be free, and the grandfather to remain a slave? Is the brother to enjoy liberty, and the sister to be excluded from it?

The question concerning the natural rights of mankind, cannot with propriety come under consideration in the present dispute between us and our colonies, liberty, genuine liberty, if it exist at all, is confined to this and our sister kingdom.

If our forefathers have been so negligent as not to give stability to the

authority of this country over her colonies, it is high time we should do it.

I cannot reconcile it to the duty I owe to my country in general, and to my constituents in particular, to be silent on this great occasion; things are got to such a height, that it behoves every man to give all the assistance in his power.

The method hitherto pursued to quell the rebellion in North America has proved ineffectual, because it was mild and gentle. We are not however to despair; more vigorous and better planned measures will have a different effect. Your troops received a severe check on the 19th of April; what else could be expected? The provincials were provoked at being represented as cowards; they were determined to convince you of the contrary; they fought, indeed, but how did they fight? They attacked your troops from windows of houses, and from behind walls, at a time the soldiers were fatigued with a long march; neither has the lamentable affair of Bunker's Hill on the 17th of June, any thing surprising in it: the provincials were strongly entrenched on an eminence, a situation which inspired courage, in confidence of safety; yet our troops fought and conquered under the greatest disadvantages. Boston is a place badly situated for defence, surrounded by hills, and liable to be attacked in various ways; it is therefore entirely improper to keep an army at a place so circumstanced, and for this reason your troops ought to be removed from thence.

There has not as yet been any regular engagement, nor a fair trial of military skill and courage between his Majesty's forces and the rebels; the numbers of the latter are undoubtedly great, and it will be difficult, if not impossible, to conquer them, if attacked when so securely entrenched.

The people of the Massachusetts Bay appeared to be both obstinate and enthusiastic to the last degree;

they ought therefore to be treated like mad men, whom it were folly to contend with; I would on this consideration advise to shut them up with frigates and sloops of war, and leave them.

A noble Lord may remember, I took the liberty to propose this measure to him in the month of February last, before the reinforcement went out, and from a full persuasion of the propriety of it, recommended to his Lordship to send all the army to New-York and Philadelphia. I wish that plan had been adopted, it would have prevented much bloodshed and other ill consequences; but it must be admitted, that no human foresight can determine in what manner the best concerted plans will operate. You are losing, to all appearance, a complete year by your army being kept at Boston: the enemies of administration exult, and reproach you with the ignominious situation of British soldiers cooped up in a state of inaction. But let not this discourage us; if it were not for the real loss of so many brave men, who have unhappily fallen, every other consideration is immaterial; you are not, however, without some advantage; time, which brings all things to an issue, seems to be working favourably for you.

I presume, with all deference, still to offer my poor opinion; it is, that the army should be sent to one of the southern colonies, to make one strong post. If there is to be more fighting, let the provincials make the attack, if they please.

I take it for granted you are to have an army of twenty or twenty-five thousand men in North-America next spring; although I mean they should be entrenched and act on the defensive, yet they may act offensively as opportunity offers. Your army posted in a secure situation, will give loyal subjects encouragement to declare themselves; they only want protection,

I think there can be little doubt, that the force intended is sufficient to subdue the colonies to the southward of Delaware River, and that sloops of war may easily obstruct the passage of an army from the northern provinces, should an attempt be made to cross that extensive river to join the insurgents on the other side.

Your success against one-half of North-America will pave the way to the conquest of the whole, and it is more than probable you may find men to recruit your army in America; money will engage them to enlist. Such of those deluded people as are determined to continue in rebellion, may be allowed to carry on their military designs and operations in the interior parts of the country, as long as they can keep together; they ought not to be followed; let your army still maintain one firm post. In time the rebels will be tired out; they will be perplexed if you do not follow them; their guilt, folly, and expence, must breed intestine dissensions; the common men must soon be convinced of the fraud of being paid in paper currency; the foolish and wicked resolves of the Congress with regard to non-importation and non-exportation, will soon recoil on themselves and prove their destruction. The Congress, by their ridiculous and presumptuous scheme of a bar to all trade with Britain and her islands, have exposed themselves to contempt, and, by this time, must be feeling the ruinous effects of it. They vainly imagined, that all the merchants and manufacturers of Britain would have taken the alarm, and, through fear of the loss of trade, have yielded to their views; but the good sense of the people of this country has shewn them and the world, that they are not to be deceived by such artifices.

Another of the ingenious devices of the North-Americans, was, to lay in a stock of goods, which they thought sufficient to clothe them for

an extraordinary time; but, by authentic advices, they are already in great want of all sorts of necessaries: as one instance within my own knowledge, a letter I have received within these few days from a correspondent in North-America, inclosing an order for goods to be sent next spring if possible, contains this paragraph, "My negroes will suffer much next year, if matters are not speedily accommodated, what the poorer sort of planters will do, I know not, for there is not a piece of linen of any sort to be got in any of the stores."

I hope the friends of the colonists will not be so bold to assert, that they are such a supernatural race, as to live without clothes, any more than they can exist without meat, drink, and sleep.

After your army has fortified one strong place, detachments may be sent to other sea-port towns to erect forts under the cover of ships of war; it will soon appear how far settlements may be extended in the southern provinces.

If your sloop are vigilant, which doubtless they will be, it is next to an impossibility that cargoes of goods can be smuggled into North-America to any extent, even in the three-winter months, which are only severe to the northward; trading vessels can scarcely escape sloop of war, properly stationed on the coast, and within the great rivers. In this situation the colonists will be driven to the last extremity for want of clothes and other necessary articles, particularly those of the woollen kind. It is scarce possible they can subsist with any degree of comfort without British and Irish goods; if they are supplied with the manufactures of this country by any indirect means, yet the pretext of the decline of trade may be kept up by designing men, although in fact it be flourishing.

I have read the petitions and addresses from some of the manufactur-

ing towns, giving a dreadful representation of their fears and apprehensions of a total decay of trade, "should that be interrupted which we derive from a friendly intercourse with North America, and by which alone our rank in Europe can be supported." In these petitions they artfully insinuate, that the present flourishing state of commerce throughout the kingdom, is owing to accidental and temporary causes, such as "the peace of Poland, the Spanish flota," &c. Sir, these petitions are calculated merely for the purpose of imposing on weak minds; this country furnishes many articles of commerce, from natural growth, and by the dexterity of our artists, which no other part of the globe can produce; it is impossible therefore that we can be deprived of our usual share of trade with every part of the world; North America in particular cannot be supplied with several of her commodities, except from Great Britain. If a survey were taken of the state of the manufactures over all Europe, it will not be found, that one nation with another possesses above one year's superfluous stock of goods, any more than an extraordinary quantity of provisions; on the supposition therefore that the American trade should be diverted into a foreign channel, the nation which supplies them must of course be itself speedily exhausted, and forced to apply to Britain for a recruit.

Sir, I declare myself averse to any further concession towards the colonies, than what was offered by the conciliatory plan, namely, "that the colonies should furnish an adequate sum, to be raised amongst themselves towards the general expence."

The defence of North America has cost this nation many millions; and it is but equitable now, that the colonists should contribute to the alleviation of that burden. Administration, in my opinion, betrayed the dig-

nity of this country in making even that proposition, and after what has since happened, the rebels are unworthy of such mild treatment. From whom ought proposals of accommodation to come? Have they not been the aggressors? Have they not grossly insulted the constitutional authority of this empire? The North Americans in general, indeed, are objects of compassion, rather than of resentment; they have been led on, and insensibly made the tools of factious and discontented men in this and their own country. It is more than probable, the stamp act would have been submitted to, had not the opposition to it been countenanced here.

As affairs are now situated, some new and uncommon expedients ought to be devised, to rectify them. One of our great objects at present should be to succour our innocent and peaceable subjects, in this their time of distress; for this reason, I cannot altogether approve of all the acts passed for the punishment of the delinquents, because they involve the innocent with the guilty; the former, as well as the latter, are in great want of all sorts of cloaths.

It being unsafe for merchants to send out goods, it is submitted, whether it would not be good policy in government to give orders for, and export, a quantity of such commodities as our loyal American subjects are known to want most, and particularly cloathing for women and children; this would be an act of great benevolence, as well as sound policy. Such goods might be under the care of supercargoes, protected by the army; they would be ready to supply our friends, and also such of the disaffected as might be supposed to submit; this, under good management, would prove beneficial, not detrimental to the public; nor would it require a very large sum for this purpose; the goods might be bartered for flour, and other provisions for

the army. Merchants would, after some time, be induced to send cargoes to the places where the army was securely posted, which would relieve government of that trouble. Sugars, rum, molasses, and even tea, articles all of them much wanted, would find purchasers, and be very acceptable; they would be the means of procuring bread, flour, Indian corn, staves, shingles, &c. for the West India islands; the sloop of war would protect trading vessels to different towns and creeks on the rivers; detachments of soldiers might be sent to assist the landing of goods; trade would thus be at least in the choice of foes as well as friends, and their necessitous situation would constrain them cheerfully to embrace it; for who can suppose that the naked would refuse to be cloathed, or the miserable to be relieved! and thus the olive-branch would be held out to them in one hand, while the sword is kept in the other: let them make their option; if they are determined to remain obstinate, we have only to continue firm; and I trust the contest will be decided without much further bloodshed. It cannot be doubted that those who are loyally disposed, of whom there are many, wait but a pretence to shake off their obedience to the resolutions of the congress, to which they now submit through compulsion.

As to the West-India islands, one of the capital objects of attention, your effecting the conquest of even only two or three of the principal towns on the continent, would, in a great measure, furnish them with necessaries; this should be done with all dispatch possible.

[To be Continued.]

P O E T R Y.

R U S T I C S I M P L I C I T Y.

Or HAPPY PEASANTRY.

THE dear domestic joys of life
Are worth a thousand others;
A tender husband, prudent wife,
Kind sisters, and good brothers.

No peevish passions break their peace,
Or raise contentious storms;
But what they know will serve and please,
Their ready hands perform.

A little garden near the house
The careful husband dresses;
For all within the decent spouse
An equal care expresses.

They never saunter out the day,
Nor do their work by halves;
He minds the sheep, the corn, and hay,
And she the cows and calves.

The field, the dairy, and the flock,
Their honest wealth create:
Their children, servants, and their stock,
Are their affairs of state.

Lords, North, or South, or East, or West,
Know no such joys as this:
They are too high, too nobly plac'd,
For such unrival'd bliss.

To pay the landlord they contrive
To save an honest penny;
And, when he's paid, they've something left
For Tommy, Bob, and Jenny.

A needy neighbour, t'other day,
For their assistance came;
"They would not turn his suit away,
For they might want the same."

They little know of doctors bills;
For health grows round their dwelling;
Their bitter herbs disperse their ills,
And comfrey lays a swelling.

A row of bees, in garden snug,
Yields honey rich and fine;
Hence sweet metheglin fills their jug,
And serves instead of wine.

Their cloathing is of home-made stuff,
From elder down to minor;
In this "they think they're fine enough,"
Nor grudge that some are finer.

At op'ning day they greet the sun,
And rise refresh'd and healthy;
And find, that 'tis by duty done,
They grow both wise and wealthy.

Do clouds arise, and hopes delay;

They sit not down in sorrow:

"They've seen the seasons frown to-day,
And smile again to-morrow."

Their mutual loves, and mutual cares,
Bespeak their simple merit:
And all the pence their prudence spares,
Their children shall inherit.

That, thro' a lengthen'd line of years,
They've all their wishes crave;
And, blest with more of hopes than fears,
They find a peaceful grave.

The O R P H A N.

I.

AN Orphan's woes I sing, ye Great, attend;
Ye Sons of Folly, lend a list'ning ear,
Draw nigh, and tho' refusing to befriend,
Sure woeslike his will force one pitying tear.

II.

No father o'er the Babe complacent smil'd,
Not tender mother clasp'd him to her breast,
Hung fondly prattling o'er her darling child,
Sooth'd when awake, or guarded while at rest.

III.

His Sire (but, ah! he never knew the name,
Ne'er knew the pleasures that the name bestows)
Snatch'd from his Consort—in the fields of
Fell, bravely fighting 'gainst his Country's

IV.

Shock'd by the fatal blow, his Mother died
Ere yet two Moons she'd felt a mother's
throes;

Far happier he, had Fate his life denied,
And bade him with his kindred clay repose.

V.

But Heaven reserv'd for future ills and pain,
And Heaven's a witness he's enjoy'd his
share;

Toss'd to and fro o'er Life's tempestuous
Chill'd by each blast, and rack'd by every

VI.

No relative his parents loss supplied,
Virtue to cherish, growing Vice restrain;
His infant feet, his erring steps to guide,
And curb his passions with a prudent rein.

VII.

None, when by youthful follies led astray,
The friendly caution whisper'd in his ear;
His thoughts directed to a future day,
By Hope encourag'd, or deterr'd thro' fear.

VIII.

Cheerless he roams, a prey to every woe,
To Poverty, and all her meagre train;
To every ill that human Life can know,
Distracting care, and agonizing pain.

IX.

Thus fares some vessel by the tempest toss'd,
At night, when not a star illumines the sky,
Unknowing how to steer (her pilot lost),
The storm increasing, and no succours
nigh.

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AUGUST 17.—24.

*From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE, June 17.
Copy of a letter from the Hon. John
Hancock, President of the Contin-
ental Congress, to a Convention of this
city, dated Philadelphia, June 11,*

Gentlemen, The Congress have this day received advice, and are fully vinced, that it is the design of General Howe to make an attack upon the city of New-York as soon as possible; the attack they have reason to believe will be made within ten days; I am therefore most earnestly to request you, by order of the Congress, to call forth your militia, as requested in my letter of the 4th instant, and to forward them with all dispatch to the city of New-York; and that you direct that they march in companies, or any other way that will hasten their arrival there. The important day is at hand that will decide not only the fate of the city of New-York, but in all probability of the whole province. On such an occasion there is no necessity to use arguments with Americans; their feelings I well know will prompt them to their duty, and the sacredness of the cause will urge them to the field. The greatest exertions of vigour and expedition are requisite to prevent our enemies from getting possession of that town; I must therefore again most earnestly request you, in the name, and by the authority of the Congress, to send forward the militia, agreeable to the requisition of the Congress, and that you will do it with all the dispatch which the infinite importance of the cause demands.

“ I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant, JOHN HANCOCK, President.”
*In Provincial Congress, New-York,
June 8.*

Resolved, That the thanks of this Congress be presented to his Excellency General Washington, for the important services he has rendered to

the United Colonies, and for the attention he has paid to the interest and civil authority of this colony; and that he be assured of the readiness of this congress, to afford him all the aid in their power, to enable him to execute the important trust reposed in him.

Ordered, That the President wait upon General Washington, and communicate the said resolution to him.

June 9th. The President informed the Congress, that pursuant to the order of yesterday, he waited upon his Excellency General Washington, and communicated to him the resolve therein mentioned; that his Excellency was pleased to return the following answer, and requested the President to communicate the same to the Congress.

“ Gentlemen, I am extremely obliged for the high sense you entertain of my services, and for your promises of every possible assistance in the discharge of my important duty.

“ You may rest assured, that my attention to the happiness of this colony shall not be wanting, nor my regard to its civil authority remitted, whilst I am honoured with the command I hold.” ROB. BENSON, Sec.

Boston, June 11. We hear from Providence, that as a company of American regulars were getting up the cable and anchor which the Glasgow a little time ago had left in her great fright, a large prize sloop came in (Capt. Wail, from Maryland, loaded with flour, &c.) which Wallace had carried out with him the day before, it being very thick weather, and she expecting to find the Glasgow lying where she left her, got close in with our boat before she discovered who it belonged to, when the boat immediately boarded her, and brought her into Newport.

A letter from a gentleman at Philadelphia, says, “ You have no doubt heard, that several tribes of Indians have declared in favour of America; I can, however, assure you, that they have absolutely refused to oppose the

Great King. The Congress used every art that could be devised to induce them to take up the hatchet, but to no purpose. I was present at a talk held by the deputies from the Congress with the chiefs of the Six Nations, about three months ago, and was exceedingly pleased with the gratitude and honest simplicity of an ignorant and unpolished people. Finding they could not, by fair argument, prevail on the Indians to join the congress, a clergyman from Boston, a celebrated orator, made a pompous oration addressed to the passions, near the conclusion of which he took up twelve reeds, saying, "Brethren, if you join us, we shall be like these twelve reeds, so strong that we cannot be broken; we shall overcome and trample our enemies under our feet; but if you refuse to join us, brethren, we shall be each of us like a single reed, thus crushed (breaking one) by the Great Person beyond the lake." On this rose up an aged warrior, and said,—"Brothers, settle your disputes among yourselves, we Indians will not interfere; we have received many favours from the King beyond the great lake; we will not oppose him; he has done us no hurt; he is like one great stick, much bigger and stronger than all your reeds. Brethren, we owe you no ill; we would live in peace with the Great King; do us no injury yourselves, and we will not hurt you." The Deputies were much disappointed at their reception from the Indians, but finding they would not join America, the Congress now rail loudly at the wanton cruelty of Government's arming the savages of the desert to oppose them, tho' they themselves first endeavoured to arm them against government.

A letter from an Officer of Marines, in Quebec, dated June 27. says, "Capt Forrester, with two companies of the 8th Regiment, and 400 Indians, fell in with 700 of the rebels at Lake Champlain, whom he defeated, killing about 50, and taking near 500 prisoners; Capt. Forester

finding his prisoners too numerous, caused the Indians to exchange them for a like number of the 26th Regiment, formerly taken at St John's, only retaining twelve of their principal officers. The Indians marked the rebels that were exchanged on the ear, that they might know them again, telling that if they afterwards found any of them in arms during the rebellion, they would cut off their heads."

The New York papers have the following article: "A provincial officer of the army in Canada mentions in a letter, that the Indians killed all the wounded and disabled prisoners after the action at the Cedars; that there were twenty-two Indians killed in the action, among which was a Chief of the Seneca nation: to this cause is imputed the above savage violence and the ill usage of the other prisoners. He likewise writes, that it was lucky General Arnold did not attack the Indians, as in that case all the prisoners would have been tomahawked. Arnold agreed with them for an exchange of prisoners, to be completed in two months. The Indians have detached Capt. Sullivan, brother to the General of that name, and three other Captains, with sundry subalterns, as hostages for the faithful performance of this cartel. Major Butterfield, who commanded the provincials at the Cedars, was much blamed for his conduct at that place.

A letter from Capt. Grant, Commissary of Stores in the army under General Howe, dated July 8, says, they were then on Staten Island, which was a charming spot, where they had great plenty of provisions, waiting for the arrival of Lord Howe, in order to proceed against the Rebels, of whom they are almost within sight of, the army in great spirits, and numbers of people coming over to them, and that many will declare on the same side as soon as they shall be protected in so doing.

*Extract of a letter from Portsmouth,
August 21.*

"This morning arrived at Spithead his Majesty's sloop Ranger, captain Hope, from Charlestown, with dispatches from Sir Peter Parker, and the messenger immediately set out express for the secretary of state's office. It is reported here, that the Bristol man of war, with some others of our fleet, met with damage in passing a fort in Charlestown river, and red hot shot were fired into the ships. The Bristol was twice on fire in one day. That Capt. Morris was killed, and about 200 men killed and wounded. His Majesty's ship Aetion is entirely lost on a shoal; three or four ships ran ashore, which occasioned much slaughter on board them. They were about to sail from Charlestown when this account came away."

Another letter from Portsmouth, of the above date, says, "That Sir Peter Parker landed the troops at Long Island, near Charlestown, South Carolina; that the Bristol man of war, with others, attacked the fort on the 27th of June; that they kept up a brisk fire, which lasted from eleven to five o'clock in the afternoon; that they silenced the battery, but the same day orders came for Gen. Clinton to join Gen. Howe, and the troops were reembarked. Capt. Morris, of the Bristol, was wounded several times, the last of which was in the arm, when he went down, had it taken off, and afterwards came on deck, when he was killed. The Lieutenant of the Aetion was also killed. Of the common men, 40 were killed, and 71 wounded on board the Bristol; one killed and three wounded on board the Aetion; 24 killed and 54 wounded on board the Experiment; one killed and seven wounded on board the Solebay; in the whole, 66 were killed and 225 wounded. The Bristol was set on fire twice by red hot balls; the Aetion ran on shore, and finding they could not get her off, they set her on fire to prevent her fall-

ling into the hands of the rebels. The Syren and Sphynx also got on shore, but were got off again."

A third letter from the same place, dated August 21. says, "This morning arrived at Spithead, the Ranger sloop of war, from Charles Town, South Carolina, which ship came express from Sir Peter Parker, and Capt. Hope immediately set out for London. The accounts this sloop brought, are not as yet with any certainty known; but the report is, that Sir Peter and his fleet are got over Charles Town bar, and that the army under General Cornwallis, &c. had landed, which had such an effect on the people of that Province, that they immediately laid down their arms, and took the oaths of allegiance to his Majesty; and that the Commanders in Chief were, when the sloop came away, granting pardon to the provincials."

Since the above different accounts were received, the following list of the killed and wounded on board the above fleet has been handed about as the truest:

	Guns.	Killed.	Wound.
Bristol,	— 50	— 40	— 71
Experiment,	— 50	— 24	— 54
Solebay,	— 28	— 1	— 0
Aetion,	— 28	— 1	— 3
		66	128

Sir Peter Parker, with such of his fleet as were able to sail, together with General Clinton and the troops under his command, left Carolina the 16th of July, and proceeded for Staten Island, to join General Howe.

Amongst the slain on board the Bristol man of war, are said to be one Lieutenant, three Midshipmen, and a Quarter Gunner.

By some intelligent gentlemen in the city, we learn, that the above accounts are too moderately told, and that each side have met with more loss than they express.

The forces under lord Cornwallis and gen. Clinton, consist of about 3000 men.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the 57th reg. to his friend at Edinburgh, dated camp at Long Island, South Carolina, July 6th, 1776.

"After nine weeks passage, we arrived at Cape Fear, North Carolina, beginning of May, and after several excursions up the country, where we did not meet with a single soul, we staid till the whole fleet arrived, and about a month ago, set sail for this place. After anchoring within the bar of Charlestown, the General sent a boat to Sullivan's island, on purpose to read his Majesty's proclamation to the rebels, upon which island their chief force is, they have a great many guns mounted, some of them 42 pounders; two of the rascals fired at the boat, upon which it returned.

"Next morning, four men in a boat, put off from the island, and came on board one of the ships of war; one of the people, well dressed in blue faced with red, made many apologies for firing at the boat last night, imputing it to the ignorance of the centinels. A few days after this, we encamped upon Long Island, which is adjacent to Sullivan's, and as we could not get to Charles-Town, (about seven miles) without passing Sullivan's island; the fleet consisting of two fifty gun ships, and five frigates of 24 guns, attacked the rebels battery on the 28th June, at ten o'clock in the morning, and kept up a constant fire till half past eight o'clock at night.

"A very unlucky accident happened to our ships, two of the frigates ran foul of one another, and one aground for want of pilots; as the battery was not silenced, we did not attack the island on the other side as we intended.

"The navy behaved with their usual bravery and activity, keeping up a most furious cannonading upon the battery.—The troops are all well and in high spirits, the rebels hanged up over one of their batteries, in time of the action, a sailor who had deserted from one of the transports. The

weather is exceedingly hot, the musketos and insects very troublesome; we have had no fresh provisions these four months, but hope to be better off in a few weeks, as it is thought we are to join the army at New-York.

Extract of a letter from a captain of the 37th regiment.

Head Quarters, Long Island, in South Carolina, 8th July.

"We left North Carolina the beginning of last month, and came here with a view to possess ourselves of Charlestown; previous to which it was necessary to take Sullivan's island, which leads to it, and is defended by a strong battery of 34 guns, most of which are 32 pounders. Accordingly on the 28th last month, the Bristol man of war, having been joined by the Experiment, of 50 guns, from the northward, the day before, five frigates, and a bomb ketch, set sail for the island, and began a very heavy cannonade, about eleven o'clock forenoon on the east battery, which continued till nine at night, without intermission; but unfortunately as the ships could not get near enough to the battery, and some of the frigates by getting aground, were prevented from getting to their proper stations, the fleet was under the necessity of retiring at night, without being able to make much impression on their works. The Bristol had about 100 men killed and wounded, Sir Peter Parker was wounded, his Captain had his arm shot off, and is since dead. The Experiment, lost near as many men as the Bristol. Her Captain (Scott), lost his arm, and is in a doubtful way. The frigates suffered but little, as the rebels directed their fire chiefly at the two capital ships, one of them, however, (the Accatoon of 28 guns) by getting ground upon Sullivan's Island, could not be got off, and was next morning set on fire and totally destroyed.

"The army was in the mean time waiting the result of the operations of the fleet, in order to have landed

on the opposite side of the island to that which they attacked; but as little impression was made on the battery, and a very superior force deeply entrenched, besides a battery of four guns, to oppose our landing, which could only have been by 600 men at a time, very fortunately for us it was not attempted; for in the opinions of all present, from what we have since learned, the first embarkation must have fallen a sacrifice.

"As nothing therefore is likely to be now done here, both on account of the rebels' force, (for they have two strong batteries, besides the island between us and the town, one of them of 60 guns) and the heat of the weather now is almost become intolerable. The fleet is watering, and as soon as that is completed, the troops will re-embark and proceed to the northward, in order to join the grand army under G. Howe.

"The loss the rebels sustained on the 28th, which we have only learnt from a deserter which came over to us a few days ago, is only 11 killed and 50 wounded.

"The troops are remarkably healthy notwithstanding their being obliged to live so long upon salt provisions, and the fatigue they have undergone since they landed on this island. I have not myself had my clothes off, or lain in a bed for these three weeks past."

"As to our loss, I refer you to General Clinton's letter. The Admiral was informed, that they could go from Long Island to Sullivan's Island at low water; but when he came there, he found the water very deep. A few of our people went off in boats and landed, and were taken prisoners."

Extract of a letter from an officer in America, to his friend in Edinburgh, dated Long Island, near Charlestown, South Carolina, 11th July.

"On the 9th of last month I landed here, with 400 men; General Clinton and Lord Cornwallis with

the army on the 16th. On the 28th the disposition for attacking the rebels was made, who were encamped on Sullivan's Island. The troops were ordered into the boats about 12 o'clock, but not to land till the Commodore had silenced a battery in the harbour of Charlestown. Sir Peter Parker, with two 50 gun ships and some frigates, went up to the fort about 11 o'clock; after a cannonading of nine hours, the victory was not ours. The battery not being silenced, it was not thought advisable for the army to make the attack. The Commodore informs the General that the navy have 250 killed and wounded. One frigate was lost. As soon as the ships have watered, we are to join the grand army. I have the pleasure to inform you, that Lord Cornwallis is in perfect health, and that I am well, notwithstanding my clothes have not been off since the 9th last month. I have no chair nor table, you must, therefore, Sir, make out this scrawl in the best manner you can."

Extract of a Letter from London, August 22.

"Captain Hope, who arrived on Wednesday from America, with government dispatches, brings advice, that Sir Peter Parker's fleet made an attempt to go up to Charlestown, South Carolina, on the 27th of June, but they met with a very warm reception, as they were going up the river from the rebel batteries, which played upon them with red hot balls. Sir Peter Parker's ship the Bristol was twice set on fire; the Capt. Morris, and 40 men were killed, and 70 wounded. Three of the ships run aground, but were got off again after losing several men. The *Acteon*, a ship of 28 guns, also ran ashore, and her own people burnt her, to prevent her falling into the hands of the rebels. Luckily, the crew got all safe on board the other ships except one man who was killed and three or four wounded. It was thought prudent to

desist from the enterprize, and the fleet and troops were preparing to sail to join General Howe. Captain Hope says, that the sailors behaved with the greatest bravery. Captain Morris was wounded seven times, notwithstanding which, he came always upon deck after his wounds were dressed, and was at last unfortunately killed."

By a private letter from Paris we hear, it has transpired there, that the cabinet council have had a warm debate on the subject of America, and that the King was for taking an active part against Great Britain.

P O S T S C R I P T.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE, Aug. 24.
Whitehall, August 24th 1776.*

Captain Hope arrived on Wednesday evening last from South Carolina, with dispatches from Commodore Sir Peter Parker, and Lieut. General Clinton.

Extract of a letter from Sir Peter Parker to Mr Stephens, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated within Charles Town Bar, July 9, 1776.

"It having been judged advisable to make an attempt upon Charles Town in South Carolina, the fleet sailed from Cape Fear on the 1st June, and on the 4th anchored off Charles Town Bar. The 5th found the Bar, and laid down Buoy's preparatory to the intended entrance to the harbour. The 7th all the frigates and most of the transports got over the Bar into Five Fathom Hole. The 9th General Clinton landed on Long-Island with about four or five hundred men. The 10th the Bristol got over the Bar with some difficulty. The 15th gave the Captains of the Squadron my arrangement for the attack of the batteries on Sullivan's Island, and the next day acquainted Gen. Clinton that the ships were ready. The General fixed on the 23d for our joint attack, but the wind proving unfavourable prevented

its taking effect. The 25th the Experiment arrived, and next day came over the Bar, when a new arrangement was made for the attack. The 28th at half an hour after nine in the morning, informed Gen. Clinton by signal, that I should go on the attack. At half an hour after ten I made the signal to weigh; and about a quarter after eleven the Bristol, Experiment, Active and Solebay brought up against the fort. The Thunder bomb covered by the Friendship armed vessel brought the Saliant Angle off the east bastion to bear N. W. by N. and Colonel James (who has ever since our arrival been very anxious to give the best assistance) threw several shells a little before, and during the engagement, in a very good direction.

The Sphinx, Acteon, and Syren were to have been to the westward, to prevent fire ships, or other vessels, from annoying the ships engaged, to enfilade the works, and, if the rebels should be driven from them, to cut off their retreat, if possible. This last service was not performed, owing to the ignorance of the pilot, who ran the three frigates aground. The Sphinx and Syren got off in a few hours; but the Acteon remained fast till the next morning, when the Captain and Officers thought proper to scuttle and set her on fire. I ordered a Court Martial on the Captain, Officers, and Company, and they have been honourably acquitted. Captain Hope made his armed ship as useful as he could on this occasion, and he merits every thing that can be said in his favour. During the time of our being a-breast of the fort, which was near ten hours, a brisk fire was kept up by the ships, with intervals, and we had the satisfaction, after being engaged two hours, to oblige the rebels to slacken their fire very much. We drove large parties several times out of the fort, which were replaced by others from the main. About half an hour after three, a consider-

able reinforcement from Mount Pleasant hung a man on a tree at the back of the fort, and we imagine that the same party ran away about an hour after, for the fort was then totally silenced, and evacuated for near an hour and an half; but the rebels finding that our army could not take possession, about six o'clock, a considerable body of people re-entered the fort, and renewed the firing from two or three guns, the rest being, I suppose, dismounted.

About 9 o'clock, it being very dark, great part of our ammunition expended, the people fatigued, the tide of ebb almost done, no prospect from the Eastward, and no possibility of our being of any farther service, I ordered the ships to withdraw to their former moorings. Their Lordships will see plainly by this account, that if the troops could have co-operated on this attack, His Majesty would have been in possession of Sullivan's Island. But I must beg leave here to be fully understood, lest it should be imagined that I mean to throw the most distant reflection on our army: I should not discharge my conscience, were I not to acknowledge, that such was my opinion of his Majesty's troops, from the General down to the private soldier, that after I had been engaged some hours, and perceived that the troops had not got a footing on the North end of Sullivan's Island, I was perfectly satisfied that the landing was impracticable, and that the attempt would have been the destruction of many brave men without the least probability of success; and this, I am certain, will appear to be the case, when General Clinton represents his situation. The Bristol had 40 men killed, and 71 wounded: the Experiment 23 killed and 56 wounded, and both of them suffered much in their Hulls, Masts, and Rigging; the Active had Lieutenant Pike killed, and 6 men wounded; and the Solebay 8 men wounded. Not one man who was quartered at

at the beginning of the action on the Bristol's Quarter deck escaped being killed or wounded. Captain Morris lost his right arm, and received other wounds, and is since dead; the Master is wounded in his right arm, but will recover the use of it: I received several contusions at different times, but as none of them are on any part where the least danger can be apprehended, they are not worth mentioning.

Lieutenants Caulfield, Molloy, and Nugent, were the Lieutenants of the Bristol in the action; they behaved so remarkably well, that it is impossible to say to whom the preference is due; and so indeed I may say of all the petty officers, ship's company, and volunteers. At the head of the latter I must place Lord William Campbell, who was so condescending as to accept of the direction of some guns on the lower gun deck. His Lordship received a contusion on his left side, but I have the happiness to inform their Lordships that it has not proved of much consequence. Captain Scott, of the Experiment, lost his left arm, and is otherwise so much wounded, that I fear he will not recover. I cannot conclude this letter without remarking, that when it was known that we had many men too weak to come to quarters, almost all the seamen belonging to the transports offered their service with a truly British spirit, and a just sense of the cause we are engaged in. I accepted of upwards of fifty to supply the place of our sick. The masters of many of the transports attended with their boats, but particular thanks are due to Mr Chambers, the master of the Mercury.

All the regiments will be embarked in a few days. The first brigade, consisting of four regiments, will sail in a day or two, under convoy, for New-York; and the Bristol and Experiment will, I hope, soon follow with the remainder.

Sir Peter Parker's Squadron consisted of the following ships and vessels :

<i>Ships, &c.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Bristol	50	{ Sir Peter Parker
Experiment	50	{ Capt. John Morris
Active	28	Alexander Scott
Solebay	28	William Williams
Actæon	28	Thomas Symonds
Syren	28	Christopher Atkins
Sphinx	20	Tobias Furneaux
Friendship	22	Anthony Hunt
armed vessel		Charles Hope
Ranger Sloop	8	Roger Wills
Thunder Bomb	8	James Reid
St Laurence	}	Lieut. J. Graves
Schooner.		

Whitehall, August 24.

" It appears, by Lieutenant Gen. Clinton's letter to Lord George Germain, dated July 8th, 1776, from the camp on Long Island, province of South Carolina, that Sir Peter Parker and the General having received intelligence that the fortrefs erected by the rebels on Sullivan's Island (the key to Charlestown harbour) was in an imperfect and unfinished state, resolved to attempt the reduction thereof by a Coup de Main; and that, in order that the army might co-operate with the fleet, the General landed his troops on Long Island, which had been represented to him as communicating with Sullivan's Island by a ford passable at low water; but that he, to his very great mortification, found the channel which was reported to have been 18 inches deep at low water, to be seven feet deep; which circumstance rendered it impossible for the army to give that assistance to the fleet in the attack made upon the fortrefs that the General intended, and which he, and the troops under his command, ardently wished to do."

This Gazette contains his Majesty's proclamation, proroguing the meeting of the Parliament of Ireland, to Tuesday the 29th October next.

Friday Capt. Hope, of the navy, who arrived with dispatches from Carolina on Wednesday. was introduced by Sir Hugh Palliser to his Majesty at the levee at St James's.

S C O T L A N D.

EDINBURGH, AUG. 21.—28.

Extract of a letter from Kirkliston, Aug. 21.

" Yesterday John Dunbar was whipped through this place, and banished the shire by sentence of the Sheriff, for stealing blankets, sheets, &c. He is an old offender, and was formerly banished from the shires of Edinburgh, Stirling, and Aberdeen. The prosecution was carried on by a society formed in imitation of the Dalkeith society, for prosecuting crimes of this nature. Since the commencement of this association we have banished four persons to America, and four out of the county. Similar institutions in different parts of the country would be attended with salutary effects."

We hear that the Earl of March is appointed Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and First Lord Commissioner of Police in Scotland, in the room of Lord Cathcart, deceased.

The Lovely Lafs, Somerville, and the Mercury, Hendy, are arrived in Clyde, from Jamaica, with rum and sugar.

Sailed from Clyde for France with tobacco, the Cochran, Bolton; the John, Wilkie, and the Alison, Wylie.

PRICES OF GRAIN at HADDINGTON, Aug. 23. 1776.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat	18 s. od.	17 s. od.	16 s. 6d.
Bear	14 9	13 6	12 0
Oats	13 6	12 0	11 0
Pease	12 0	11 0	10 6

NEW WHEAT 16 s. 6d.

Stocks done on Friday, Aug. 23. at 1 o'clock.

Bank stock, 138 7-8th. India ditto, 161 1-2d a 3-4th. South-Sea, —. 3 per cent. B. red. 84 1-4th a 3-8th. 3 per cent. con. 83 1-4th. 3 ditto, 1726, —. 3 1-2d per cent. 1758, 84 5-8th. 4 per cent. con. 88 1-4th a 3-8th. Old S. S. ann. 82 7-8th a 83. New ditto, ann. —. 3 per cent. 1751, —. India ann. 80 1-8th. Long ann. —. India bonds, 38 s. New navy bills, 25 8th per cent. disc. Scrip, —. Lottery tickets, 11 l. 13 s. 6d.

M A R R I A G E S.

Aug. 14. At —, Mr Colin Campbell merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Henrietta Campbell, daughter to Duncan Campbell, Esq; merchant in London.

B I R T H.

6. At Kirkheim-Pohland, the Princess of Nassau-Weilbourg, of a Princess.

D E A T H S.

July 16. At Schwetzing, in the 81st year of her age, her Serene Highness Frances Christina Countess Palatine of the Rhine, Princess of the Roman empire, Abbess of Essen and Thorn, and aunt of the Elector Palatine.

Aug. 10. At London, aged 86, the Right Hon. Anne Countess-Dowager of Abercorn.

14. At the Bedford Arms in Covent-Garden London, the Hon. Mr Damer, eldest son of Lord Milton, heir to an estate of L. 35,000 a-year.—This unfortunate young gentleman, having embarrassed himself in difficulties, had recourse to his pistol, in order to hasten his departure into the other world. Having been in company with some women of the town, and drunk hard, he was seized with a fit of despondency, and when left by himself, held the pistol close to his temple, in order, it is thought, to prevent a loud explosion; and, in case the first attempt should fail, had laid another ready within his reach. When the waiters of the house heard the report, they went up to the room, and found him sitting in the same attitude in which, it is supposed, he committed this rash action. The coroners inquest brought in their verdict *Lunacy*.

We hear, that the cause of the unfortunate death of Mr D—— was as follows: Having at different times lately lost, and granted annuities to the amount of L. 80,000, and being much pressed for the money, he wrote to his father, laying a state of his embarrassed affairs before him; but the father, who some time since paid off a large sum for him, peremptorily refused. He then wrote to his relation, Lord G. G. who gave him but little hopes, at the same time that he made a private application to the father, who was partly prevailed upon to settle his affairs. Young Mr D——, however, being ignorant of this, took the unhappy resolution of cancelling all his debts, by paying the great debt of nature, which he accomplished as above.

The great uncle of the above young gentleman, and from whom the large family fortune was obtained, was one of the richest private gentlemen, and at the same time one of the greatest misers in Ireland.

15. At Bath, the Right Hon. John West Earl Delaware, Viscount Cantaloupe, colonel of the 1st troop of horse-guards, a lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, and chamberlain to the Queen's household.

The late Earl Delaware was born in 1729, and married, in August 1757, Mary, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Whynyard, by whom he has issue six sons, viz. William-Augustus Viscount Cantaloupe; John-Rich; Thomas-Holes; George; Augustus; and Septimus; and two daughters, Ladies Frances and Charlotte. He succeeded his father John, the late Earl, March 16. 1766.

17. At Muchalls in Mearns, the Rev. Mr John Troup minister of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, aged about 80 years.

18. At Montrose, Dr Cumberland Christie, much regretted.

20. At Aberdeen, Andrew Burnet of Kirkhill, Esq; writer to the signet.

Aug. 25. At his house in St. David's Street, New Town, Edinburgh, after a tedious illness, which he bore with great resignation, DAVID HUME, Esq; author of the History of England, essays moral and political, &c. It would be altogether superfluous to give a panegyric upon an author, whose character is so well established, and whose merit as a political writer is universally acknowledged. Invidious also would be the task now to draw forth his frailties into public view. We shall give a character of Mr Hume, drawn by a celebrated foreigner, *Carlo Denina*, which it may be presumed is equally free from prejudice and from flattery. "That spirit of literature," says M. Denina, "which had so nobly animated London, the capital of the island, and the neighbouring provinces, has at length, it would seem, extended itself to the remotest corners of Britain. It is however an incontestible fact, that of late the principal ornaments of the British literature, have received their birth and education in Scotland. I have already observed, that though England abounds in good writers of every other kind, she has hardly produced one historian of character*. It was reserved for Scotland to supply so material a deficiency. Is there a man of letters in Europe unacquainted with the works of HUME? Is there a man of taste who does not read his history with particular admiration? Endowed with uncommon abilities, had he not shown so much eagerness to insinuate his pernicious opinions, he would have escaped the just censures of the religious, added greater weight to his history, and rendered it at once more interesting and spirited. Scepticism is naturally cold and barren, and in works of literature passion is generally preferable to indifference. After all, his defects, whether in point of style, sentiment, or historical fidelity, serve but as foils to his excellencies."

Mr Hume was secretary to Gen. St Clair, who commanded the expedition to Port L'Orient in the year 1746. He was afterwards secretary to Lord Hertford, while ambassador at Paris, and under-secretary of state while Gen. Conway held the seals.

— At Leeds, Maj. Barker, formerly of the 31st regiment of foot.

— At Liverpool, Thomas Dunbar, Esq; merchant in Liverpool, and brother of Sir James Dunbar Bart.

[The Lists of Shipping, &c. is deferred for want of room.]

* Lord LITTLETON's history was not published when Mr DENINA wrote these strictures.

T H E
NORTH BRITISH INTELLIGENCER:

O R,

CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4. 1776.

To the PUBLISHER of the CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

S I R,

IN my former letter, [p. 257.] there was an attempt to prove, that Chapels of Ease are not *novelties* in the constitution of this Church: And on that head, it may be added, that annexations, *quoad sacra*, afford a new proof of this doctrine: These have been in practice throughout all the periods of our History, and they involve all the ideas of a Chapel and a Chaplain, as these are distinguished from a Parish Church and a Parish Minister.——In all such annexations, a person, different from the parish minister, is invested with the whole Pastoral care of people, who, by the establishment, are placed under the care of the parish minister, and he accordingly receives the Ecclesiastical Revenue. These annexations have been made by the Church, sometimes with, but frequently without the consent of the Ministers: So that though the Church were to give their sanction to a Chapel over

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the belly of the Parish Minister, [which they ought to do if he is unreasonable] yet this would be doing no more than the Church has been accustomed to do in the case of annexations *quoad sacra*.

We shall next consider *some of those circumstances in which it seems to be the duty of the Church of Scotland to countenance and authorize Chapels of Ease*.

It appears from the observations already made, that the Church *has given* her sanction to Chapels in the following cases:——Where the Worshipers are too numerous for being accommodated in the Parish Church; as in great towns, where many Churches have been added from time to time without decreets of erection;——Where the Parish is so extensive that the people in remote corners cannot attend Worship in the Parish Church; as in those places where the Royal Bounty is expended on Clergymen, who are called Itinerant, though in many respects they are Stationary Ministers;—And where a large Parish

O o

is in the neighbourhood of a small one, they have made the Church of the small Parish a Chapel to a part of the large Parish. There is still another case in which the Church has given her sanction to Chapels, by a conjunction of the two ideas of a Chaplain and of a Parish Minister.—In parishes, for example, where the opposition to the Presentee has been deeply rooted, and where a separation from the Church has been threatened; in such cases, the Church has frequently allowed the neighbouring Minister to perform the various functions of a Chaplain to the people of the discontented Parish; to mention an instance, the General Assembly appointed a committee to write to Mr Duncan the minister, and to the Presbyteries in the neighbourhood, of the parish of Stow, viz. “these of Dalkeith, Selkirk and Earlstown, to use the dissenting people in the Parish of Stow with all tenderness, particularly with respect to the matter of baptizing their children, and humbly to offer their opinion to those Presbyteries, what may be proper to be done on their part, for maintaining the quiet of the Parish in its present unhappy circumstances.” This was making the ministers of neighbouring parishes Chaplains to the Parish of Stow, in a manner transferring the Pastoral care to others, and taking it away from the Minister of the Parish.—In the History of the Church there are many other instances of the same kind;—The decision in the case of Lady Logan is remarkable, because it relates to an individual, and it carries this matter still higher;—upon some dislike to her Parish Minister, she is allowed by the General Assembly, to partake of the Lord’s Supper without a token in all the Churches of the Presbytery where she resided.—The principle on which all these decisions seem to be founded, is, that dislike to a Parish Minister, though it be so ground-

less as to infer no censure on him, and so violent as not to submit to his Ministry, is not a sufficient ground for refusing the Communion of the Church; but that the peace of the corner and the unity of the Church is to be preserved by appointments, perfectly similar to the institution of Chapels, and founded on the same ideas.

These, Sir, have been the sentiments of the Church of Scotland, and, as such, are intitled to higher regard than any thing that can be suggested by an individual: Nevertheless, a rule much simpler than the application of decided cases, seems to present itself; and it is,—Wherever persons are found, willing to incur the expence of building a Chapel, and making a decent provision for a Minister, the Communion of the Church ought to be allowed to such a people, and to their Minister; provided he be a Presbyterian, and in testimony thereof, has subscribed the Confession of Faith, &c. and is under the inspection and authority of the Presbytery, of the bounds; provided also he has taken the Oaths to the Government, and does not attempt to introduce a schism in the Church, by assuming the powers, or pretending to the privileges derived from the Civil Establishment. These restrictions may perhaps be more fully considered afterwards: At present we have nothing before us but the general position, *That Chapels should be given to those who are willing to build and to endow them.*

The expence attending such Chapels, is the best security against a wanton abuse of them:—Unless a person feels himself very uneasy and unhappy, he will not submit to this expence; and if he is unhappy, whether the cause be real or imaginary, a man of humanity would give him relief; and that he may be relieved by the constitution of this Church, has been already shewn.

As it is of importance to society, that there be peace in neighbourhoods;

so it is of importance to religion, that the people be preserved from a fiery, divisive, and schismatical spirit : Both peace and union will be much better secured by Chapels, than by dissenting Meeting-houses.—A hot party-spirit is absolutely necessary to preserve a separation among Presbyterians in Scotland. The presbytery of Relief affected great moderation at first, when they were but indifferent politicians. Their new system is more inflammatory, but it is also more politic. Mr EBENEZER ERSKINE knew more of human nature, than any of his successors in the path of separation ; and it seems to have been his maxim, “ First heat the people, and then “ hammer them ;” But why would the Church of Scotland force the people to separate, when all their peccant humours may be removed by Chapels.

Let it be further observed, that Chapels of Ease seem to be the natural and proper attendants of Patronage, especially where it is enforced with rigour. If the funds allotted by the public for the support of the national religion, are applied in such a way that many of the people do not choose to derive advantage from them ; it is surely very hard, if they are not allowed to employ their own private funds to support that very religion to which the law gives its sanction. The people of Scotland are willing to encourage and support Piety, Protestantism, Presbytery, and Loyalty : There is no doctrine in our standards, no mode of worship in our practice of which they complain—There is only one MAN, who is their parish minister, or a few MEN in the neighbourhood, against whom they have any exception : Is it not hard that such people should be driven to schismatical courses, and forced into the flames of discord ?

The gentlemen who have promoted violent settlements, have always excused their conduct, by professing a high regard to the laws of their country :

But if they discover an inclination to go further than the law directs, I am afraid their conduct will be ascribed to other principles ;—it will be said, that their contempt of the people has grown into hatred ; that their pretended regard to the law of the land, is a love of power degenerated into a system of persecution. If CANDID, or any of his friends, can give another explication of *their* conduct, who refuse communion in the way of Chapels to those who are dissatisfied with their Parish Ministers, it will be thankfully received by many of your readers.

When we consider the liberal ideas concerning *toleration*, which in later times have forced their way into the laws of this kingdom, one cannot help being surprized, if any Church-man should set himself in opposition to these :—If the LAWS have taken the sword of the persecutor out of his hand, is it decent for the Church to foster the spirit of persecution in the hearts of her sons ?—It is *LAWFUL* “ for all the subjects in that part of “ Great Britain called Scotland, to “ assemble and meet together for divine service without any disturbance, and to settle their congregations in what towns or places “ they shall think fit to choose, except parish churches.”—Is it possible to find a CHURCHMAN in a country where this is the law, who will refuse Christian communion to a Congregation of Christians, Protestants, and Presbyterians, who worship God according to our own rules of uniformity, who are willing to employ a Minister to be tryed, approved of, ordained, and to continue under the inspection of the Presbytery of the bounds, merely because they neglect, decline, or refuse to hear their Parish Minister ?—Often and justly have the *Seceders* been censured, for making new terms of Christian communion, different from those which are recorded in scripture :—A most audacious attempt, wherever and by whomsoever

it is made!—Yet it seems difficult to acquit from this charge, those who refuse Christian communion, to persons having no other fault, but that they do not choose, or do not think it for their edification, to attend their parish Minister:—The Low party are fallen *low indeed*, if they shall join with *Seceders*, in the very worst part of their plan—in opposing Chapels, and making it a term of communion, that the people shall hear none except those whom their *Ghostly Fathers* shall be pleased to appoint.—This is the Hierarchical spirit carried as high, if not higher than ever it was carried in the Church of Rome.—The absurdity will not be less apparent, if it is said, “We will give the people Christian communion, but not ministerial communion to their minister,”—He hath already been licenced: He is to be tried a second time: He is to subscribe all the tests, to give evidence of his loyalty, to be continually under the inspection and jurisdiction of the Presbytery.—How can ministerial communion be refused to such a person as this? Indeed, if it were proposed to make him a member of the Church courts *ex officio*, to give him any of the powers or privileges derived from the civil establishment, this would alter the question exceedingly: But no such thing is proposed.

To these observations we may add, as no inconsiderable advantage of Chapels, that when the cause which produced them is removed, the individuals concerned will be relieved of the annual expence; and in most cases, the people who attended in the Chapels will return to their parish Churches: Whereas, if a dissenting congregation is planted, every method will be employed by the dissenting Clergymen, to render it perpetual. The expence of separation is said to amount to a most enormous sum,—that an *outlay* or a *capital* of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling, is necessary to maintain it,—and that

one hundred and forty thousand of the inhabitants of Scotland are engaged in it;—if these things be true, it is surely high time to adopt any expedient, that promises a diminution of so great an evil.

With these observations, it is left to the public to determine, whether or not the Clergy of the Church of Scotland ought to encourage Chapels of Ease.—I am your most humble servant,

Langside, 23d }
August 1776., }

JOHN KNOX.

To the EDITOR of the CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent BENEVOLUS [Page 197, &c.] is much pleased with the present manner of administering the LORD'S SUPPER in this country, by which great crowds of people are gathered together from many different parishes, because it creates a more enlarged intercourse and communication; while this again tends to open the minds, improve the hearts, and civilize the manners of men. But, I confess, the now received mode of celebrating that institution appears to me to be in fact accompanied with such gross abuses, and to carry along in its own nature so great evils, while it causes the too rare return of opportunities for partaking at home, and the loss of all public worship and instruction on the Lord's-day to multitudes, through the vacancy of their own churches, that I must widely differ in opinion from him about it. However therefore BENEVOLUS may wish for the continuance of the present custom, and perhaps regret, in pursuance of his principles and speculation, that we have not conventions from all quarters of the land at the commemoration of CHRIST'S Death, such as the Jews had at their great festivals, on account of their conduciveness to meliorate the

understanding and temper and behaviour by those social interviews of people widely scattered and dispersed which they would admit, I find myself obliged to acknowledge that I earnestly desire some alteration here, and would be glad to offer any thing that might facilitate it.

The Church of Scotland hath long ago recommended the more frequent administration of the LORD'S SUPPER, in conformity to the practice of the primitive and Apostolic Church, and under a persuasion of its subserviency, from the genuine meaning and intention of the Ordinance, to promote the holiness and comfort of real Christians.—It is almost thirty years since some pious and learned Ministers, in particular Mr WILLISON of Dundee, Dr ERSKINE now of Edinburgh, and Mr RANDAL now of Stirling, attempted, by their publications, to reconcile men hereunto, though it should not be attended with all these religious exercises which then were and still are in use among us.—Finally, many judicious and serious persons through the land have, for a considerable while, longed to have that Sacrament dispensed oftener in their own parishes, that they might more frequently shew forth their LORD'S *Death*, than they can do at present, without the labour and inconvenience of travelling up and down the country, for which they have neither strength, nor leisure, nor inclination.—Nevertheless, nothing hath been yet done towards the introduction of greater frequency, except that here and there a Minister hath given it a second time in the year, with a reduction of the length of the services, by reason of the shortness of the light, and the coldness of the weather, in the winter; but without any diminution of the number of the days of devotion. Nor is there any likelihood, that even this measure of frequency will become general, far less a more abundant degree of it, till people are brought to part with some of those times of reli-

gious exercises on that occasion. For, managed according to our present forms, it would bring too heavy a burden upon Ministers, throw congregations too much vacant, and exceedingly obstruct agriculture and manufactures in this part of the Kingdom, to the detriment of the poor, by calling away mens attention and application to sacred things, on days which the Creator and Sovereign of the world hath left them free to employ in secular cares and toils.

In this situation of things then, I have thought it might be useful to show, with how much greater plainness and simplicity the LORD'S SUPPER was celebrated among us in a former period, even in that which is commonly called *The pure period of this Church*, and which will be readily owned to deserve that name by those who may be supposed most averse to any innovations here. For I have so good an opinion of the sense of the common people, as to hope, whatever attachment they may have to the customs upon this head in which they have been trained up from their childhood, they will not be so tenacious of the prejudices of education in their favour, as not to suffer some departure from them for the sake of enjoying more frequently, in an easy and commodious manner, the advantages of the LORD'S *Table*, when they are informed of how short standing they have been in the Church of Scotland, and learn that their fathers in the Covenanting æra, which is considered as an æra of more eminent piety and godliness, were unacquainted, in a great degree, with that outward show and parade in the celebration of the Supper with which it is now dispensed, and indeed hath been in the memory of the oldest persons at present alive.—At the same time I am solicitous to effectuate alterations in this matter with their good-liking and approbation, at least without raising any violent offence and displeasure; aware

that otherwise the salutary design which I wish to advance, even their improvement in true sanctification and solid joy, would be frustrated and defeated.

My account of the antient practice of this Church I take from a book printed in the year 1641, which is entitled *The Government and Order of the Church of Scotland*; and which, though it had no name of its author prefixed, has been universally allowed to have been written by the famous Mr ALEXANDER HENDERSON, then Minister in Edinburgh, and afterwards Commissioner from this Church to the Westminster Assembly; and that every person may have the satisfaction of reading it in his own words, I transcribe them, as they are to be found, page 120, &c. of the first part of that treatise, cap. iii. section iii. which section is superscribed, *The Order of Ministering the Communion or the Lord's Supper*. I hope you will find room for the whole article in your Number, since it is not very long. For though I might omit part of it without any hurt to my aim, I think it better to exhibit it altogether, than to cull and chuse out of it; the more that some things therein, useless to my view, may seem curious, and the book is, I believe, seldom to be met with.

"The Sacrament of the LORD'S SUPPER," says he, "is more frequently ministered in some Congregations than in others, according to the number of the Communicants, and the proficiency of the people in the way of CHRIST; and in some places upon one Sabbath, in other places upon two or three Sabbaths, as it may be done most conveniently, which is determined by the Ministry and Eldership of the Church. None are admitted to the LORD'S SUPPER, but such as, upon examination, are found to have a competent measure of knowledge in the grounds of the Christian religion, and the doctrine of the Sacraments; and are able, according to the

APOSTLE'S commandment, and profess themselves willing to examine themselves, and to renew their Covenant made with God in Baptism, promising to walk as becometh Christians, and to submit themselves to all the ordinances of CHRIST. The ignorant, the scandalous, the obstinate, and such as are under censure, or public admonition in the way to censure, are not admitted. Neither are strangers received but upon sufficient testimony, or they be otherwise very well known.

"The Sabbath day next before the Communion shall be celebrated, public warning thereof is made by the Pastor, and of the doctrine of preparation to be taught the last day of the week, or, at least toward the end of the week, that the Communicants may be the better prepared by the use of the means both in private and public.

"Upon the day of the Communion, (notice being given, after the doctrine of preparation, of the hour of meeting, which useth to be before the ordinary time observed other sabbaths,) a large table, decently covered, is so placed as that the communicants may best sit about it, and the whole congregation may both hear and behold. The preface, prayers, and preaching of that day are all framed to the present matter of the Sacrament, and the duties of the receivers. After sermon immediately the Pastor useth an exhortation, and debarreth from the table all ignorant persons, and scandalous persons; which being done, he goeth from the pulpit and sitteth down with the people at the table, where the bread standing before him in great basins fitly prepared for breaking and distribution, and the wine in large cups in like manner, he first readeth and shortly expoundeth the words of the institution, shewing the nature, use, and end of the Sacrament, and the duties of the communicants; next he useth a prayer, wherein he both giveth thanks, especially for the inef-

timable benefit of redemption, and for the means of the word and Sacraments, particularly of this Sacrament, and prayeth earnestly to God for his powerful presence, and effectual working to accompany his own ordinance to the comfort of his people now to communicate.

“ The Elements thus being sanctified by the word and prayer, the Minister Sacramentally breaketh the bread, taketh and eateth himself, and delivereth to the people, sitting in decent and reverend manner about the table, but without difference of degrees, or exception of persons; these that are nearest the Minister having received the bread, do divide it from hand to hand amongst themselves. When the Minister delivereth the bread according to the commandment and example of CHRIST, he commandeth the people to take and eat, saying, “ Take ye, eat ye, this is the body of the LORD, which is broken for you, do it in remembrance of him.” After all at the Table have taken and eaten, the Minister taketh the cup, and drinketh first himself, and giveth it to the nearest, saying, “ This cup is the New Testament in the blood of the LORD JESUS, which is shed for many, for the remission of sins, drink ye all of it. For as often as you do eat this bread and drink this cup ye do shew the LORD’s *Death* till he come.” All this time, the Elders, in a competent number, and in a grave and reverend manner, do attend about the table, that all who are admitted to the table may have the bread and wine in their own place and order of sitting; the minister also, continuing in his place, after the giving of the elements, doth either by his own speech stir up the Communicants to spiritual meditations of Faith, of the great love of GOD in CHRIST, and of the passion of CHRIST, and to holy affections of love, joy, Godly sorrow, thankfulness, and whatsoever may concern them at that time; or caus-

eth be read the history of the passion, or some other part of Scripture which may work the same effect.

“ After all at the Table have received the cup, they rise from the Table, and return in a quiet manner to their places; another company cometh to the Table, and so a third, and a fourth, till all have received in the same manner as the first, during which time of removing of the one, and approaching of the other, the whole congregation singeth some part of a Psalm touching the passion, or the love and kindness of GOD to his people, as Psalm xxii. or ciii. &c.

“ After the last company hath received, the Minister rising from the Table goeth to the Pulpit, where, after a short speech tending to thanksgiving, he doth again solemnly give thanks to GOD for so great a mercy, and prayeth, as on other Sabbaths. The prayer ended, all join in singing a Psalm of praise suitable to the occasion, and are dismissed with the Blessing, before which none are to depart, unless in case of necessity.

“ The Communion being thus celebrated in the forenoon, the people meet again in the afternoon, at which time the Minister teacheth the doctrine of thanksgiving, and closeth the public and solemn worship of that day, from which the people use to depart, refreshed with the grace and peace of GOD, and strengthened with new and fresh resolutions to serve the LORD.”

Such is his relation of the manner of Ministering the LORD’S SUPPER in this Church, in his time which must be looked on as very sure and authentick. Methinks many will be ready to cry out with astonishment, What a difference between the ostentation and ceremony of our age in celebrating this institution, and the simplicity of that renowned period! It must also be obvious to all, that it would be easy for every Minister to dispense the Supper, according to the then established form, to his own

parishioners, without any assistance from other Ministers, when we add, as is here intimated, that it was usual to administer it for two or more days successive; for as, by this measure, provision was made to accommodate those communicants under his charge who could not with convenience partake the first day, so care was taken to prevent his work's becoming, by the length of it, too heavy and oppressive for him.*

I may hereafter lay before your readers some history of the introduction of the different days of devotion among our ancestors on occasion of the administration of the LORD'S SUPPER, till at last they arrived to their present numbers, together with some account of the greater plainness with which it always hath been, and is still, dispensed in other Protestant Churches, where also its returns, as might be expected, are more frequent, if I have any reason to think it will be agreeable. Mean time,

I am Yours, EUSEBIUS.

* It might be easily shown, was it needful, that it was customary here to celebrate the LORD'S SUPPER two Sabbaths successive, from the year 1600 till about the Restoration, both in towns and country parishes, and even that the practice began about twenty years before the end of the preceding century. Nay, that in towns this Sacrament was given for a considerable number of years, between 1617 and 1633, sometimes three, sometimes four Sabbaths following: But I do not know any instance of its having been dispensed two Sabbaths running, even in a town, betwixt the Restoration and the Revolution, except in the years 1671 and 1676. It is usual in Holland still, at least in many places, to administer the LORD'S SUPPER two Sundays successive, by which means the publick service each day is shortened, and none of the Communicants need be disappointed.

On FALSEHOOD.

ACcording to the laws of the Turkish empire, every convicted liar is branded on the forehead. Was such a law to be instituted in this kingdom, I question whether it would not give a foreigner occasion to ima-

gine that we had been invaded by a barbarous foe, who had suffered but a small portion of us to escape the scalping-knife. How terrible a circumstance would it be for a lady, exulting in all the pride of conscious beauty, to be torn from amidst a circle of admirers, and conveyed to prison, on a charge of having innocently indulged herself in the trifling obloquy of the tea-table! or for the dressing room of a macaroni to be profaned, by the ill dressed, unmannerly retainers to the civil power, in search of an unoffending creature, against whom no other complaint had been made, than that of having committed violence upon the reputation of a woman, who took offence at the insinuation of her having been engaged in an intrigue!

"The work of Heaven was not made for man to mend," nor to spoil neither; the law of Constantinople, therefore, is a very bad law, and I would by no means have it adopted here; though some measures are certainly necessary for the suppression of a crime which seems to be considered only as a proof of a fertile genius and quickness of invention. I know of no set of people so contemptible as those addicted to the vile practice above mentioned, which cannot be indulged in the smallest degree, without danger of growing into a habit; and numberless instances will occur to every person, to prove that ill habits are seldom got rid of, even when their deformity is seen; and that they are often given into by those who never perceive their impropriety, though they are evident to all the rest of the world. As neither the law of nature nor the law of the land, will justify the mangling of the human features, I would advise that every species of convicted liars should be discouraged and discountenanced in such a manner, as to make them as much ashamed of shewing their faces in public, as if they bore the indelible mark of infamy on their foreheads.

The following Extract from a Pamphlet lately published, bearing the title of,

ADVICE from a FATHER to a SON, just entered into the army, and about to go abroad into action,

May afford useful and seasonable instruction to many young gentlemen, who stay at home, and enjoy the blessings of outward peace and safety.

THough you may easily believe I wish most ardently that you may be a good soldier, and enjoy deserved esteem and confidence; yet I am much more solicitous for your being a good man, and receiving the approbation of that Supreme Disposer, who hath placed you in your present station. Under a serious concern for the welfare of your better part, I shall first caution you against those vices or temptations, to which your youth and military line of life principally expose you; earnestly beseeching God to carry home with efficacy these instructions to your heart, that they may have proper influence on your conduct and happiness.

I shall begin with profane cursing and swearing, vices, alas! too frequent among young people and gentlemen of the sword. I know they are chiefly prevalent amongst private soldiers, or those in the lower ranks of our army and navy. Few indeed of them are free from these vices. By many of them the name of the great God of heaven and earth is grossly blasphemed in almost every sentence which they utter. Salvation, the blood or wounds of our Redeemer, are familiarly and highly sported with by their unhallowed lips. The most trifling provocation draws from them horrid imprecations of the eternal vengeance of heaven on their neighbours. They seem even to vie with each other in this wanton use of speech. I have often thought that the long-suffering patience of God was no where more magnified, than in bearing so long with

such heaven-daring offenders. But I am sorry to say that this atrocious vice is not confined to the ranks; it is too much practised by those, whose superior station and education should render them more exemplary. I am afraid you have already had opportunity to hear some of your brother-officers using very indecent liberties with the name of God, filling up chasms in their discourse with oaths, and calling the Deity to witness on the most trifling and improper occasion. Many young officers in particular foolishly think that they show themselves men of spirit, and free from superstitious fear, by their alertness in swearing; and they are not more sparing than their inferiors in their curses on a tradesman or servant, with whom they are offended. But I hope my dear boy has got juster sentiments, and will discover his spirit in a way more rational and manly. Be assured there can be nothing more unworthy a man of honour or spirit, than to abuse the name of his Creator, or pour contempt on his greatest benefactor, to whom he owes his life and all his enjoyments. Nothing can be more unbecoming a man of sense; for if there is not a God, it is folly to swear by a being that does not exist; and if there is, it is daring impiety, and will provoke his displeasure. You would not allow *my name* to be vilified in your presence, much less would you do it yourself; but your obligations to your heavenly father are much greater than your obligations to me. To curse our fellow creatures is inconsistent with humanity of spirit; for if we really wish what we utter, it is a proof of devilish malice and perverseness of heart; if we do not, it is a most wanton and unjustifiable use of our tongues, which should express only the genuine thoughts of our minds. Indeed it is the truest honour and wisdom of man to reverence the supreme proprietor and disposer of all things; for "them that honour him he will honour, but

those who despise him shall be lightly esteemed." Blasphemers cannot enjoy the esteem of any wise or worthy person; they must forfeit the approbation of their own minds by such foolish and impious conduct, if their consciences are not entirely seared; and they are the objects of the displeasure of that Almighty being who hath said that, "he will not hold them guiltless that take his name in vain." Judgment may not be immediately executed; but, be assured, it will at last overtake such impenitent transgressors. Not a few instances have occurred of persons being hurried into eternity by a cannon ball just when some shocking oaths have been proceeding from their polluted lips. One would think even a professed infidel might feel horror on such an occasion; surely none can think that such persons are in proper condition to meet a holy God, or enter into an invisible world. Avoid then as much as you can the society of swearers; and think not the more highly of this vice from its being practised by some, who are your superiors in the army; for the higher their rank is, the more heinous is the offence, and ought to excite the greater abhorrence. Embrace every proper opportunity of checking the profanation of the name of God, especially by those under your command. Well-timed expostulations, an uniform good example, and a due exercise of military discipline, may produce the most happy effects. Cultivate in your mind an habitual reverence of God, and never forget that he is your constant witness, and shall ere long be your impartial Judge. When under the lively conviction of this important truth, you will be in no danger of such a sinful use of speech.

Another vice, to which young people in the army are exposed, is gaming, or the love of play. You will soon find how frequent cards, dice, and other games of hazard are, and how fatal their consequences have

proved to many. By indulgence in this habit, what melancholy reverse of circumstances have been produced in the space of a few months or years! Opulent fortunes have been exhausted, large estates have been sold for the *discharge of game-debts*, or overloaded with incumbrances; numerous and respectable families have been reduced from affluence to dependence and indigence. There are different circumstances which contribute to the frequency of gaming in the army. As it is deemed honourable to be bred to arms, there are in his majesty's service, many representatives of noble families, heirs and possessors of large estates, who have been early accustomed at home to the view, and probably the practice of deep gaming, and who, therefore, think little of gaining or losing some hundred pounds in a very short space. They carry this spirit with them in to their respective corps, and into the garrisons and places where they are stationed. Others indulge it from an ambition of being in (what is improperly called) the best company, from a vain imitation of the great, even in their foibles and vices. But the greater number are prompted to it by covetous hearts, by an opinion of their own dexterity in play; founded, perhaps, on some instances of success, and by the expectation of speedily acquiring affluence, at the expence of the rich and the dissipated. The many leisure hours which military people have, when not in actual service, lay them open to this temptation; when they have been unused to, or have little relish for reading and other rational entertainments; which is too often the case.

Now suffer me to caution you, my dear boy, against this vice. Consider how unworthy it is of a rational creature to spend so large a proportion of his time in such unprofitable and hurtful amusements. Some of your acquaintance employ almost the half of life in doing nothing else but shuffling

or playing cards, throwing dice, or in talking over, and following *out* their sports. Can such improvement be got at a gaming table, as will yield satisfaction on a cool review? how few and insignificant are the ideas suggested there! Does not this itch for gaming withdraw men from study, and from business of importance in their stations? Does it not check the exertion of our intellectual powers, and indispose us for worthy pursuits? And is time a talent to be thus trifled with? Time, which is so short and uncertain, and on the improvement of which our everlasting welfare depends. Suppose you were successful in gaming, surely the enjoyment arising from it is not equal to what springs from the success of honest industry. Must it not pain a feeling or reflecting mind to have risen on the ruins of inexperienced youth; to have involved families in indigence, and brought down the grey hairs of worthy parents with sorrow to the grave? If you are unsuccessful, you will then feel gnawing remorse for having mispent your time, wasted your substance, wounded the peace of your connections, and drawn upon yourself the contempt of some and complaints of others, who have suffered by your folly. The most frequent source of gaming, I am persuaded, is avarice; a passion of the most ignoble kind, and which excludes the soul from the purest enjoyments. It is termed in scripture Idolatry, and is certainly a species of it of the worst kind; "For the love of money is the root of all evil; which, while some have coveted after, they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows."

Compliance with the humour of a company may lead some to spend part of an evening and risque a small stake at play, who have no inclination for gaming. But I cannot conceive that any would hazard thousands of pounds in a night (as sometimes has been done)

if they were not actuated by an insatiable thirst for money, though they often miss their aim, and *sometimes* prove the dupes of sharpers. I entreat you to be on your guard against this base, hurtful indulgence. It will require considerable fortitude to resist the solicitations of your companions or acquaintances, who have a propensity to play. But by being resolute at first, you will be soon freed from these solicitations, and will have leisure to employ yourself in a manner much more improving. Your mind will be at ease, and free from that anxiety and fretfulness which usually attend a gamester. I can promise with assurance, that you shall never regret your compliance with this advice. If you look around you, you may see many living examples of the ruinous effects of gaming. It will be safest for you to decline playing at games of hazard altogether; for an *affection* to play is contracted by degrees. Young people begin usually with small stakes, and are encouraged to go on by some successful strokes, or by a desire to recover lost money, 'till at last they sacrifice time, fortune, health, and every thing that is valuable, to it. Chuse amusements that are innocent, and more friendly to health and self-enjoyment; as music, drawing, and athletic exercises. These are much better adapted for exhilarating your spirits, and fitting you for the proper duties of your employment. I shall not detain you longer at present; but shall soon embrace an opportunity of suggesting some other advices, which I earnestly pray that God may bless for your advantage.

I am, &c.

On the FOLLY of FALSE AMBITION.

ONE of the greatest difficulties under which we short-sighted mortals labour, is to judge rightly of what most essentially contributes to

the happiness or unhappiness of human life. The examples of others have little effects on the minds of men, when they are prepossessed with a darling passion, the gratification of which they eagerly desire, as their own experience alone can convince them, in that case, of self-evident truth: and what is more fatal, they are generally not convinced of till it is too late.

Nothing can be more evident upon principles of reason and experience, than the folly and inconvenience of persons in a middling rank of life setting up for what are termed fine gentlemen and fine ladies; and I am humbly of opinion, that those scenes of dissipation and luxury, which grow into fashion from this false ambition, are the cause of that degeneracy in the minds and manners of our nation, of which the wiser part of us have so long and so justly complained.

There is another infatuation which not only affects persons in a middling rank, but even those who are possessed of competent fortunes: I mean that almost universally prevalent desire of cultivating a friendship with the *great*. Though I term it friendship, the word, in its genuine sense, means only a fashionable acquaintance with a person of quality, or an allowed dependance on a friend at Court. Horace, that excellent Roman bard, who, from the influence of a patron in the person of a Mæcenas, has no reason to complain of disappointments from his attendance on the great, nevertheless, he lays it down as a *postulatum*, that "the acquaintance of a powerful friend is sweet to those who have not experienced it, but he that has dreads it." Our countryman Cowley, who well knew courts and courtiers, makes even a stronger invective on the same subject, in these lines:

"Were I to curse the man I hate,
Attendance and dependance be his fate."

Without entering into satire on

court or ministerial attendance, I shall take the liberty, on this occasion, to animadvert on the effects of this prevalent humour of gaining an acquaintance with dignified persons. From a ridiculous and false pride of seeming to be of some consequence, or to possess great interest and great merit, there are people who deem it a supreme happiness to be seen in company with those of a superior rank in life. To say, in a place of public resort, "I yesterday dined with his Grace of ——" "To-morrow, I am engaged to my Lord ——" gives an air of importance to a creature who fixes his whole merit in having eat and drank with men who are only distinguished from others by their title and equipage. This conveys to a cit, under the influence of that most depraved opinion, a peculiar satisfaction, as it furnishes an opportunity of acquainting his equals, that he keeps the *best* company in the kingdom. Upon such principles persons associate with those of ten times their income; they are, indeed, politely received, and elegantly entertained; because, as they are, for a time, as profuse as the most luxurious, they are so long deemed entitled to their company.

A humour of this kind introduced a friend of mine of considerable fortune, to the intimacy of the first personages, but was attended by the most fatal consequences; for in a few years his oaks were fallen, then his estate was mortgaged, and at last sold; when, in a fit of phrensy, he died by his own hand.

Many females, allied to men in the mercantile world, have the same infatuation that proved so fatal to my unfortunate friend. Mrs Clearcount, because her good man returns more thousands annually than many noblemen possess by estate, presumes that she is intitled to spend in proportion to her husband's *returns*, instead of his *profits*, till at length the world is alarmed at seeing his name in the Ga-

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zette. I would seriously advise ladies of this cast to make a timely retreat, lest they add to the number of those polite ones who have ruined themselves and families, by a ridiculous propensity to ape the fashions of people of quality.

When persons of independent, competent fortunes run into this folly, they also have their inferiors, who idly court and imitate them. Hence extravagance, gaiety, and a love of modish pleasures, are in a chain of imitation carried down to the lowest of the people, who affect to prove their knowledge of *high life*, by exceeding the bounds of their income in associating with those they call their betters.

After all, I would by no means be thought to insinuate that the respective conditions of mankind are to be restricted to their separate estates, and that they are to have no intercourse but with this limitation; persons of inferior rank may occasionally associate with their superiors, without a vain extravagance, or servile dependance. Though I cannot leave this subject without the following observation: I have often wondered that the acquaintance of a court potentate should be accounted so great an honour, even by persons in affluent circumstances; yet there are those who with the utmost assiduity cultivate such favour as if they were solely dependant on it, and are at considerable labour and expence, from an hereditary state of independence, to become the most abject slaves. I might instance the despicable state of all levee-hunters; who, gay as they may appear, from their hopes, fears, doubts, and expectations from promises received, and disappointment from promises broken, carry with them so complete a curse, that, with Cowley, no one could wish it to befall the man but whom he thoroughly hated.

IN an advertisement relating to marriage treaties, which continually makes its appearance in the papers of the day, the managers tell us they are "highly sensible that the ladies cannot be the first movers in points so very delicate."—I am by no means disposed to call in question the delicacy of the fair sex upon any occasion, but I must own, that from the speculations which I have hitherto made in the female world, I have no reason to accuse them of squeamishness with regard to first motions, when they turn their thoughts—naturally, no doubt,—upon the marriage state: but whether their forwardness arises from a constitutional propensity in themselves to be married, or a prudential readiness in us to marry, I will not pretend to determine: the point is of a delicate nature, and the discussion of it as difficult as the adjustment of our unhappy disputes with the sturdy Americans. Certain, however, it is, that the dear creatures take no small pains to render themselves lovely in our eyes, and I am always sorry to see their various allurements thrown away upon us. Were they to consult our inclinations rather than their own, they would, I believe, think a very opposite appearance most likely to win our affections: they would, without delay, diminish their heads, and enlarge their waists, in order to make themselves as attractive as they are striking. I can indeed, with great truth, assure my female readers, that I am acquainted with some men who are resolved never to marry a woman till her head is shaved, and with others who, in want of sons, do not chuse to have crooked billets* for their heirs.

When I had wrote thus far, my

* See *The Way of the World*, Act iv. Scene 5.

sister Bell came into my library, and said, "What are you upon to-day?"

—I gave her the paper, as a sufficient reply. After having read it over, in a muttering manner to herself, she exclaimed, with her usual vivacity, "Now this is so like a man!—I'll tell you what, brother, I wish you would let me write a *Speculator* myself; I dare say I shall set things in a very different light."—Undoubtedly, answered I; a woman like Belial, (one of the devil's privy counsellors) may be able to make the "worse appear the better reason †." Not quite so bad as that, neither," replied Bell, "I will only take the other side of the question."—She then seized my pen, and as there is no contending with a woman, I suffered the wild girl to write what she pleased: the following part, therefore, of this number, is the production of the ingenious Miss Arabella Townly.

"Men who are averse to the confinement of a married life, or who are of a mercenary or avaricious disposition, very often apologize for not taking wives, by loading the poor women with more failings than really belong to them: though I will freely own, that we have too many, in consequence of a close attachment to the fashion, and of an insatiable desire to see and be seen. Yet, pray, where is the man who rejects a woman, let her foibles and failings be ever so numerous, if she brings a large fortune? or if she has considerable expectations? How many amiable and deserving girls, who would make the best wives in the world, are disregarded, merely for their want of money, for want of a portion sufficient to make the men think their chains, as they call them, supportable? Is any woman, without a dowry, praised for her person, understanding, temper, and accomplish-

ments? Do not the men immediately ask, "What fortune has she?"—

Seldom indeed do they think of marrying, without being governed by the most mercenary motives: their principal design is to enrich themselves by matrimony, and the better bargain they make, the greater is the satisfaction they feel upon the occasion; and they are but too much encouraged to plume themselves upon their success; as they are more respected for the riches they acquire, than condemned for the meannesses to which they have recourse in order to obtain them; though they have, perhaps, deserted some very good girls, after having pretended a violent fondness for them, upon finding their fortunes too small for the gratification of their avarice. My wise brother can never make me believe that women in general remain unmarried because their heads are too high, and their shapes too small. He is extremely mistaken here.—Men will marry both dwarfs and giants, women with great heads, or with no heads at all, provided they are possessed of considerable fortunes, and will leave the most affectionate, desirable creatures in the universe, if they have not just as much money as they suppose necessary. I am sorry to add, that this mercenary spirit is got into some of the most distant parts of the kingdom. However, now and then we hear of generous proceedings even in those parts; and meet with honest rustics, animated with the passion of love as pure as that which is to be found in the soft pages of a sentimental novel.

I spent some months last summer in a very retired place, above an hundred miles from London, and one of my chief amusements, (being like Charles of a speculative turn) was to observe the progress of a rural courtship. The lover was a stout, healthy, agreeable young fellow, in a very humble sphere of life, and his mistress, a pretty girl, the daughter of

† See *Paradise Lost*, b. 2. v. 113.

the most topping farmer in the neighbourhood, and a tenant belonging to the family with whom I resided. There was something in both the young people extremely engaging; and the exquisite simplicity in the looks and behaviour of the innocent Jenny, might have made a deep impression upon the heart of a man much more highly bred than Joseph was, who came one morning to the father of his mistress to demand her, and, like a fashionable lover also, her fortune. The wary farmer, who saw how matters went, offered but fifty pounds with his girl: Joseph, who knew he was a man of substance, shook his head, and stood hard for an hundred; poor Jenny was all this while peeping out at her window, and listening to the dialogue, which was in her opinion, to make her happy or miserable for ever. At last, finding her lover on the point, as she thought, of giving her up, she said to him with her heart full of anxiety, and her eyes full of tears, "Do now, Joe, take my father's money if you can."—There was an eloquence in this speech, dictated by nature, and delivered in a manner not to be described, which Joseph could not resist; he complied therefore immediately with the close-fisted farmer's terms, and married his Jenny soon afterwards; who proves an excellent wife, and they are the happiest of human beings, in consequence of their mutual affection. A. T.

N. B. I have not written this Speculator against the men in general, in order to recommend myself, having an independent fortune, and feeling no inclination to marry.

Important information to the LADIES.

WE hear, that there is lately arrived in this city a very extraordinary person from Siberia, whose name, we learn, is *Iwan Peter Alexis Knoutschoffschlerwitz*, and a

native of that country, who offers his service to the Ladies in the important business of *Hair dressing*, which, by his advertisement, he says, he executes in a manner peculiar alone to himself, rejecting the use of black pins, hair cushions, and the like cumbersome materials, so dangerous in their effect, by communicating disorders to the brain, from the head, when heated by those cushions, and large bundles of false hair, that have been cut from the heads of persons who have died of fevers, palsies, apoplexies, scrophulous disorders, or under fallivations, or even, though less hazardous, of those who have ended their days at Tyburn. He assures the ladies that he makes no use of *human fat*, or of any grease whatever, as he fills the hollow of the hair with soft aromatic herbs, which prevents the disagreeable effect of that perspiration, now so generally complained of. He dresses hair in every mode, and engages to make any lady's head appear like the head of a lion, a wolf, a tiger, bear, fox, or any exotic beast which she could chuse to resemble; but he does not confine himself to beasts: for to any lady who would prefer the form of a peacock, a swan, a goose, a Friezland hen, or any other bird, he will engage to give a perfect likeness. He will likewise give any colour to the hair that a lady may judge most suitable to her complexion; for as every single hair is an hollow tube, though imperceptible to the naked eye, he, by injecting a certain liquid, communicates the finest shades, and renders the use of powder unnecessary, which will, besides, be a great saving of bread-corn. Ladies whose hair begins to indicate a time of life which they would wish to conceal, may be secretly and safely accommodated. He will change their locks into a fine chestnut, blue, crimson, or green, according to the mode that may most generally prevail.

His wife is a Milliner, and she hopes that her own merit, added to that of her being a foreigner, will engage the favour of the Ladies. She makes caps of any size, from twenty inches to three feet high, which, being composed of certain elastic springs, will give way when a lady goes into her coach or chair, without discomposing the form, rising immediately to their original height when the lady gets out of her coach. She has likewise substituted, in the place of those modern ornaments of radishes, and other garden-stuff, aromatic spices, which, independent of the decoration, have an admirable effect in keeping the head clear of those little vermin which the compound of grease and powder is so apt to produce.

As fashions fluctuate, Mrs Knout-schoffschlerwitz is prepared for any change, having already made some pattern caps, of a low, moderate size, which do not take the head out of its proportion, but preserve its due equality to the rest of the human form. To those caps she has given an air of softness that adds a delicacy to the features of the fair, freeing them from that boldness and ferocity, which, in the present mode, the other sex so much complain of. She has had already the honour of dressing a few ladies in that taste, who, she has the pleasure to find; have been particularly admired by the men; but as she does not presume to attempt stemming the torrent of fashion, she is ready to supply all those ladies who are still desirous of carrying their heads high, with caps, as she has already mentioned, of any dimensions.

She has brought over a number of live ostriches, peacocks, &c. that ladies who mean to persist in the use of feathers, (though the fashion is now exploded in Siberia, and throughout all Russia,) may be accommodated to their taste, and she will engage to ingraft them with the natural hair,

without rendering the operation the least painful. In like manner, gentlemen, whose skulls are, from age, become rather a little too bare, and yet cannot submit to the Gothic taste of covering them with wigs, may have natural hair inserted, in as sure and easy a manner as they are supplied with teeth, and which will hold many months without renewal. Any gentleman or lady, under this predicament, may be served by the year, on very moderate terms.

This great artist, and his wife, are now treating for an house at the West end of the town, of which proper notice will be given to the public.

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

Mr INNES's Speech (Continued from p. 278.)

With regard to our manufactures at home, a no less important object, if the proposed exportation should take place, they would be kept in employment, and thereby much uneasiness prevented; it is surely of the last consequence, that the distresses of the industrious part of the nation should be alleviated to the utmost, and their affections to government preserved. How is this to be effected, if no goods are to be sent to America? The manufactures ought, nevertheless, to be purchased at the risque of the public, and the goods laid up in store till a demand for them should offer. This is a common cause, and should be supported at the general expence, if any should be incurred.

Sir, I must beg leave also to mention the situation of another class of men suffering great hardship; I mean the merchants and traders to North America, whose fortunes are locked up whilst the present disputes subsist; not owing to the want of inclination in their principal correspondents abroad to remit, for there are men of as great honour in North America as any where, and who have sent all the

payments they could ; but in the present general confusion, which obstructs the administration of justice, a stagnation of payments follows of course.

It is impossible for the merchant, under these circumstances, to discharge his debts to the shop-keeper and mechanic, and this brings on a general distress. To remedy this evil, a committee of merchants, not in the American trade, might be appointed to examine into the difficulties which the North American merchants labour under. What they want is money, or a credit for it, to answer their present exigencies ; and, I presume, they would be well satisfied with a sum equivalent to one half of what they are disappointed of. To effect this valuable purpose, I am persuaded, a less sum than one million would be sufficient. Government, for this end, might issue bills under sanction of Parliament, bearing four per cent. interest, to be lent to such merchants as may be found intitled to this aid, under the stipulation of their paying the interest on the bills so lent, half yearly, to the possessor of them. It being further understood, that the borrower shall, besides his own security, find two sufficient bondsmen to be answerable, by indorsing the bills, for the repayment of the loan at the end of two years after peace is re-established with America, or with the particular colony where any individual's effects may be detained. Still further, in order to give full satisfaction, both to the holders of said bills and to the public, they must be so qualified as to return on the merchant and his two securities, and be no longer passable after the two years are elapsed, from the time public notice has been given that peace is restored, and courts of law open for the recovery of debts. In this, or some such mode, a very necessary piece of business might be transacted, without much, if any loss, to the public ; and, indeed, no loss can happen, unless not only the merchant,

but likewise both his bondsmen, should become insolvent. My own concerns in North America, are too small to induce me to propose this plan from selfish motives ; I hope, therefore, this House will do me the justice to believe I am only pleading a general cause, from the satisfaction it would give me, to be in the smallest degree instrumental towards promoting the happiness of the British merchants. This is no new thing in the commercial world, for within these few years, the Empress of Russia, at a time of general distress, ordered a considerable sum of money to be lent to the merchants in her dominions, which prevented the ruin of several of them.

The manufacturers and traders who are afraid of the loss of their business, are much mistaken if they think it is to be preserved by a repeal of the acts complained of, or by a submission to the Americans ; to rely on their affection to this country, would indeed be to build on a sandy foundation. It is notorious to every merchant in the American trade, that the most northern of the colonies, have long been in the practice of smuggling every article of goods they could from Holland and Germany ; and all the colonies, without exception, have discovered great partiality to the French islands, in preference to the British. If you give up your authority over the colonies, it is losing the substance for the sake of the shadow ; it is sacrificing a lasting trade for a momentary, ill-judged tranquility.

You have been told, with apparent gravity, that "peace is in your power ; that you have only to embrace her to possess her ;" but consider what kind of peace is meant, and from whose mouths the voice of peace proceeds. Does it come from the lips of bosom friends ? Does it flow from those you have reason to believe sincere ! Is it not rather the language of mockers, revilers, and deceivers, of men who wish your destruction ?

Peace is recommended by some right honourable gentlemen who tell you the declaratory act (an act passed while they themselves were in office) means nothing. That act certainly meant something at the time it was made; the intention of it must at least have been a deception on this country, to palliate the disgrace of appealing the stamp act.

Those advocates for a paltry and inglorious peace, seem to depend too much on their rhetorical abilities; they wantonly sport with the constitution of this great nation, merely with the view to overturn the present ministry, under the pretence of rescuing their country from imminent danger.

Supposing those mighty patriots were to prevail in the present struggle for power, and to have settled with the Americans on their own terms, these honourable gentlemen, when in office, may again change their language, and tell the provincials, as they have told you, that they meant nothing. Let the Americans trust them, if they will; but as you have been already deceived by their dissimulation, it would be the height of folly in this country to put confidence in such men a second time.

You are upbraided with insolence, cruelty, and bloodshed. Ridiculous, false, unjust! Did not the rebels begin the attack on the King's troops in both engagements? Admitting the tea act was wrong, does that justify the audacious steps their lawless mobs took, to shew their resentment against it? Can any act of government, even a mistaken zeal for the authority of this country over her colonists, justify the raising of armies, the concerting and conducting every other device of war, to resist the legislature of this country? Have they not exercised such cruelties over our loyal subjects as our most inveterate enemies would shudder at? Will you not resent such inhuman acts committed on your defenceless friends and subjects, who have

been (men, women, and children) driven from their peaceful habitations? Did not the congress first, by their resolves, endeavour to starve your West-India islands, and also to deprive your industrious manufacturers of employment? Have they not, by every art, endeavoured to throw this kingdom into the utmost consternation and confusion? Can you bear such repeated insults? Can you, after so many and deliberate indignities offered you, treat with them, but as with revolted, rebellious subjects, who ought thankfully to submit to such conditions as you may think proper to give them?

I hope, and trust, the ministry will continue firm; and that after ages shall not be able to say, that in the days of our most gracious sovereign George the Third, America was lost to England. Let us be steady in pursuing the interests of this country, but at the same time merciful and forgiving. It is more than probable that the ring-leaders in this mischief are but few in number; if they can be laid hold of, they deserve no mercy; convince the lower class of those infatuated people, that the imaginary liberty they are so eagerly pursuing, is not by any means to be compared to that which the constitution of this happy country already permits them to enjoy.

Patience and perseverance in this great work are absolutely necessary; the time does not yet seem to have arrived for the Americans to acknowledge their error. The natural course of things will do more for you than great armies.

Where is the necessity of haste? It is even better to risque a war also with your real enemies, than to end the present contest in a dishonourable, pitiful, and disgraceful way. Some things require great dispatch, others mature deliberation; the more time you take to settle these controversies, you will obtain the better terms: negotiations for peace resemble transactions in trade; he who is the most eager to

buy or sell, usually makes the worst bargain.

This country, when united, which it certainly must be in cases of necessity, where the well-being of the nation is at stake, is always able to defend herself against the whole world; consequently powerful enough to reduce her revolted colonies to obedience. Let the colonists know, that the longer they resist, the heavier burden they will incur, as in justice they must be made to defray the expences of subdu-

ing the present rebellion. They have given you the opportunity, and now is the time, to insist on terms, safe and honourable for this country; inform them, in plain language, that you are determined to erect forts, and in future to keep up a sufficient force amongst them to maintain peace. Your naval power is great; your resources for military men, while you have riches, are immense; but above all, your cause is just: be not afraid; Heaven will support you.

Let TOMA DISHINGTON live in the CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

DISHINGTONICA;

Sive

THOMÆ DISHINGTON,

De CRAIL

Scribæ jocundi,

Carmen

Heroico—festivo—macaronicum:

De novo, apud C—FF,

Vetere ab Auctoris familiari

Recognitum.

*Horrifero nivium nimbos Aquilone ruente,
Sic tonuit THOMAS DISHINGTONUS ore rotundo.*

S ACCUM cum sugarò, cum dramibus in
a glaseo,

Ginnicum Rùmmo, cum pulchro fursure mori,
In hoc vervece, est melius quam pipe O' tobacco.

Ællicumbikero, cum pyibus out O' the oono,
Cum pisce, CRAILI nominato vulgo Caponem,
Quid melius, si sit ter unctus bene butyro?
Ad sint et colopes inganata divite sauso;
Virides et beefum, cum nose-nippante sinapi,
Duckibus et Goofo, cum Chickenibus fricatis,
Cum partantoibus, lobsteris, atque why-tennis;

O quam gustabunt, ad MARIA MORE's fire-sy dum!

Tunc helter skelter potemus denique punchum,
Oldkokkum, Groggum, Flippumve rubensve claretum,

Atque boni quicquid likkoris nomine gaudens,

Droundatis curis, throatas modulemur acutum,

Hautboyoy et fidibus reelas strikupantibus, omnes

Trippere tum dapsas, Lassas kissare juvabit,
Et performemus nostras Canterburkickas.

*Haud fartam dabimus quid Sessio Kirka
minetur,
Attinet ad nos quid, Gentlemannos bene
breddos?*

Sin erimus drunki, D—l care, cras dat
medicinam,
"Qui bibit ex lassus, ex fistibus incipit
ille."

Aug. 24. 1776.

LITTLE BRITAIN.

IN antient times, no matter where,
A nation liv'd of wisemen,
Who lawyers fed with special care,
Bum-bailiffs and excisemen.

Who made good laws to guard a hare,
A patridge or a pheasant,
But left the poor to nature's care:
Say, was not this right pleasant?

Who shut up men within brick walls,
Because they were indebted;
Then let them out when hunger's calls
Had them to shadows fretted:

Who paid ten thousand fools and knaves,
And twenty thousand villains,
To make their fellow-subjects slaves,
And steal their pence and shillings.

Who cut each other's throats for fun,
On land and on the water,
While half the world look'd weeping on,
And half was burst with laughter.

Who to this country would not run,
Where only freedom's got at?
Where birds escape the fatal gun,
And men alone are shot at.

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ACCUM cum sugarò, cum drammiſus in
a glasco,
Ginnicum Rummo, cum pulchro furfure mori,
In hoc vervece, est melius quam pipe O' tobacco.

Ællicum bikero, cum pyibus out O' the oono,
Cum pisce, CRAILLI nominato vulgo Caponem,
Quid melius, si sit ter unctus bene butyro?
Ad sint et colopes inganatae divite sauso;
Virides et beefum, cum nose-nippante sinapi,
Duckibus et Gouso, cum Chickenibus fricatis,
Cum partantoibus, lobsteris, atque why-

tennis;
O quam gustabunt, ad MARIA MORE³ fire-
fydum!

Tunc helter skelter potemus denique punchum,
Oldkockum, Groggum, Flippumve rubensve
claretum,

Atque boni quicquid likkoris nomine gaudens,

Droundatis curis, throatas modulemur
acutum,

Hautboyo et fidibus reelas strikupantibus,
omnes

Trippere tum danſas, Laffas kiffare juvabit,
Et performemus nostras Canterburkickas.

*Haud fartam dabimus quid Sessio Kirka
minetur,
Attinet ad nos quid, Gentlemannos bene
breddos?*

Sin erimus drunki, D—l care, cras dat
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A nation liv'd of wisemen,
Who lawyers fed with special care,
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A patridge or a pheasant,
But left the poor to nature's care:
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Who paid ten thousand fools and knaves,
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On land and on the water,
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And half was burst with laughter.

Who to this country would not run,
Where only freedom's got at?
Where birds escape the fatal gun,
And men alone are shot at.

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ACCOUNT of the EMBARKATION from CLYDE in April last.

	Sips names	Captains	Commanders of the Military on board	Last accounts Aug. 30. 1776.
42d Reg.	Brilliant	M'Pherson	Col. Stirling	Arrived
	Thomas	Robertson	Maj. Murray	Ditto
	Thames	Moodie	— Grant	Ditto
	Minerva	Dunlop	— M'Pherson	Ditto
	Peggy, No I.	Eafon	Capt. Grahame	Ditto
	Houftoun	M'Liesh	— Mackenzie	No account
	Bowman	Taylor	— Erskine	Arrived
	Neptune	MacGurdie	— M'Intosh	Ditto
	Oxford	Stewart	— Smith	Taken
	Henry and Joseph	Tickell	Adj. and Q.-Mast. Hospital	No account
71st Reg.	Globe	Harrison	Sir Will. Erskine	Ditto
	Columbus	Bell	Maj. Macdonald	No account
	Clementina	Crawford	— M'Pherson	Arrived
	William	Lyon	General's Company	No account
1st Batt.	Bristol	Orr	Capt. Simon Frazer	Arrived
	Venus	Wilson	— Pet. Campbell	Supposed taken
	Mermaid	Ewart	— Colin M'Kenzie	No account
	Annabella	Leitch	— Hamilton Maxwell	Ditto
	Ann	Denniston	— J. Campbell's Com.	Taken
	Ocean	Ewing	— Norm. Macleod	No accounts
	Crawford	Maclean	Col. Archib. Campbell	Taken
	George	Bog	Maj. Lamond	Ditto
	Royal Exchange	Ritchie	Capt. Angus M'Intosh	No account
	Experiment	Orr	— Dun. Chisholm	Arrived
	Jeany	Muir	— Charles Cameron	Ditto
	Metham	Johnston	— Laurie's Company	No account
	Peggy, No II.	Foster	— Munro	Arrived
	Glencairn	Hunter	— Eneas M'Intosh	No account
	Mayflower	Crosbie	— Porterfield's Comp.	Ditto
	Caledonia	M'Liesh	— Laurence Campbell	Ditto
	Lord How	Park	A Store-ship with part of the 1st Battalion on board,	Ditto
	Friends	Fisher	Hospital	Ditto
	Glasgow	Smith		Ditto
	Flora Frigate			Ditto

An Account of the MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT in AMERICA intended for the Service of Campaign 1776, got from the best Authority, in April last.

In the Eastern Department.

A Commander-in-Chief—WASHINGTON, and two Major-Generals WARD and PUTNAM

Twenty-seven Battalions of Infantry, 728 men in each, Officers included
One Battalion of Artillery

20,404

In C A N A D A.

One Major-General, and two Brigadier-Generals, THOMAS, WOOSTER, and ARNOLD

Eleven Battalions Infantry
Five Ditto Artillery

11,648

In the Middle Department.

Eleven Battalions of Infantry, viz. four raised in New-York, three in New-Jersey, and four in Pensylvania

One Company of Artillery

8,728

Commanded by one Major-General, and two Brigadier-Generals, SCHUYLER, THOMSON, and Earl of STIRLING

In the Southern Department.

Thirteen Battalions of Infantry, viz. six raised in Virginia, three in North-Carolina, three in South-Carolina and Georgia

Commanded by one Major-General LEE and four Brigadier-Generals

11,648

52,428

N. B. Exclusive of all Provincial Establishments.

H I S T O R Y.

AUGUST 24.—31.

P O L A N D:

Warsaw, Aug. 7.

LETTERS from the frontiers of Red-Russia and from Volhinia confirm, that the regulation of the frontiers with Austria is entirely terminated, and in a state to be ratified by the Diet.

Aug. 7. The Permanent Council continues its sittings very regularly, but very secretly, as little or nothing transpires. Notice has been given, that the Referendary Tribunal of Poland will be assembled during the holding of the Diet, that there may be no delay in the course of the administration of justice. There is much talk about the instructions with which the Nuncios will be furnished at the ensuing General Diet. The Ambassador has demanded complete satisfaction of our Ministry, in the name of his Sovereign, for the affair in Ciechanow. Every one is curious to know how this affair will turn out, as it is certain that Zelinski, at his death, declared he was set on by some persons of distinguished rank, and gave up a written Instruction, which he received from the Grand General.

S I C I L Y.

Naples, July 30. Letters from Ragusa, of the 16th of this month, advise, that the son of the Pacha of Albania, after having been defeated in a smart action by the contrary party, is retired to another place; and in order to withdraw himself from the fury of his enemies, he is resolved to take refuge at Malta or with some Christian power who will grant him an asylum.

V E N I C E.

Venice, Aug. 3. On the 10th of last month we felt here a slight shock of an earthquake; the effects of which

have been terrible at Andreis. From that place we learn, that the shock lasted a full quarter of an hour; that almost all the houses were thrown down, and those which remain standing are so shattered; that they daily fall in ruins.

The parish-church and that of St Daniel are open on all sides, and threaten a speedy fall.

A number of persons have been buried in the ruins, a still greater number have been hurt, and all the domestic animals perished.

S P A I N.

Hague, Aug. 20. Accounts from Paris of good authority mention, that by the mediation of his Majesty of France, the King of Spain has accepted the propositions of the King of Portugal, and an amicable accommodation has been concluded upon between those two Monarchs, by which means the rupture which was so much feared is put an end to for the present; and it is hoped that Europe will long enjoy a continuation of Peace.

P O R T U G A L.

Lisbon, July 26. The letters we receive from South-America advise, that our people have actually taken several places on the Rio Grando, belonging to the Spaniards; but that the latter had treacherously committed the hostilities. Nevertheless we learn, from good authority, that the accommodation between the Courts had been concluded the 1st of this month, notwithstanding the great preparations for war carried on here, as well as in Spain. This intelligence is confirmed by the stay of the Spanish ships of war that anchored in our port, the number of which was so great, that we do not remember to have seen so many at one time here, among which there was one of 70 or 75 guns.

Lisbon, July 30. The King continues to keep his bed, on account of the wounds in his legs.

F R A N C E.

Paris, Aug. 21. An unhappy affair has happened to M. le Count de V. Knight of the Order of Malta. In 1772 the Count became acquainted with a young man, of a noble, but reduced family, who he appointed his Secretary; he also got him admitted into the Gens d'Armes, and sent him afterwards to one of his estates in the Bourbonnois. Nov. 25. 1775, the young Gentleman heated himself with sliding on the ice, and the same evening covered his legs with snow, to cure, as he said, his chilblains; he afterwards went to bed, seemingly in health, but was found dead in it next day. At the end of ten months, the Count's enemies remitted Libels to the Attorney-General, accusing him of having killed, or caused to be killed, this young man, to avoid the payment of 20,000 livres. In consequence of this, informations have been taken, and the body has been dug up, and examined by Surgeons. This affair remains undecided, but the reputation, probity, and goodness of heart of the Count, entirely clear him from the charge.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a Letter received from an Officer on board his Majesty's ship the Bristol, near Charlestown, South Carolina, dated July 7.

"I have the pleasure to tell you that I am now much better than I was on the 28th of June; that day I was in a shocking condition in an engagement with the rebels. I shall now send you a true account, just as it was. We fell down in company with the Experiment of 50 guns, the Solebay and Active frigates of 28 guns each. As soon as we brought up to Sullivan's fort leading up to Charlestown, we then began the fire, which continued for nine hours and an half; I must say a very smart engagement. They killed us near 50 men, and dangerously wounded more, to the amount

of 50 and upwards. The Experiment lost about 30 killed, and 40 and upwards wounded. The Active had only one killed (the Lieutenant) and few wounded. The Solebay had three killed and few wounded. Our worthy Capt. Morris was killed by my side, and eight marines and sailors. The Captain of the Experiment had his arm shot off, but is in a fair way of recovery. The Commodore Sir Peter Parker, who I am with, is wounded; myself also in my left leg, but it is in a fair way of recovery without an amputation. Had the army, which was but four miles from us, and was to have joined us, come in due time to our assistance, we might have taken Charlestown, as we silenced the fort for an hour and a half. We are in a shattered condition, and are getting up jury masts to go to Halifax to repair, which will take up some time, being shot through and through. During the action no slaughter-house could present so bad a sight with blood and entrails lying about, as our ship did. I suppose you will see a narrative of the action in the news-papers as soon as you have this. Gen. Lee is at Charlestown; and the army under Generals Clinton and Cornwallis is going to the northward, as nothing can be done here, the weather being so extremely hot.

"Our fleet is in a bad condition with the scurvy."

The following are given as some farther particulars respecting the repulse of the squadron under Sir Peter Parker, within Charles Town Bar.

"Upon the intelligence and advice of General Clinton, it was resolved for the squadron to pass Charles Town Bar, to attack the town, and cover the landing of the army. In consequence thereof the squadron weighed, consisting of the Bristol, Experiment, Acteon, Active, and Syren. There were 19 feet water on the Bar, and the Bristol was lightened to seventeen and a half. The cannonade was warm

on both sides for 16 hours; but the Syren's cable parting, she ran on board the *Active*, and drove her on the bank. At low water she had but seven feet water, and heeled into the fort. The fire was then solely kept up by the *Active*, Capt. Scott, who behaved with such activity and gallantry, that he saved the whole squadron by his constant fire on the fort. The spring of the *Bristol's* cable being shot away, she lay two hours with her stern to the fort; and tho' supplied by hands from the transports and the lost ship, she was scarce able to get across the Bar. The redoubts were constructed of the cabbage tree and sod, and the batteries laid so low, that the shot from the ships went over them. The provincials lost but 16 men, and 13 wounded. Charles Town is fortified in the same way, and is capable of making an equal resistance. General Lee with his army attacked the flying rear of General Clinton's army, and defeated them. If they had not made a precipitate retreat and embarkation, they had been all cut off. General Lee was seen to command on Sullivan's Island; and till he came into the province they were in no state of defence. The *Ranger*, which came home with this Express, was attacked by a one mast sloop privateer an hour and 40 minutes, and got off. The pilots were quite unacquainted with the navigation of Charles Town river."

Another account says, that when the *Ranger* sailed General Lee was then engaged with Clinton's army; and those troops who were embarked were ordered to land again; the fire observed by the *Ranger's* people appeared to be very hot, and consisted of musquetry and field pieces.

Captain Atkins, who lost his ship under Charles Town battery, for his gallant conduct that day, is preferred to the command of another man of war.

Lieutenant Caulfield, now Captain of the *Bristol*, in his letters, makes the

most honourable mention of the extraordinary gallant behaviour of his late commander, Capt. Morris, who was wounded five times before he was carried from the deck to have his arm cut off. After the amputation, he ordered them to bring him on the quarter deck again, where he shewed a coolness and resolution not to be equalled by any page in history. After his return upon deck, he was twice more wounded, but notwithstanding kept his station, until a red hot ball took him in the belly, and put an end to his existence.

By a letter received from the surgeon of the *Bristol* man of war, dated the 29th of June last, we learn that the brave Capt. Morris, after having the two bones of his fore-arm shattered by a chain shot, and a wound from a ball on his neck, was taken into the cockpit, where he readily submitted to amputation, which was performed just above the elbow. During the operation a red-hot ball went through the cockpit, which killed two of the surgeon's assistants, and wounded the purser. After the confusion which this circumstance occasioned was over, Capt. Morris insisted on being carried on the quarter deck to resume his command; this was complied with, and he continued the fight for a considerable time after, till he was shot thro' the body. A prodigious effusion of blood followed, and his dissolution being apparently at hand, one of the officers asked him if he had any directions to give with respect to his family, to which he heroically answered, "None! as he left them to the protection of God, and the generosity of his country."

When the King's troops were leaving Carolina, a white hat and handkerchief much stained with blood, were hoisted by the Provincials upon their fortrefs, as a mark of triumph. Many American gentlemen, in summer, wear white hats, as not so attractive of the sun's heat as the black ones.

Lord Howe, before he accepted the command of the American fleet, had prepared two proclamations; one of which was to be issued immediately upon his joining the fleet, and was to be transmitted by a flag of truce; the other was to be reserved in case of the first having no effect, and the army being obliged to make good its landing by force. His Lordship had likewise drawn up the heads of a plan of accommodation.

The above papers were the cause of his Lordship's delay in accepting that commission, they not having been admitted by the ministry till after much consideration, and having been submitted to the great law officers.

A correspondent observes, that since HOPE brought the news of the miscarriage of our expedition from Cape FEAR, the hopes and fears of administration have been on a counterpoise. They hope to subdue, but fear to be subdued. *Copy of the NOTES issued by the CONGRESS.*

"Georgia, 1775. [No. 2537.]

"**T** Hese are to certify that the sum of one shilling and sixpence sterling is due from this province to the bearer hereof, the same being part of ten thousand pounds voted by Provincial Congress for the necessary service of this Province, to be called in and provided for within three years after a reconciliation between Great Britain and America shall take place.---By order of the Congress.

"Wm Le Couts, Edw. Felfair, Geo. Walton, W. Probus, P Box."

Extracts from the BOSTON and NEW-HAMPSHIRE NEWS-PAPERS, &c.

Hartford, Connecticut, May 20.

A gang of Tories have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Fairfield, taken up and imprisoned. These and others undoubtedly correspond with the enemies of America; and a line of intelligence from hence to Quebec has been kept up, whereby every movement of ours has been made known to our enemies; and by

these miscreants our prisoners are assisted to escape. If these internal enemies are suffered to proceed in their hellish schemes, our ruin is certain; but if they are destroyed, the power of hell and Britain will never prevail against us. Rouse, then, my countrymen! search out the rest of these *vultures*, and bring them to the punishment they merit.

New-York, June 8.

By Capt. Smith of the rifle battalion, Lieuts. Simpson and Crafts, from Canada, we have the following interesting intelligence, viz.

Col. Beadle, with 200 men, was attacked at the Cedars, in his way from Montreal, and the whole party except the Colonel and 18 others, killed or taken prisoners. A detachment was immediately ordered from Col. Patterson's regiment, under the command of Maj. Sherburne, which was also attacked, and either killed or taken to a man. Gen. Arnold was immediately dispatched to oppose the enemy with 180 men, and having intrenched within seven miles of them, with two field-pieces, he was reinforced to the number of 1500 men; an engagement ensued, and the whole body of the enemy, consisting of part of the eight, or Queen's own regiment, which had been stationed at or near Lake Erie, Canadians and Indians, amounting to about 700 men, were killed or taken prisoners, and of our own people that they had taken, released, of whom, we are told, by one of the gentlemen that brought the intelligence, that there had been about 12 or 24 killed.

Halifax, July 11.

A letter of the 18th of June, from a gentleman in Quebec to his friend in Halifax, says, "The enemy by the last accounts were at Sorel; Generals Carleton, Burgoyne, and Phillips, sailed from Three Rivers of Thursday or Friday last, with 6000 troops after them, and it is likely were with them in five or six hours after;

prior to which, about two thousand of them came down to a place about nine miles above Three Rivers, with a design to cut off our advanced post at Point au Lac, but knowledge of their intention getting to Three Rivers before them, the 29th and 47th regiments with volunteers received them very coldly, and totally defeated that party, by taking their leader, General Thompson, his aid de camps, colonels, and other officers, and about 400 of their men (some say only 300), the others were killed or forced into the woods; we had only 2 men killed and about 15 wounded.

Prior to that, another discomfiture befel them at the Cedars, a place above Montreal, Capt. Foster of the 8th Regiment with a company of light infantry, some savages and volunteers, took and killed about 480 of them; I cannot say about our loss there, but if any it was not very considerable. Since they retreated from these walls, adversity has been their constant companion, and indeed here they have lost many by gun and sickness.

"Price and Haywood, your old correspondents, have been very active with them through the winter, but when the news got to Montreal (where they were) of the retreat of the 6th ult. they, with some more of the same stamp, went away over the lakes, leaving unpaid in this province L. 30,000 of debts, mostly for provisions, &c. for which they had contracted in supplying our visitors.

"An express arrived this morning from General Carleton, says, 'the rebels evacuated Sorrel on Friday, and on Saturday evening they in as much haste returned from the city of Montreal; perhaps they may stand a little at the fort St John's, but that will prove bad to them. I was in hopes they would have taken themselves and their fears out of the province, in the same state as they left these walls. It is now said, they have left their ordnance and some batteaux at Sorrel, laden with provision.

Extract of a letter from Charles Towne South Carolina, which came by the way of France, dated June 24.

"A Chief of the Oneida Indians is arrived here from the Cherokee country; attended by several of his countrymen, and a number of Cherokees. He has been on an embassy of importance to the several tribes on the Ohio, as far as the Chickaws, and has had several conferences with General Lee, who is at this place, and has informed the General, that hundreds of Indians are on their march for New York and this place, to join the provincial army."

By a letter from an officer in Canada, it appears, that the article in the London papers, which says that the Indians had murdered all the rebels that were taken at the Cedars, is not true. The following is an extract from a genuine letter. "Capt. Foster, of the 8th regiment, on his way down the river St. Lawrence from Oswegatchey, with his company of light infantry, 200 Indians, and a few Canadians, attacked a rebel post at the Cedars that consisted of 500 men, which he carried, after killing some and making the rest prisoners. The Indians lost a Sachem (or Chief) in the attack, which so enraged them, that it was with difficulty Capt. Foster prevented them from putting the prisoners to death. Finding that his prisoners outnumbered him, he thought it prudent to dismiss them, upon promise that an equal number of the 7th and 26th regiments, who are prisoners with the Americans, should be exchanged, and kept several of their officers as hostages, for the due performance of the cartel. The prisoners were sworn never to take up arms against his Majesty; but the Indians did not think their oath sufficiently binding, and therefore slit all their left ears, in order that they may know them, if ever they should fall into their hands again, in which case they are determined to give them no quarter."

A letter from Capt. Morgan, of the Unity transport, arrived at Halifax, says, "Our passage was very well till we got clear of the Bay, when we met with a heavy gale of wind that separated the fleet, and, when the wind abated, we found ourselves a single ship, and did not meet with any of them till we arrived at this place. Off the Isle of Sable we saw a schooner, which seemed inclined to speak to us; about noon she was only half a mile from us, when she fired a shot to bring-to; she had hoisted no colours, notwithstanding she fired a shot; we accordingly brought-to, but took care also to get all the soldiers up, and in arms, and had them all ready under the quarter-deck, and out of sight; she ran under our stern, and bade us strike to the Congress; on which, having four guns abaft, (all we had on board) we complimented her with a couple; she then kept on our bow, and seemed inclined to board us; our soldiers immediately went forwards, and gave them a discharge of small arms. I believe we killed them five men at this fire. She then shot a-head of us, in order, I believe, to consider what to do. The determination was to leave us, which they did, by steering away South, whilst we kept on for Halifax harbour, not having suffered the least hurt. The schooner had ten guns, and, I believe, upwards of fifty hands. To-morrow, according to orders received, I shall sail under convoy, to join Gen. Howe, at Staten-Island."

Extract of a letter from New Providence, July 13.

"Tuesday arrived and cast anchor in this port the following Spanish men of war, viz. the Glorioso, of 68 guns; Soberano 68; Guerrero 70; Andalusia 34; Concepcion 28, and the Mercurio of 18. Two Spanish gentlemen were set on shore here from on board the Guerrero. The above vessels, if the wind permits, will sail tomorrow for the Havannah. The 9th instant, the Equity, a ship of war

of 24 guns in the service of the Congress, brought in here his Majesty's Brigantine of 16 guns, commanded by Lieutenant Tho. Sheane, of the navy, and two transports, laden with clothing for the Ministerial army; a number of bomb shells, three thousand stand of arms, and various other military implements."

Lord Percy is thus spoken of in a letter from America: "I never in my life saw a man more the soldier, more the gentleman, or more the Christian. From the politeness and elegance of his conversation indeed, no-body can suppose him a soldier (divested of his uniform) unless war be the topic, and then his scientific abilities appear. He has not the levity of officers in general, but is prudent, temperate, and steady, and humanity adorns all his actions. This last virtue will be a monument of his worth, when either process of time, or the point of the sword shall take him from the stage of life."

A vessel from Virginia with passengers says, that as soon as it was known there that Sir Peter Parker was gone for Chalestown, 3000 men were sent from Virginia to the assistance of the Carolinians.

I R E L A N D.

Dublin, August 20. Yesterday the bounds of this city were perambulated conformable to triennial custom, by the Lord Mayor, attended by the High Sheriffs and City Regalia. But instead of the usual cavalcade, consisting of the twenty-five corporations, well mounted on horseback, elegantly caparisoned and armed, becoming Protestant subjects; the public were entertained by the appearance of a numerous train of the journeymen, &c. dependant on those fraternities, who made a decent appearance on foot, with the emblems of their respective professions, accompanied with music, and carriages for their conveyance.

L O N D O N.

Letters from Petersburg, by the Stephen, Moody, who is arrived in the river, bring advice, that the Empress of Russia has agreed to a treaty with England, to supply them with a fleet of men of war, and 30,000 land forces early in the next spring, to reduce the Americans; and has forbid any of her subjects entering into the American service, and to stop all American vessels that happen to enter into any of her ports.

Several letters from Madrid, by yesterday's mail, have the following paragraph: "It is universally reported here, that two Members of the Continental Congress of North-America have been at Court a few days ago: that they had several private audiences with our King, and actually concluded a treaty of alliance with Spain; and that orders were sent to Don Michael de Calton in consequence thereof to sail for North-America with his fleet, and to act in conjunction with the Americans." But how far this is grounded in truth, a very short time must discover.

Extract of a letter from Penzance, Aug. 19.

"Last Friday morning, about eight o'clock, came in here the William and Mary, William Philips master, from Madeira, with wine. She was chased all the morning, and the night before, by two American privateers, one mounting 12, the other 24 guns. When the alarm was given, all the inhabitants of Penzance, Mousehole, &c. and all the adjacent parts bounding on the Land's End, went to see them with glasses. They were so near, that we could plainly see the men and guns; they steered towards the Scilly Islands.

It is said to be a fact, that a French engineer, disguised in the habit of a priest, has been secured in the county of Kerry in Ireland, taking a draft of the river Kenman. His habitation was also discovered, and charts and

plans of the southern coast, and the towns and harbours found in it laid down with the greatest accuracy. Lord Harecourt was instantly acquainted with it, who sent for him to his seat near Dublin, ordered him immediately to England, and the matter in Ireland was hushed up; so that every body in power there denies any such thing having happened: the fact is nevertheless certain.

The above French engineer was lately examined in the King's presence by Lord Amherst and Lord Weymouth.

Captain Morris, who was one of the most worthy characters in private life, has left a wife and family behind him, whom he maintained in the gentlest manner his pay would admit of, and who have now, with the rest of their country, to bewail his loss, and their own misfortune. He has likewise left behind him two nephews and one niece, whom he supported ever since the death of their parents, now friendless. Mrs Morris, who is a most amiable woman, and always lived upon the most affectionate terms with her husband, is so much afflicted with the account of his death, that it is thought she will not long survive him.

Friday morning it was currently reported at the Exchange, that some fresh dispatches were received from Lord Howe, but from what part of America is not at present known; but it was generally said from Pennsylvania.

Friday morning it was reported, that an express arrived late last night at Lord G. Germain's, from Gen. Howe. All that has transpired concerning the above is, that Gen. Howe had landed near Amboy, in the province of Jersey, and had marched to invest New York. Another account says, that a skirmish happened between the advanced guard and some provincials, in which the latter were worsted, and several taken prisoners.

Wednesday his Majesty in council

ordered the parliament, which stands prorogued to Thursday, September the 5th, to be further prorogued to Tuesday, October the 15th. And a commission for that purpose was last night sent to the Lord Chancellor, at Cirencester, to be sealed.

Friday, Capt. Campbell, who had not been many hours in town since arriving from the East Indies, and is come home with important dispatches, waited on his Majesty at the Levee, but being too late to have a public audience, waited on his Majesty in the evening at Kew.

Last Saturday's London Gazette contains his Majesty's order in council for bounties of 3l. for every able seaman, and of 2l. for every ordinary seaman, who shall enter into his Majesty's service; to be prolonged and extended from the 31st of this instant August to the 31st day of October next inclusive.

Also his Majesty's order in council, that a former order for prohibiting the exporting out of this kingdom, or carrying coastwise, gunpowder, saltpetre, or any sort of arms or ammunition, be continued for three months, to commence from the 23d of this instant August.

POSTSCRIPT.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Aug. 31.

AT the court of St James's the 28th day of August 1776.

P R E S E N T

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

“His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to order, That the Parliament which stands prorogued to Thursday the 1st day of September next, should be further prorogued to Tuesday the 15th day of October following.

Constantinople, July 17. The Porte has deposed Shanachyec Zadei Pascha of Bagdat, (with whose conduct the inhabitants were extremely dissatisfied) and has substituted in his room Ab-

dulach the Cheaia of the late Omar Pascha.

Petersburgh, August 2. Her Imperial Majesty has been pleased to bestow on Mons. Moussin Pouschkin (the Empress's minister to the Court of Great Britain who is now here) for his life and that of his Lady, an estate in Livonia of between three and four thousand Roubles a year.

Petersburgh, August 6. On Sunday last the Empress received, by a courier from the Great Duke, the news of his Imperial Highness being betrothed to the Princess of Wirtemberg; on which joyful occasion there was a ball at court: And yesterday morning early, Count Goertz arrived with compliments of congratulation from the king of Prussia to her Imperial Majesty on the same happy event.

The Empress intends removing this afternoon from Peterhoff to Zarco, Zelo.

Count Moncenigo, an Italian gentleman, who had suffered much in his possessions, particularly in the Venetian Islands, on account of the assistance he afforded the Russians during the late war, is appointed commissary general of the Russian navy and trade in Italy, and is to reside at Pisa.

Stockholm, August 9. Count Frolich, governor of the province of Halland, has obtained leave to resign in favour of lieutenant-col. Tott.

The regiment, from which Colonel Gyllenswahn was removed, has been conferred upon Baron Stenbock, lieutenant-colonel of the Guards.

His Swedish Majesty, with the younger and more active part of the court, dwell at present in tents in the neighbourhood of Eckolsund, to be ready to attend during the cool of the morning to the exercise of tilting. Towards the end of the month there will be a magnificent tournament.

Florence, August 10. A courier arrived here two days ago from Petersburg with the Ensigns of the Or-

der of St Ann of Hostein for General Hanibal, who has resided at Pisa since the conclusion of the war, with a commission to settle the affairs relating to the prizes, which the Russians, during the course of it, made of neutral ships in the Aehipelago.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Ostrogothia arrived here early this morning; and, after a few hours repose, proceeded to the baths near Pisa.

Vienna, August 10. On Monday last the Empress Queen, together with the Archduchesses her daughters, and the whole court, were present at the military manœuvres of the troops encamped at Laxemburg. A slight indisposition prevented the empress from being present at the second manœuvre on Wednesday last, but yesterday her Imperial Majesty appeared in perfect health at Schonbrunn.

Vienna, August 14. The Emperor set out from this capital for the camp at Pest last night at ten o'clock. His Imperial Majesty will return on the 27th instant, and on the 9th of September the grand Duke and Dutchess of Tuscany will take leave of this court, and begin their journey towards their own dominions.

Dresden, August 18. The Princess Cunigunda, aunt to his Serene Highness the Elector of Saxony, who about two years ago was elected Coadjatrix of Thorn and Essen, is now named Abbess thereof.

Berlin, August 20. His Prussian Majesty, attended by General Prittwitz, left Potzdam on Wednesday last the 14th instant, in order to review his troops in Silesia: His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia set out the preceding evening; and the same day the Princess of Prussia arrived here.

Hague, August 25. This day being the anniversary of the birth of his Serene Highness William Frederick hereditary Prince of Orange, who entered into the fifth year of his age, the same was observed here in the usual manner.

This day's Gazette contains an account of rewards distributed to the Russian fleet, and promotions in the navy, made by her Imperial Majesty at the late review at Cronstadt.

This day's Gazette also contains a proclamation issued by his Majesty, dated the 28th instant, requiring passes, formerly granted to ships and vessels trading in the way of the cruizers belonging to the governments on the coasts of Barbary, to be returned into the office of the admiralty of Great Britain, and other passes of different forms to be issued.

From the LONDON PAPERS, Aug. 31.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 25.

—"All the sea forces of this kingdom are getting ready with the utmost expedition, and it is expected that within three months all their men of war and frigates, well manned, will be able to put to sea. These preparations are carried on with some little cunning. The ports of Toulon, Brest, and Rochford, are full of old hulks and condemned ships (altho' they have not the name of it) to tattle away conjectures and inquisitiveness. As soon as a ship is put into commission, she is, under different pretences, sent to sea, and her destination kept a secret; but we have no doubt but they are intended to join the Spanish forces and some men of war lately bought by the French from the Swedes. This junction must form the most formidable fleet those two combined powers ever put to sea."

From undoubted authority we are favoured with the following further intelligence from Paris.—The Duke of Orleans lately made a private application to the King of France to acknowledge his marriage with Madame de Montesjoa. To which his Majesty made the following tender as well as noble reply: "That according to the established laws of the country, it was absolutely impossible to comply with his request; but so

far he would assure him, that every possible respect should be paid to the Madame la Marquise, and that himself would set the example." How different the conduct of a neighbouring Monarch!

It is said a letter is received from Charlestown, South Carolina, which mentions, that after the departure of the British fleet a number of persons were seized and confined, and some actually executed without form of trial, on supposition of being friendly to government. In this ferment of the people, as it was unknown where the storm would light, several hundred persons had withdrawn themselves and were fled up the country, where it was expected that their situation would drive them into some desperate measures.

Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, who was taken with part of Fraser's regiment, as communicated by Gen Howe, was the very man chosen to appear in, and exhibit the Highland Dress to his Majesty and the Court.

A gentleman is just arrived at Bermuda, and has brought with him a Virginia Gazette, which mentions, that the goods of the West India ships lately taken being sold, the owners of the privateers shared L. 5000. It also adds, that the great success has infused into most a spirit of privateering, and they are fitting out a great number, in hopes of picking up many of the next West India fleet.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company will nominate writers this season for the presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. It is astonishing the interest that is making at the west end of the town for the nominations of the Bengal writers; and so difficult has it been to succeed, that, it is said, 4000l. was actually offered last week by a gentleman near St. James's for an appointment to a Bengal writership for his son, owing, it is supposed, to a determination not to send out any more for these three years to come; and also to the sons of the first

gentry in the kingdom going thither since the establishment of the Supreme Council.

An evening paper has the following paragraph:—"Letters from Petersburg, by the Stephen, Moody, who is arrived in the river, bring advice, that the Empress of Russia has agreed to a treaty with England, to supply them with a fleet of men of war, and 20,000 land forces early in the next spring, to reduce the Americans; and has forbid any of her subjects entering into the American service, and to stop all American vessels that happen to enter into any of her ports."

Anecdote of the late Capt. Morris. This brave, but unfortunate officer, was distinguished by Sir Peter Parker about twenty-five years ago, who in several scenes of difficult service saw such instances of bravery and prudence about him, as decided him, whenever he had it in his power, to be his friend. Before the breaking out of the American war, Captain Morris, who was then a lieutenant on half pay, resided in Devonshire, the place of his nativity, happy in a competency, and the enjoyment of a wife and five or six children; but no sooner was Sir Peter Parker invested with this late command, than he recommended his friend Morris, in the most strenuous manner, to a ship; which the other gladly accepted of, happy in the opportunity of being able to serve his family more effectually, and to perform that service to his country, which he ever had warmly at heart. In this attempt, however, he unfortunately fell; and by his fall has left every honourable demand on his country to protect his wife and children.

We hear that at the request of a female Great Personage, who is unremittingly sensible to every scene of domestic distress, a pension of 300l. will be settled on the family of the late Capt. Morris.

S C O T L A N D.

EDINBURGH, AUG. 28.—SEPT. 4.

Last week as a gentleman was riding home, he was attacked near Libberton, about two miles from this place, by a footpad, who jumped from a hedge, presented a pistol to him, obliged him to dismount, rifled his pockets, and robbed him of bank notes to a considerable amount, and his pocket-book and watch. The robber had on a cockade, and is supposed to belong to the army.

Last Saturday morning, betwixt two and three o'clock, a man dressed in a black or dark coloured coat, broke into Mr Fordyce's house in Thistle-court, by opening one of the kitchen-windows. The noise he made alarmed a servant, and upon his calling out, Who was there? the thief jumped out at the window, carrying with him a gown belonging to the cook-maid. Not satisfied however, he came in a second time when the servant alarmed the rest of the family, but not soon enough to prevent the villain's escape.

Extract of a letter from Port-Glasgow, Sept. 1.

"Yesterday Capt. Crawford's advice boat, Capt. Hamilton, brought up here a sloop-cutter, called the Marlinespike, Matthew Night master, from Dunkirk, with her full cargoe of tea and some spirits, valued about 2000*l.* and lodged it in the King's warehouse."

The Katty, Whyte, is arrived in Clyde from Grenada, with sugar and rum.

Sailed from Clyde, the Jeanie, Ker, for Hamburg; the Hamilton, Johnston, for France, both with tobacco; and the Wilson, Hastie, for Halifax, with goods.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Aug. 20.

M I L I T A R Y P R O M O T I O N S.

War-Office, Aug. 20.

1st Troop of Horse Grenadeer Guards, Sub-Lieut. John Beckford is appointed to be Guidon and Captain, vice George Boscawen. Cornet George Fitzwilliam, of the Blues, to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice John Beckford.

Royal Reg. of Horse Guards, Robert Blunt, Gent. to be Cornet, vice George Fitzwilliam.

2d Reg. of Dragoon Guards, Anthony Power, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Joseph Hume.

1st Reg. of Dragoons, Cornet Henry Thomas to be Lieutenant, vice James Heywood. Samuel Rosbotham, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Henry Thomas.

3d Reg. of Dragoons, William Simson, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Richard Barry. Cornet Pierce-Joseph Taylor to be Lieutenant, vice William-Hud. Williamson. Thomas South, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Pierce-Joseph Taylor.

7th Reg. of Dragoons, Richard Watson, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Ingram Ball.

11th Reg. of Dragoons, Surg. Philip Gresley, to be Surgeon, vice Joseph Beal.

15th Reg. of Light Dragoons, Cornet John Beckwith to be Lieutenant, vice John Laborde. William Martin, Gent. to be Cornet, vice John Beckwith.

1st Reg. of Foot Guards, Enf. Alexander Montgomery Cuninghame, of the 51st Reg. to be Ensign, vice Thomas Glyn.

Coldstream Reg. of Foot Guards, John Baker, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas Thornton.

6th Reg. of Foot, Enf. Thomas Leigh to be Lieutenant, vice James-Susanna Patton.

13th Reg. of Foot, Enf. George-James Hamilton to be Lieutenant, vice Richard-Gideon Hand. — Pigott, Gent. to be Ensign, vice George-James Hamilton.

21st Reg. of Foot, Robert-Hamilton Buchanan, Gent. to be Second-Lieutenant, vice John Don. — Lord Torphichen to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Joseph Pringle.

23d Reg. of Foot, Thomas Chapman, Gent. to be Second-Lieutenant, vice John Browne.

29th Reg. of Foot, William Buckley, Gent. to be Ensign, vice — Crozier.

47th Reg. of Foot, Thomas Spooner, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Arthur French.

61st Reg. of Foot, Enf. John-William Lloyd to be Lieutenant, vice Andrew Green. Matthew Wilkie, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas-Peter Bonell.

65th Reg. of Foot, Capt.-Lieut. Edward Parker, of 32d Reg. to be Captain of a Company.

70th Reg. of Foot, Capt.-Lieut. Robert Irving to be Captain, vice George Chamberlaine. Lieut. Richard-Chicheley Plowden to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Robert Irving. Enf. Zachariah Hall to be Lieutenant, vice Richard-Chicheley Plowden. Thomas Strettell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Zachariah Hall. Enf. Richard Pearce to be Adjutant, vice Robert Irving. Enf. Robert Mackay to be Lieutenant, vice William Caulfield. Richard Brackenbury, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Robert Mackay.

Enf. John Cottey, of Capt. Coote's Independent Company of Invalids, to be Ensign in Capt. Thomas Smith's Independent Company of Invalids doing duty at Guernsey, vice Richard Cornmell.

John Roberts, late Adjutant to the 29th Regiment, to be Ensign in Capt. Coote's Independent Company of Invalids doing duty at Landguard-Fort, vice John Cottey.

Maj. Thomas Carleton, of the 20th Reg. to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

Lieut. Francis Le Maitre, of the 7th Reg. of Foot, to be Captain in the Army.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

St James's, Aug. 24.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, to them and their heirs-male, unto

George Winn of Little Warley in the county of Essex, Esq; and late one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Scotland.

Herbert Mackworth of the Gnoll in the county of Glamorgan, Esq;

James Laroche of Over, in the parish of Aldmondsbury in the county of Gloucester, Esq;

Henry Peyton of Doddington in the isle of Ely, Esq;

George Baker Doctor in Physic, and Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty.

MARRIAGE.

June 22. At Logou in the island of Dominico, Walter Colquhoun, Esq; late of the city of Glasgow, to Miss Elisabeth McCallister, only daughter of Alexander McCallister, Esq; of that island.

BIRTHS.

Aug 9. At Florence, the Countess Cowper, of a son.

14. At Slewie, the Princess of Charles Prince of Hesse, of a son.

23. At Invergarry-house, Mrs M'Donnell of Glengary, of a daughter.

25. At London, the Countess of Essex, of a son.

DEATHS.

June 23. At St John's, Antigua, the Hon. Robert Christian, senior assistant-judge of the court of common pleas, judge of the court of vice-admiralty, and member of the assembly.

Aug. 15. On his road from Scotland to London, Hugh Bailey, Esq; advocate, doctor of laws, and formerly judge of the admiralty-court in Ireland.

— At Kilkenny, Ireland, Lemuel Shuldham, Esq; brother to Adm. Ld Shuldham.

24. At Chatham, Alexander Watherstone, Esq; Lieutenant of his Majesty's guard-ship the *Ramilies* of 74 guns.

25. At Kirkaldy, Mr John Durham.

27. At Haddington, the Hon. Andrew Leslie, son of the deceased John Earl of Rothes.

Sept. 1. At Liberton, the Rev. Mr John Noble of White Castle, minister of the gospel of the parish of Liberton.

SHIPPING.

Passed the SOUND.

Aug. 6. The *Betsey*, Beveridge, from Memel to Kirkaldy; the *Jamieson*, Hutton, from Memel to Dyfart; the *Orange*, Ferry, from Memel to Glasgow; and the *Delight*, Hutchinson, from Memel to Aberdeen, all with barks; the *Duke of Atholl*, Hart, from Riga to Borrowstounness, with flax; and

the *James and Janet*, Brown, from Dantzick to Kincardine, with flaves.

Leith, Aug. 23. ARRIVED. The *Sally*, Greig, of Dundee, from Grenada, with rum, sugar, and cotton; The *Adriana*, Crawford, from Campvere, with hoops; the *Margaret*, Scotland, from Perth, with wheat.

27. The *Peggy*, Bald, and the *Good Intent*, Galbreath, both from Warren, with grain; the *Peggy*, Rhymmer, from Aberdeen, with goods; the *Industry*, Reid, from Cromarty, with wheat and oats; the *Mayflower*, Storm, from Hull, with bark; the *Grizzel*, Turnbull, from Alemouth, with oats; the *Daniel and Ann*, Brody, from Hull, with wood.

30. The *Isobel* and *Mary*, Harlow, from Warren, with grain; the *Rachael*, Pillans, from Lamotta, and the *Nelly*, Watt, from Alicant, both with salt; the *Peggy*, Scougal, from Petersburg, with goods; the *George and Betty*, Cowlic, from Lochmadie, with kelp; the *Cumberland*, Wilton, from Warren; the *Peggy*, Beatie, from Berwick, both with grain; the *Sally*, Thomson, from London; the *Greenhead*, Buchannan, from Rotterdam, both with goods; the *Venus*, Pearson, from Petersburg, with iron and dales; the *Peggy*, Young, from Campvere, with hoops and yarn.

Sept. 3. The *John*, Sheriff, from Amsterdam, with oats; the *Diligence*, Cassilis, from London with goods; the *Mary* and *Robert*, Smith, from Newcastle, with glass; the *Dispatch*, Allan, from Muldoe, with tar; the *Industry*, Finlay, from Hamburg, and the *Nelly*, Liddel, from Christiana, both with wood; the *Owners Goodwill*, Wishart, from North-Berwick, and the *Flora*, Foreman, from Lynn, both with wheat; the *Fortune*, Brebner, from Feverham, with apples; the *Phoenix*, Pederson, from Christiansand, and the *Jamaica Packet*, Smith, from Dantzic, both with wood; the *Mercury*, Bar, from Lynn, with grain.

The prices of hops in the Burrough, on Friday last, were: old hops from 1l. 4s. to 2l. Last year's hops in bags 2l. 10s. to 3l. 3s. Pockets 3l. to 4l. 6s. per hundred weight.

Bank stock, 140 I-2d a 3-8th a I-2d. India ditto, — 3 per cent. bank red. 84. 3 per cent. con. 83 5-8ths. Lottery tickets 11l. 14s. 6d. a 15s.

PRICES OF GRAIN at HADDINGTON,

Aug. 30. 1776.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat	18 s. 6d.	17 s. 6d.	16 s. d.
Bear	14 6	13 3	12
Oats	11 6	10 6	9 4
Pease	12 3	10 6	9 6

T H E

NORTH BRITISH INTELLIGENCER:

O R,

CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER II. 1776.

To the EDITOR of the CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

SIR,

THIS letter will proceed upon the supposition, that the people of Scotland MAY and OUGHT to be allowed Chaplains, in full communion with the Church:—Now, the question is, *How are these Chapels to be constituted?*—What privileges are they to enjoy?—and under what restraints should they be laid? The founders will no doubt take care, that the election of their Chaplains be vested in themselves. And the Presbytery of the bounds will also take care, that a reasonable salary be provided for the Chaplain, and secured to him during his incumbency, before they ordain or admit him: Motives of a religious, of a humane, and of a political nature, will direct them to this step.—This is attended to by the Dissenters themselves, notwithstanding their great zeal to increase the number of their meeting-houses.

The first thing to be observed with respect to the constitution of a Chapel,

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is, that the Minister must have some persons of good reputation to assist him, in the administration of the Lord's Supper, in collecting for the poor, and managing the affairs of the Chapel; but all these services *may be performed* by persons who have no ecclesiastical character, of Elder or Deacon. There is another kind of service, which is sometimes the object of ambition, I mean, *the exercise of discipline*; and it may be of some use, to point out that kind of discipline, which may be exercised over the hearers in a chapel, though the assistants have *no* ecclesiastical character or office. Every company of men may censure the members of their own society, if the offenders are willing to submit: Thus we are led to distinguish between a *voluntary*, and, what some Lawyers call, a *contentious* jurisdiction. The assistants of a Chaplain, tho' they are not office bearers in the church, *may exercise a voluntary jurisdiction* over their hearers: For example; Suppose a hearer in the Chapel has given offence to the congregation;

S f

—he is called before the minister and his assistants;— he confesses his guilt; and desires to make profession of his penitence before that congregation; there is nothing to hinder his appearance before the congregation in the Chapel: On the contrary, his professions of repentance may be very edifying to them: This is a *voluntary jurisdiction*. But suppose, on the other hand, that the person is *contentious*, and denies the accusation, the minister of the chapel and his assistants can proceed no further, they can examine no witnesses, or convict the pannel, in any other way than by his own confession: Suppose again, that the pannel confesses the truth of the matters charged, but refuses to submit to the discipline of the chapel; here also is a stop to the procedure of chapel discipline; all that can be done, is, to complain to the parish session, and to refuse kirk privileges during the dependance of the process before them; or in other words, as the chapel has not that contentious jurisdiction, which is necessary with contentious men, they must have recourse to a court, which derives that sort of jurisdiction from its civil establishment, and which it cannot convey to any other; It may perhaps be proper to add, that when a culprit is absolved by the parish session he is, *ipso facto*, restored to the communion of the chapel, without any appearances before them. There is still another case, which deserves particular attention; Suppose a person has submitted to the whole course of discipline in the chapel, this does not at all prevent the session of the parish, from taking up the cause, as if no such thing had happened; though the head of a family should rebuke one of his household for his offensive conduct, this does not preclude the session of the parish from the use of church censures; The two cases are perfectly similar: And the general rule is, that a chaplain, with or without his assistants, whether these last be elders or dea-

cons, or private Christians, if they are not the parish session, they can exercise no other discipline, than that which the head of a family can exercise over the members of it: In no degree or respect is the chapel to assume the powers of the parish session, or pretend to these prerogatives which are peculiar to them; such pretensions would be downright usurpation, and a schismatical course inconsistent with the engagements which every minister is brought under at his ordination, and inconsistent with the good order of that society, with which he is connected.

From these observations it appears, that a church office is not necessary for performing any part of the chapel service, except that which is peculiar to the minister, and particularly that the discipline competent to a chapel may be exercised by those who are not office bearers in the Church.

There are many chapels in Scotland, where the elders of the parish church officiate alternately, at the church and at the chapel; or, one *sett* officiates constantly at the one, and another at the other, making but one session when collected together; of all others this plan is certainly *most eligible*; it prevents all disputes about jurisdiction and discipline, all envy of an ecclesiastical character and office: There will be no contention about the management of poor's money; and this constitution is much more likely to preserve peace than any other, whether that of elders, deacons, or private persons.

There is an instance in Scotland of a chaplain setting apart his assistants to the office of deacons, and this may be called a *harmless constitution*. The congregation seem to have a clear right to elect deacons, founded on scripture, and on the nature of the thing: Contributors must have a right, to choose those who are to manage their voluntary contributions.—As deacons have no official jurisdiction,

there will be no interference of that kind; And as their business is entirely confined to the poor's money, if they do their duty they can do no hurt.

If it should be thought of, to have *Elders* in a chapel separate from, and no part of the parish session, many difficulties would occur: By whom are they to be elected? They cannot be chosen by the congregation; this power was never allowed them by the Church of Scotland; and they cannot be elected otherwise: Of whom are they to have the inspection? It must be over those, who are already under the inspection of other constitutional officers, the elders of the session: This would be *imperium in imperio*——Confusion would be the consequence; there would be a perpetual interference of authority, and a collision of jurisdictions; with much propriety this may be called a *dangerous constitution*, and of all others it ought to be avoided.

There is one instance in Scotland, and it is thought there is but one, where the character of elders seems to be claimed by the assistants of a chaplain, or the managers of a chapel; and on account of various peculiarities, it deserves the public attention. This congregation was formed under the presbytery of Relief, and while they were in that state, they had elders ordained and a session constituted. When this congregation returned to the church of Scotland, the Presbytery of the bounds never called in question their right to the character and office of elders; They acted upon the liberal and avowed principles of the Church of Scotland, which do not require re-ordination, but admit that which has been performed by Episcopalians, and even by Papists: Accordingly, these Relief Elders were acknowledged as *Elders*, and as assistants to their Chaplain, but without authority, jurisdiction, or right to the exercise of their office; It was the an-

cient practice of this church, to have different *setts* of Elders in the same parish; these *setts* exercised the office alternately; those who exercised it last year, were succeeded by others who exercise it this year: All these elders had the office, but all were not called to the exercise of it at the same time.

The elders of the above mentioned chapel, are in the same situation with those who were *not* in the exercise of their office. Or, if the idea be more familiar, they are in circumstances similar to those of ministers at large, who having no parishes, can have no jurisdiction or authority, except that *voluntary jurisdiction* above described; the exercise of which does not require the character of elders.—As long as these elders and their minister contain themselves within the limits of their calling, the constitution of the chapel will be safe and harmless;—but if they should ever grasp at a *contentious jurisdiction* in any degree, especially if they should formally elect, and solemnly ordain new elders, this conduct would not only be unconstitutional, but dangerous and schismatical in a very high degree:—Though these epithets may appear strong, yet every one will be sensible how justly they would be applied, in the following case, which is exactly similar: If, in a constituted church, a few ministers at large, such as chaplains of regiments, should take upon them to ordain all the preachers of a country, and pretend to give *them* ministerial authority and jurisdiction over all the parishes of which that country consists; yet this conduct would in no respect be more criminal, than the case above supposed.—Though the minister of this chapel were upon the establishment, he could not proceed in the way above described; finding himself without a session, he must have applied to his presbytery, and under the sanc-

tion of their authority, he might constitute a session of the Relief elders, who have returned to the church *without* re-ordination, and then he might proceed to elect and ordain *new* elders; but in no other way could he do this, even supposing him on the establishment. Being only a chaplain or a minister at large, is a circumstance, which cannot surely give higher powers, than those of a parish minister: So far from this, that the presbytery, or even the General Assembly have no powers to constitute a separate session; that is, a church-court having *contentious jurisdiction*.

These remarks are designed to show, that a chapel whose assistants are elders, is a *dangerous constitution*, though it may be expected they will have the moderation and good sense to keep within due bounds.

The only remaining particular, with respect to chapels of ease, is the *management of the poor's money*. Though all contributors for the poor, have a right to manage their own contributions as they please; yet if the money collected at the church, and the money collected at the chapel, be not distributed through one channel, it will frequently happen, that the poor of the chapel, will be better supplied than the poor of the church, by receiving a pension from both; For this and for many other reasons, it will be convenient, to have a clear bargain, before the chapel is established.

Many of your readers, as well as yourself, will be glad to see the conclusion of these remarks on Chapels of Ease; and with me, to entertain the hope, that it will be long before you are troubled with so tedious a correspondent as

Langside, 30th
August 1776.

JOHN KNOX.

ADVICE from a FATHER to a SON
just entered into the army, and about to go abroad into action.

[Continued from our Last, p. 299.]

Drunkenness is another vice against which I would warn you, and to which youth is much exposed. I flatter myself, that our army is not so much addicted to it now, as it has formerly been; and therefore I shall say the less on this subject. But there are some corps that are remarkable for their excess in drinking; and there are few regiments in which there are not some officers who love their bottle *immoderately*. Those who have been attentive to the state of the army and navy will acknowledge, that the example of a drunken commanding officer, who is of facetious humour, has often the most baneful influence in corrupting young subalterns. At any rate, in the variety of places and companies in which you are likely to be, you will be frequently exposed to temptations to intemperance. The deliciousness of generous wines, the love of company, with the social glee occasioned by the united influence of the liquor and company, are often most unhappy snares to youth. Habits are contracted, which are the bane of their purity, their peace, their usefulness in life. These circumstances render peculiar watchfulness requisite against temptations to this vice.

To fill you with abhorrence of it, recall to your thoughts some drunkards of your acquaintance, and consider how much they act below the dignity of reasonable creatures. What bright parts have been eclipsed and rendered useless; what extensive attainments of knowledge have been buried by it, and become unprofitable to society! the acute genius, the learned philosopher, the valiant soldier, the industrious merchant or mechanic, when besotted by drink, have become contemptible and useless before they have completed half the usual period

of life. Intemperance works a most woeful change on the characters and situation of men. It gradually impairs their understandings, unfits them for, and withdraws them from, study and business; destroys their health, wastes their substance, and distresses their families. See the drunkard in his midnight intoxication, when deprived of the use of his senses and understanding, and say, if intemperance is not a most beastly indulgence.

There are some, however, who may be denominated Drunkards, though they do not go to this excess of riot: I mean *tipplers*, or those who spend much time at their bottle, though its effects are not so immediately and sensibly felt. In short, intemperance, in every view of it, is a sin of the deepest dye. It is a gross violation of the laws, and highly offensive in the sight of a holy God: It is a misapplication of time; it is an abuse of the bounties of heaven; it is subversive of the ends of our existence, and disqualifies us for happiness in another life. But, I hope, I need not use many arguments to dissuade you from this vice: Yet watchfulness is requisite; for many promising youths have been ruined by the education of jolly companions. When you are in such company, place a double guard upon yourself. It is not safe to be often or long with them; for their humorous conversation, and the cheering glass, may draw you into excess, and incline you to repeat the same acts, till——But I cannot bear the thought of what must follow. Forbid it, that you should ever wound your aged father's heart with such a sight! Temperance, in all persons and employments, is fit and advantageous; it is friendly to health, to religious and moral improvement, and to usefulness in our stations. In no employment is it of more importance than in that of a soldier. The utmost coolness of head, a mind that can take a full view of incidents and circumstances is requisite for planning the operations of war; a recollected and self-possess-

ed soul is also needful for obeying orders with propriety, and meeting danger with a rational intrepidity. Nothing, indeed, can be more preposterous and shocking, than to see men reeling with drink in the field of blood and in the very jaws of death. What a contemptible figure must a drunken officer make at the head of a company, or in the view of a regiment! What respect will be paid to his orders; what authority can he be expected to maintain over others, who cannot command himself? With what face can he reprove or punish the private men for intemperance? Is not his example likely to encourage them in the same excess, which must be destructive of military discipline, and of all reasonable hope of success of their arms?

I believe there are few so enslaved to this indulgence, as that they would not keep sober at the time of an action. Yet some, even then, cannot want strong liquors, and have recourse to them under pretence of aiding their natural spirits. But though many might be cautious if they knew the approach of danger; yet the events of war, the operations of enemies, are often unexpected, and the call to arms may come upon them at a time of inebriation. At any rate, the notoriety of their being frequently drunk must hurt their influence in the ordinary course of military business.

These are considerations which your particular profession led me to suggest; but it is my earnest wish that you may feel the more powerful efficacy of religious principles in determining you to habitual sobriety.

Before I end this letter, suffer me to detain you a little longer with cautioning you against lewdness or debauchery. I need not tell you that this is one of the vices of youth, and you will soon find that it is no where more prevalent than in the army. The gentlemen of your profession do often make no scruple of owning their illicit amours, boast of their seduction

of women from the paths of virtue, and glory in their shame. Indeed their ignominious boasting may sometimes be consistent with truth; for some have employed with success extraordinary attention and address to win the hearts of the fair, with the base purpose of robbing them of their honour, or of invading the rights of the marriage bed. Others, who have not gone to such a height of audacious wickedness, have yet considered common prostitutes as fair game, which they might pursue without restraint. From the lips of such persons are often heard obscene stories and indecent songs. These circumstances I mention, not to revile the military order (for there are many worthy men among them) but to excite your vigilance against the contagious influence of sensual pleasure. The more frequent and avowed such licentiousness is, you are in the greater danger of giving way to the torrent of custom, and to the evil propensities of our corrupted natures. Consider seriously, I pray you, at how dear a rate these pleasures are purchased; they are bought at the expence of honour, conscience, and every sacred obligation. Is it no offence, think you, to violate the laws of purity, which are strictly prescribed by the great God of heaven and earth, whose we are, and whom we are bound by every tie of duty and gratitude to obey? Is it a light thing to solicit others to sin, or to increase the load of their guilt, and draw down infamy, remorse and misery upon their heads? Is it no crime to thrust daggers into the breasts of parents, and destroy the peace of once happy families! View such illicit indulgencies in a cool hour with death and eternity in your eye, and you will see their baseness and anticipate their dreadful consequences. Something will whisper to you, that a holy and just God is highly offended with these deeds of darkness, and shall ere long inflict vengeance on such presumptuous offenders. Conscience

will confirm the declaration of the word of God: "Be not deceived; neither fornicators nor adulterers shall enter into the kingdom of God; for into the new Jerusalem nothing can be admitted that defileth, that worketh abomination, or maketh a lie."

Learn, therefore, betimes to restrain your passions and to resist the solicitations of sensual pleasure; keep out of the way of temptation, for it is easier to shun than to vanquish it. Remove your eyes from beholding seducing objects, and your ears from hearing what may raise a flame of unlawful desires. Keep your heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life and death. When temptations occur, think that God sees you, and say with Joseph on a similar occasion, "Shall I do this great wickedness and sin against God." If sinners entice you, consent not. Sensible of your own weakness and liability to sin, implore, through the merits of our redeemer, upholding grace, that God may keep you from falling, and present you spotless before his presence with exceeding joy. You have the highest encouragement to do so; for God hath promised to make his grace sufficient for his people, and to perfect strength in their weakness. Be assured you shall find the satisfaction arising from having vanquished temptation, and being at peace with God, inexpressibly superior to the highest joys of the sensualist, and the momentary pleasures of debauchery.

Upon the subjects in which I have now been addressing you, you will receive the most excellent instructions in the book of *Proverbs*, which I recommend to your diligent perusal.

To the PUBLISHER of the CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

S I R,
ACCORDING to promise, I now send you some strictures upon CANDID's doctrine relating to

Patronage and Presentations, with answers to his *Queries*, as I had drawn them up before seeing the two last Letters from your Correspondent A WHIG, and which you may therefore insert or not in your Collection as you think proper.

I. CANDID says, "That, for more than half a century, the Ministers of this Church have been introduced to their livings, under Presentations."—Here, in the entry, I cannot help remarking the very peculiar turn of CANDID's phraseology. An ordinary writer would have probably said, "The Ministers of this Church were introduced to their *Office*, or to their *Flock*, to their *People*, or to their *Congregation*, under Presentations; but CANDID, well knowing that these are but the lesser matters, either with Patrons, or with modern Clergymen, chuses an expression which conveys something of solid importance, and real consequence, namely, "to their *Livings*;" i. e. in plain English, "to their *Loaves*;" intimating, viz. that, maugre our LORD's assertion, Luke xii. 15. "*A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth*;" or the Apostle PAUL's, 1 Thess. iii. 8. "*For now we live, if ye stand fast in the LORD*;" yet a modern Clergyman's life literally consisteth in his *Livings*; i. e. in his *Stipends*. In like manner, a person of an ordinary Genius would probably have said, "Ministers have been introduced to their Livings by Presentations," or in consequence of "Presentations." But this would have been by far too low to express CANDID's respect and deference for Presentations; and therefore he makes use of the more emphatical expression, "under Presentations;" intimating, viz. at the same time, the lowly prostration of his own soul at the shrine of Patronage, and the heavy yoke and pressure "under" which the People groan in consequence of it.

But leaving these criticisms with the candid reader, I proceed to observe,

that though CANDID has thus told us, "That the Ministers of this Church for more than half a century (that is, as I suppose CANDID means, since the year 1712,) have been introduced to their Livings, under Presentations," yet he has at the same time forgot a variety of things necessarily connected with the above piece of history, and which, as an impartial writer, i. e. a candid one, he ought by no means to have concealed; and therefore, in order to preserve your readers from being misled by the very defective and partial account given by him of that matter, I shall shortly bring forth what he has chosen to draw the veil of silence over, in the following particulars.

1st, He has forgot to tell your readers, that during the whole of the period he mentions, even in the most arbitrary and oppressive instances of settling *under Presentation* (according to his own emphatical phrase), even in the very cases of *Shotts* and *St Ninians*, still the form, at least, of a Call from the Congregation, or the people, has been, together with the Presentation, at the same time found absolutely necessary, in order to give existence and legal effect to the Presentation, so as to introduce these very Ministers to their *Livings*: and never in one instance since Patronage was restored in the above year 1712, has any one Minister been settled by a Presentation alone, without a Call (such as it might be); whereas numberless settlements have in that period taken place by a Call of the Congregation, without a Presentation. Indeed, the ingenuity of our modern General Assemblies hath, in a great measure of late years, annihilated this Call of the People, by explaining away its meaning, and by mere dint of Votes, and of Numbers, substituting a shadow, the very phantom of a Call, for the substance: by which means they have also, in many notorious instances, explained away, that is, driven away the whole

body of the People also, and left nothing but the mere shadow, the very *departed Ghost* of the Congregation, for the Minister to preach to.

2dly, He has forgot to tell us, that the introducing of Ministers into this Church, in the above manner, by the mere force of Presentations, without the Concurrence and Call of the People, has been the immediate unhappy cause of all the divisions under which the once united Church of Scotland at present labours, and by means of which so many thousands of her most zealous friends and professors have found themselves under the necessity of separating from the Establishment, *chiefly* that they might be free from *a Yoke which neither they nor their fathers were able to bear.*

3dly, He has forgot to tell us, that as a right of chusing their own Pastor (at least, of approving or disapproving the nomination of any Patron) seems to be what the People of Scotland in general, from multiplied experience, are perfectly determined that they shall all sooner part with the Establishment, than part with; so the Law of Patronage, and the above method of settling by mere Presentations, have been uniformly complained of as *the chief Grievance* of our National Church; nay, that there are not wanting men of the first character, both in the Church, and in the Law, who hesitate not to give it as their opinion, that the present Law of Patronage is, and has been, an explicate breach of the *Treaty of Union*, and the *Revolution Settlement*. And it is well known, not only that the Commission of the General Assembly 1712 remonstrated in the strongest terms to the above purpose, against that Bill its being passed into a Law; but that it is still contained in the yearly instructions given every Commission by our General Assemblies, that they watch over every opportunity of obtaining a removal of said Grievance of Patron-

age, and a repeal of the Act establishing it.

4thly, He has forgotten to tell us, That at the most Glorious *Æra* of Liberty Civil and Religious, which Britain ever enjoyed, I mean the ever-memorable Revolution, the power of Patrons and Presentations was, by Law, totally abolished, as *a species of Tyranny and Oppression*, not less inconsistent with the Spirit of True Liberty, than with the Spirit of the People of Scotland; and that the whole Nation, People, and Congregations of Scotland, were then put in possession of their just and legal right of chusing their own Ministers.

5thly, He has forgot to tell us, That it was only at a period when Arbitrary, Jacobite, and Tory Councils prevailed in the Cabinet, that the unhappy repeal of that glorious Law was obtained, by which that rich Jewel of her Christian Liberty was violently torn from this Church. And therefore as Patronage is only a human invention, at best a mere creature of the Civil Magistrate, having neither any foundation nor authority but what is derived from that source; and as it is further well known to have revived and flourished in this Land *in former periods*, only when slavish and arbitrary principles prevailed, but always to have languished and decayed in *times of public Liberty*; so it must be evident that the same power and authority which alone created it, can again at any time destroy and annihilate it: And therefore, if it was right, nay glorious, in the Scotch Parliament, assembled at Edinburgh near a full century ago, to lop off that only remaining *limb of Antichrist and Popery* from this Church, who will dare to say, but that it would be equally right, nay equally glorious, in the successors of *these noble Patriots* in our present Parliament at Westminster, *again* to lay the ax to the root?

6thly, CANDID has altogether forgot to tell your readers, what I can scarcely think him ignorant of, That although the Law of Patronage is, and has been, but too much encouraged by a corrupt majority within the Church, ever since the time almost of its unhappy restoration, yet there also both is, and has been ever since the above period, a *wrestling party*, who have laboured to avert the growing Evil, and, by what means have been in their power, to prevent the ruinous consequences of that hard Law, tho' the struggle, hitherto, alas! has been without the desired effect.—These things CANDID has forgot to tell us; if unwittingly, I pity his ignorance! if from design, where is his *Candour*?

II. Again CANDID argues, “If these Patrons,” says he, “are like other men, they will usually chuse for the *Living*s in their gift Candidates whose sentiments correspond with their own;” whereas, on the other hand, “The Congregation will chuse a man of their own sentiments.” In these two observation he is certainly right: For all men, Patrons as well as People, and People as well as Patrons, have no doubt a *taste* of their own, and it is also most natural for every man or body of men to prefer their *own taste* to that of others. But I would only here ask CANDID one question, and let him answer me with *Candour*; Whether does he indeed hold it to be more consistent with reason, common sense, and human nature, not to mention at present either Religion or the Word of GOD, that one man should possess an exclusive and uncontrollable right of picking and chusing their daily food for a thousand; or that the thousand men should have the liberty of chusing their food for themselves; especially this being a matter, in which the whole thousand have each of them for themselves, and the whole for each, a most intimate and unalienable interest; whereas the one man can have none, at least only a very distant

concern in it? That is to say, (and let CANDID answer me upon his honour) Whether ought one man, called a Patron, in right, reason, or religion, to have the uncontrollable power lodged in him of chusing a Minister for a whole Congregation *according to his taste*, even then where he perhaps neither ever did, nor ever will reside himself, nor may even so much as once be a Hearer, during the whole course of his Life? Or ought a whole Congregation to have the preferable liberty of chusing for themselves *according to their own taste*, the Minister whom they are to hear, and to stand connected with for life?—I believe no man, who either understands common sense or common-liberty, will be at a moment's difficulty to say what answer CANDID at least ought to give.

III. Again, CANDID asks, “Where a Patron, presents to a Living a man of learning and good character, and well qualified for discharging the Pastoral functions, who happeneth not to be a favourite of the Common People, which is often the case, will they not be apt to combine together, in order to erect a Chapel, and chuse a Minister that is agreeable to themselves; and will not their Minister, though inferior to the Established Minister in abilities and qualifications for the Pastoral office, generally draw the People after him, leave the other to officiate to an empty Church, and render his office a sinecure?”—On this long Query, I first remark, That CANDID seems to take it for granted himself, and to expect that all your readers should do the same, that all the Presentees of Patrons, and that too, merely because they are such, must, without exception, be all men of learning, good character, well qualified, and what not: while, on the other hand, it seems the favourites of the People, and that too, merely because they are such, must be deficient in all these articles, and infe-

rior to the favourites of Patrons in every ability, qualification, &c. &c.; than which nothing can either be more unjust, or more *uncandid*! I only ask, Whether there are not Men as eminent for learning, good character, and every qualification for an honourable discharge of all the Pastoral functions, to be found among those whom CANDID would hang up as the favourites of the People, as any of those without exception, who pique themselves in despising and being despised of the People? And I ask again, Whether there are not to be found Men of as mean talents, and as low a standard as to learning, good character, or good qualifications of any kind, among those who have been introduced to their livings by the mere dint of a Presentation, as even among those whom CANDID may be pleased to stigmatize as being among the very lowest of the favourites of the People? And I believe, Sir, that, upon the strictest comparison, the favourites of the People will lose nothing by the Inquiry.

But, 2dly, I remark on the above Query, that CANDID seems to insinuate, as if men of learning, good character, &c. are but seldom the favourites of the People (for he says, "Who happeneth not to be the favourite of the People, *which is often the case*,"). Now this insinuation of CANDID's is equally unjust and *uncandid* with the former. For I affirm, that the common People have no objection to any man, merely on account of his learning, if he only knows how to use it with discretion, and so as not to soar above their comprehension. On the contrary, the more *true* learning they understand their Minister to be possessed of, if he is at the same time in more important respects agreeable to them, the more still are they disposed to esteem and respect him. As to good character, surely CANDID will not insist, that this either is, has, or can be the ground of any man's un-

popularity. And as to a Minister's being fully qualified to discharge all the Pastoral functions, it is impossible in the very nature of the thing, that any People whatever can take exception at this, for it is the very thing required and looked for by them, in all who presume to intermeddle with the sacred character. The truth is, That it is neither on account of learning, good character, or good qualifications, the People ever think of taking exception at any Minister; but, on the contrary, it is always on the opposite account either real or apprehended; that is to say, for the want of them, or of some one, at least, or other of them. In this indeed they no doubt may be sometimes mistaken, for the People are not infallible any more than others; but at the same time I will be bold to affirm, that it can but very rarely happen, that a Minister, possessed of true learning, and a good character, together with every other qualification necessary for discharging his Pastoral function, particularly these three, diligence in the duties of his office, a pious conversation, and an evangelical manner of preaching, will ever remain long *unknown* to the People, or without that *willing tribute* of esteem, favour, and affection, which they have been ever found so ready to bestow on *true merit*.

But, 3dly, To CANDID's Query I answer more directly; 1. That whatever a man's learning, character, or qualifications, may be *supposed* or *believed* by others to be; yet unless the People themselves are satisfied as to this, they will most certainly "combine together in order to erect a Chapel, and chuse a Minister that shall be *agreeable to themselves*." Of this there can be no doubt, for it is every day happening before our eyes. 2. I answer, That though the People's Minister, thus chosen by themselves, may, in the eyes of *others* (such as CANDID), be never so much inferior to the Established Minister (*under Presentation*)

in abilities and qualifications, &c. yet, unless he is so also in their *own* eyes, he will most undoubtedly “draw the People after him, leave the other to officiate in an empty Church, and render his office a sinecure.”—And the reason of all this is plain, for the People of Scotland (blessed be God) do not live under a Turkish, Popish, or Star-chamber Government, but in a country where their religious liberty is both well understood and firmly established, *at least*, by the *Civil powers*. And if CANDID would indeed wish to have these consequences prevented, the remedy is obvious; let him apply to Patrons, advising them, in all such cases, *wisely* to yield to the People, and give them their choice, and then the Church will neither be empty, nor the office a sinecure.

IV. CANDID asks, in Query 2d. “When a few cases of this kind have happened, will not Candidates become shy to enter the Church under the authority of a Presentation, the only legal title, and make their court to the populace?”—I answer, 1. That the “authority of a Presentation” is not (as CANDID vainly and ignorantly asserts) the only legal title; and this I have abundantly evinced already. But I answer, 2. That it is much to be lamented, that few such Candidates appear, whose “good dispositions” incline them to be “shy (as CANDID supposes) to enter the Church under the mere authority of a Presentation,” or “to make their court to the People, whose concurrence alone (whatever CANDID may *ironically* think of the matter) can give them *real* credit and significancy, and the proper influence of a Minister.” And I have only sincerely to wish, that this was indeed oftner the case, as it certainly would be one of the most hopeful signs of *reformation*, and is a hint even from the mouth of an enemy, well worthy the attention of all the friends of the People, Ministers and Probationers in the Church.

V. CANDID asks, in Query 3d, “Will not a course of Settlements in this train strip the Patron of the right which the Law hath committed to him, and transfer it to the People, to whom the Law hath not committed it?” To this Query I would shortly answer, 1st. That there would accrue no great harm to Religion, or the Church, although the effect should just be as CANDID supposes—and was it not from the consideration of that temporal influence and emolument which Presentations are known generally to procure to Patrons, I am fully persuaded the greater part of them might very readily be brought to the same opinion: for with them a right to *present* (in the expressive language of CANDID) “*to a living*,” is neither less nor more, than a right to *dispose* of part of their own *property*, for the *life-rent lease* of which they will therefore expect, in *some one way or another*, a proportionable *valuable consideration*. But at the same time, for this very reason, it does not appear likely that Patrons will allow themselves either to be stripped of this right, or to see it transferred to the people, unless upon proper terms. Happy indeed for the church and nation, if such terms could be fallen upon, by which the just spiritual and scriptural right of the people might be no longer withheld from them, and at the same time the temporal property of the Patrons secured to them by some proper equivalent by authority of Parliament provided for their indemnification. Such a plan is surely possible, nay such a plan was actually settled at the glorious revolution. But, I answer, 2d, That by this Query CANDID again betrays his *gross ignorance* of the very first principles of our constitution; for the law (even as it stands) has committed no other right to the Patron, but merely that of presenting; the right of calling is in the people, and the right of settling belongs *only* to

the church. But all these are different rights, and each of them separate from, and independent of another.

6th. In his 4th and 5th Queries, CANDID has discovered so much of the cloven-foot of low illiberal scurrility, couched in the problematic form, as either to deserve no answer, or a fuller one than the present paper will allow. I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

PHILOPLEBEIUS.

*The MANNERS and CUSTOMS of the
MODERN GREEKS.*

"**T**He liberty of the fair-sex at Athens is almost equally abridged by the Turks and Greeks. Their houses are secured with high walls, and the windows turned from the street, and latticed, or boarded up, so as to preclude all intercourse, even of the eyes. The haram, or apartment of the Turkish women, is not only impenetrable, but must not be regarded on the outside with any degree of attention.—To approach them, when abroad, will give offence; and in the town, if they cannot be avoided, it is the custom to turn to the wall and stand still, without looking toward them, while they pass. This mode of carriage is good-breeding at Athens.

"The Turkish women claim an exemption from their confinement on one day only in the week, when they visit their relations, and are seen going in companies to the baths, or sitting in the burying grounds on the graves of their friends, their children, husbands, or parents. They are then enwrapped and beclothed in such a manner, it is impossible to discern whether they are young or old, handsome or ugly. Their heads, as low as the eye-brows, are covered with white linen, and also their faces beneath; the prominency of the nose and mouth giving them nearly the visages of mummies. They draw down a veil of black gauze over

their eyes, the moment a man or boy comes in view. They wear short loose boots of leather, red or yellow, with a large sheet over their common garments, and appear very bulky.

"The dress of the Greek matrons is a garment of red or blue cloth, the waist very short, the long petticoat falling in folds to the ground. A thin flowing veil of muslin, with a golden rim or border, is thrown over the head and shoulders. The attire of the virgins is a long red vest, with a square cape of yellow sattin hanging down behind. They walk with their hands concealed in the pocket-holes at the sides, and their faces are musled. Sometimes they assume the Turkish garb. Neither prudence nor modesty suffers a maiden to be seen by men before she is married. Her beauty might inflame the Turk, who can take her legally, by force, to his bed, on a sentence of the Cadi or judge: and the Greek, if she revealed her face to him even unwillingly, would reject her as a criminal and with disdain.

"The Albanian women are inured early to hard living, labour, and the sun. Their features are injured by penury, and their complexions by the air. Their dress is coarse and simple; a shift reaching to the ankle, a thick sash about the waist, and a short loose woollen vest. Their hair is platted in two divisions, and the ends fastened to a red silken string, which, with a tassel, is pendant to their heels, and frequently laden with pieces of silver coin of various sizes, diminishing gradually to the bottom. Among these the antiquarian may often discover medals of value. They are seen carrying water on their backs in earthen jars, with handles; washing by the fountains, or assembled by the Ilissus after rain, with the female slaves of the mahometans and other servants; treading their linen, or beating it with a piece of heavy wood, spreading it on the ground or bushes to dry, and conveying it to and fro in panniers or wick-

er-baskets on an ass. Their legs and feet are generally bare; and their heads hooded, as it were, with a long towel, which encircles the neck, one extremity hanging down before and the other behind. The girls wear a red skull-cap platted with peraus or Turkish pennies of silver perforated, and ranged like the scales of fish.

"The Greek will sometimes admit a traveller into his gynæceum, or the apartment of his women. These within doors are, as it were uncased, and each a contrast of the figure she made when abroad. There the girl, like Thetis, treading on a soft carpet, has her white and delicate feet naked; the nails tinged with red. Her trowsers, which in winter are of red cloth, and in summer of fine callico or thin gauze, descend from the hip to the ankle, hanging loosely about her limbs; the lower portion embroidered with flowers, and appearing beneath the shift, which has the sleeves wide and open, and the seams and edges curiously adorned with needle-work. Her vest is of silk, exactly fitted to the form of the bosom and the shape of the body, which it rather covers than conceals, and is shorter than the shift. The sleeves button occasionally to the hand, and are lined with red or yellow sattin. A rich zone encompasses her waist, and is fastened before by clasps of silver gilded, or of gold set with precious stones. Over the vest is a robe, in summer lined with ermine, and in cold weather with fur. The head dress is a skull-cap, red or green, with pearls; a stay under the chin, and a yellow forehead-cloth. She has bracelets of gold on her wrist; and, like Aurora, is rosy-fingered, the tips being stained. Her necklace is a string of Zechins, a species of gold coin, or of the pieces called Byzantines. At her cheeks is a lock of hair made to curl towards the face; and down her back falls a profusion of tresses, spreading over her shoulders. Much time is consumed in combing and braiding the hair after bathing,

and at the greater festivals, in enriching and powdering it, with small bits of silver gilded, resembling a violin in shape, and woven in at regular distances. She is painted blue round the eyes; and the insides of the sockets, with the edges on which the lashes grow, tinged with black. The Turkish ladies wear nearly the same attire, and use similar arts to heighten their beauty.

"For colouring the lashes and socket of the eye, they throw incense or gum of Labdanum on some coals of fire, intercept the smoke, which ascends with a plate, and collect the foot. This I saw applied. A girl sitting cross-legged as usual, on a sofa, and closing one of her eyes, took the two lashes between the fore finger and thumb of her left hand, pulled them forward, and then thrusting in, at the external corner, a bodkin, which had been immersed in the foot, and extracting again, the particles before adhering to it, remained within, and were presently ranged round the organ, serving as a foil to its lustre, besides contributing, as they say, to its health, and increasing its apparent magnitude.

"The improvement of the mind and morals is not considered as a momentous part of female education at Athens. The girls are taught to dance, to play on the Turkish guitar, and the tympanum or timbrel, and to embroider, an art in which they generally excel. A woman skilled in reading and writing, is spoken of as a prodigy of capacity and learning. In common life the woman waits upon her husband, and after dressing the provisions which he purchased, eats perhaps with a female slave; the stately lord feeding alone, or in company with men.

The UNGRATEFUL SON; a Tale;

IN an obscure corner of the north of Ireland lately lived a Mr.---, who, on a patrimonial fortune of a-

bout 200l. per annum, supported the characters of the tenderest husband, the kindest father, the most generous master, the most benevolent friend; in a word, his character approached so near to all we can conceive of human perfection, that but to know was to admire and esteem him. His wife was of one of the best families in that part of the kingdom, and the matrimonial tie which united them was the consequence of that genuine love, which, having its foundation in virtue, is sure to be lasting.

After a marriage of twenty years, during which they had six children, the mother paid the debt of nature; but not till she had first seen four of her offspring laid in the silent grave. Those who remained, to have comforted the father, as he fondly hoped, for the loss of his amiable and beloved wife, were his eldest son, who in this narrative must be distinguished by the name of Celadon, and a daughter, three years younger than the son, who bore her mother's name, Maria.

When the first violence of the father's grief for the loss of his partner had subsided, he began to hope that the dutiful attention of his children would prevent him from deeming that loss irreparable; nor, for a while, was he mistaken: no children could exhibit more striking proofs of filial love and affection than did Celadon and Maria; and a perfect harmony subsisted in this little family.

About two years after the death of the mother, a gentleman paid his addresses to Maria, and solicited her hand in marriage. She was at this time in the full bloom of health and beauty, and possessed of every virtue that could warm the human breast. Her proposed husband was a man of the most unblemished character; his estate lay contiguous to that of her father, and their houses were little more than a mile asunder. Maria had known her lover from a boy; and what had been childish affection between them, was

matured by time into the most perfect love. The alliance was highly agreeable to the father, and the nuptials were solemnized amid the acclamations of the little neighbourhood. As their habitations were so near each other, almost daily visits took place, and a new fund of happiness was furnished by this alliance.

About a year after the marriage, Celadon requested of his father permission to spend a few weeks in Dublin, which, as he had never seen, promised him new scenes of gratification, new sources of entertainment. The father knew but too well what temptations a sprightly young man, in the full vigour of health, and unacquainted with the world, would be exposed to in a populous city: but overcome by the force of his son's solicitations, and trusting to his good sense and virtue, he permitted him, though reluctantly, to depart; exacting however, a solemn promise that he should return within two months. With how fatal a punctuality the son kept his word will be seen in the sequel.

Celadon had not been a week in Dublin before he contracted an acquaintance with some young fellows of a specious appearance, but abandoned characters; who led him into all those fashionable excesses which end but in the too certain destruction of youth. They used to meet, at the tavern; from whence they adjourned to the theatre, and from thence to the brothel. We shall not stain our page with a recital of what passed at these scenes of nocturnal riot and debauchery; and shall hasten through the remaining part of our melancholy tale, which bears so considerable a resemblance to the history of *George Barnwell*, that it might be treated as a fiction, if it had not been transmitted to us as an unquestionable fact, by one, whose veracity we can have no right to impeach.

In one of the nocturnal meetings abovementioned, Celadon became acquainted with a woman of the town,

who had all the beauty and art of Millwood, and soon worked him up to a resolution of copying the character of Barnwell. The heart of Celadon had been hitherto untouched by the charms of woman; but the moment he beheld this deluder, he felt pangs to which he had been hitherto a stranger; and tho' he knew her to be a prostitute, he was unable to combat the rage of his passion, but rather thought of making her his wife, and reclaiming her to the paths of virtue and discretion; though he had evidently forfeited his own by being found in such company.

From this moment he detached himself from all his companions, and devoted all his time to this new connection. The extravagance of this woman was such, that within a fortnight he had dissipated on her all the cash his father had allowed him for his excursion to Dublin.--He wrote to the old gentleman for a supply, and he complied with his request three several times; but finding that each demand was larger than the former, he determined to withhold his hand, and, with the last remittance, wrote him word not to expect a shilling more, but to hasten home with all expedition. This last sum was received with rapture, but dissipated in a few days.

Now it was that the artful woman began to work upon his passions. She represented his father as a penurious old wretch, whose avarice grudged him the common enjoyments of youth; and in fine, worked him up to the horrid resolution of murdering his parent. For this purpose she supplied him with a dagger and a mask; and lent him a little sum to prosecute his journey. He set out with a breast labouring with all the pangs of conscious guilt. He knew his father's evening walk, and there rushing on him from a thicket, aimed the dagger at his heart, which he had no sooner done, than he exclaimed, "I am the most accursed of mortals!" and immediately fled.

The father's wound proved not to

be mortal, but he lives only to drag on a miserable existence, deploring the depravity of his once darling son. Even the tender assiduities of his daughter, and the duty of his son-in-law, afford him no relief.--The last news that was heard of Celadon was, that he drowned himself in his passage from Barbadoes to Jamaica, after a thousand times cursing the dreadful extravagance of his wickedness!

CHARACTERS.

LORD GEORGE GERMAINE.

THIS noble Lord's political character lies within a narrow compass; having heard very little of him in 'this line,' (to borrow a favourite expression of his friend Howe) but that he enjoyed a place of no responsibility under the successive administrations of the Marquis of Rockingham, Lord Chatham, and the Duke of Grafton. About three years ago, though unconnected with any particular set of men, and seemingly in opposition to the court, he suddenly emerged out of his political obscurity, and took a very warm, conspicuous, and decided part in parliament, relative to the inquiry into the state and condition of the affairs of the East India Company. He was a buttress to the minister on that trying occasion, and helped him to surmount the difficulties thrown in his way, with a plausibility and address well suited to his situation, and perfectly correspondent, as the events which have since happened have fully proved, to his future views of ambition and active life. It was a very favourable, nay lucky circumstance for the noble Lord who took the lead* in that business, and who, in the progress of it, found himself powerfully opposed in the cabinet, that he was supported in parliament by three persons supposed to be warm

* Lord North.

in opposition, namely, the noble Lord who is the subject of the present observations, Sir William Meredith, and Mr Cornwall. It gave a complexion to the measure, which nothing but time and a change of situation could develope or make intelligible.

The æra soon approached, which was to lay the immediate foundation for bringing his Lordship in a much more elevated and consequential point of view than he had hitherto appeared in. Towards the close of the session now adverted to, the minister, as a counterbalance to the ravages he had committed on the East India company, gave them leave, by a bill expressly passed for that purpose, to export their teas to North America. This consequently drew the old dispute, subsisting since 1768, relative to the duty laid on that commodity, into question. What happened on that occasion, is too recent in every person's memory, to require a recapitulation. The tea, in whatever port it arrived, was either sent back unopened, or was destroyed. The people of Boston led the way; and, as the most violent and outrageous, incurred the resentments of the court and administration. Unwilling, however, to push matters to extremity, or fearful, more probably, to raise a storm in which they might be shipwrecked, the session of 1774 commenced, and was held for some weeks without any particular notice being taken of the state of affairs in America. A spirit of temporizing and procrastination, such as had for the four preceeding years prevailed, seemed still to pervade the King's servants. A gentleman †, however, strong in opposition, broke this ministerial repose. He roused the ministers from those deceitful, unwholesome slumbers in which they had so long remained; so much to their own

disgrace, and the dishonour of the nation. He gave notice, that on a particular day, he would move for a committee of the whole house, to enquire into the American affairs. On that day, the minister's mouth was opened; he found himself pressed; and made an act of duty, what merely proceeded from necessity. It was not till the 9th of March 1774, that Lord North moved for a committee; nor was it till that day, that, for the first time, Lord George Germaine openly declared his sentiments upon the supremacy of the British legislature as a measure of government, over all and every of the dominions and dependencies of the British crown. The first fruit of the resolutions come to in the committee, and which were expressly declarative of that right in the most unlimited and unconditional terms, was the Boston-port bill. His Lordship supported and defended this bill throughout; but as he only looked upon it to be a mere law of punishment, no further effectual, than as it might be supposed to operate on the inhabitants, he suggested a bill of protection to those who were to be employed in carrying the provisions of the act into execution. This was the rise of the bill for the trial of persons charged with offences in North America, in any other province, or for bringing them over to England. The law had a double view. It was designed to protect the military, when called out to the aid of the civil power, from the prejudiced verdict of a Provincial jury, as well as to bring offenders in that country to justice, either in some other colony, or in Great Britain. The out-line of this bill was recommended by his Lordship. It was adopted with gratitude, and pursued with steadiness by the minister, till it received the royal assent. This, and the other which followed it, that for altering the charter of Massachusetts

† Coll. Jennings.

bay, were both of his Lordship's hand, at least the former; and it is now only in the womb of time to decide, whether they were the wisest, or most pernicious that ever received the sanction of a British parliament.

This nobleman's political character, presents little more worthy of public notice, till his entrance into office last winter; but his voting with the minister upon a declared principle that the British Parliament have a clear, decisive, constitutional right, to bind the American Colonies in all cases whatsoever; and in pursuance of that right, to accept of no concessional compromise; to accede to no conciliatory proposition, short of unconditional submission. As his lordship has acted openly, so he has adhered to his declarations with all possible steadiness. He has given a tone of vigour in deliberation, and alacrity in execution, unknown in the cabinet or in office before his appointment; and be the event of the present momentous struggle what it may, truth authorizes us to acknowledge, that as far as people at a distance may with confidence pronounce, he is one of the few who can be selected from any party that has made his official conduct exactly correspond with his parliamentary declarations, hitherto at least without any mixture of tergiversation or alloy.

His lordship's abilities as a speaker are well known. If he be not so diffusive, or well informed as Mr Burke, nor so subtle, persuasive, or confident as Mr Thurloe, he has very singular advantages over either of them. He always confines himself to the subject of debate. He never fails to keep some point on which the weight of it turns, steadily in view. He approaches with a moderate but steady step; and is generally sure to carry home conviction to the understandings, as well as to the hearts of his hearers. His manner is peculiar; his style is nervous and manly; his language elegance itself; and his observations pointed, senten-

tious and convincing. He never affects to say shining or witty things, nor lays the least foundation for regret in his auditors, but when he sits down.

On the other hand, there is a certain failure in his voice, and labour in his delivery, that is not very pleasing; his cadences are uniform, and far from being harmonious. His Lordship does not must abound in that kind of matter which may be supposed even to lie directly in his way; he deals much in propositions controverted by his antagonists, and argues from them as principles already proved or assented to. His speeches are rather confirmative, than persuasive, better calculated to keep his friends with him, than to bring proselytes over to his opinions. In short, his Lordship is deficient in illumination, variety, and detail; or if within his reach, neglects to use them; by which means the judicious and correct arrangement of his matter is hardly sufficient to compensate for his seeming obscurity and sterility of invention.

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

(Continued from our last, p. 307.)

General Conway. If administration meant any thing, they should have prosecuted the operations by sea. He condemned the whole of the arrangements now proposed. He was certain the force, now going to be voted, would not be sufficient. He was certain no force they could, with their utmost exertions, raise or maintain, would be adequate to the task: it was not only his own opinion, but that of several general officers, men of rank and eminence in their profession; nay, it was the opinion of one of the first general officers in Europe, whose name, if insisted on, he was ready to mention. But supposing the force to be adequate, suppose you could carry every thing according to your own expectations,

what would it amount to? Do you think the other powers of Europe will sit silent and inactive at such a season? Do you think, though they should not take an open part, they will not encourage and spirit up these people? they will not give that kind of assistance which America wants, and they can best spare? It is true, Holland has prohibited any communication with the British colonies. Has France or Spain issued any such public order? Or if they did, ought it to be depended on? I am sure it ought not. I have the strongest reason to believe, by information from persons well acquainted with the matter, that none of them are to be relied on; and I have heard, from no mean authority, that at least one of the former powers has given, and will continue to give them, every secret aid, till they no longer shall have an interest in concealing their real sentiments. For my part, I disapprove of the whole proceedings from the beginning to the end; the principles, the measures, the system, all claim my warmest disapprobation; I am therefore determined to set my face openly against them. The noble Lord who has the direction of the affairs of this country tells you, that the Americans aim at independence. I defy the noble Lord, or any other member of this House, to adduce one solid proof of this charge. He says, the year 1763, is the time they wish to recur to, because such a concession on our part would be, in effect, giving up their dependence on this country. I deny the conclusion too. I would ask the noble Lord, did the people of America set up this claim of independence previous to the year 1763? No, they were then peaceable and dutiful subjects: they are still dutiful and obedient. [Here a murmur of disapprobation] I repeat my words; I think them so inclined; I am certain they would be so, if they were permitted. The acts they have committed arise from no want of either; they have been forced into them. Taxes have been attempted to be levied on them; their charters have been violated, nay taken away; administration has attempted to coerce them by the most cruel and oppressive laws. What will men not attempt in such a situation? What will not freemen feel under such a complication of misery and distress? How does any man in this house think men should act, when overwhelmed with a train of calamities? How ought freemen and Englishmen to act under such circumstances? I will not say that the assertion may be strictly legal, but I am sure it is founded in the fundamental principles of this constitution, and the natural rights of mankind, to affirm they are fully justified in their resistance; and, I hope, that that principle is deeply engraven in the heart of every Englishman. I would ask, is there one of you that would tamely or basely submit to such a manifest injustice? I say it is injustice in the most aggravated sense, to take money from people against their consent, nay their express disapprobation, without a single information relative to their abilities or means of payment. The noble Lord says, the contest is not now about taxation, but whether the people of America are to form a dependent part of this empire, or are not. But I beg leave to say, that the dispute this moment existing is about taxation; for but once give up the claim, and every single step you have taken throughout this business has been no less mad and ridiculous, than violent and unjust. You sought a revenue, to which you had not a single fair pretension, because they fully contributed to the proportion of the public burdens, by acquiescing in the monopoly of their trade. In fine, though measures of coercion were constitutional, were equitable, I am perfectly satisfied they are totally

impracticable. I am sure there is not a gentleman of the profession, however sanguine, will rise and tell the House, that he believes, the force to be voted this day is by any means proportioned to the extent of the necessary operations, though the regiments were effective and every way complete. If this be then the case, it is plain some other plan is in contemplation. Let then the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, rise and give us some information. I do not desire the detail, let us have the general outline, to be able to judge of the probability of its success. It is indecent not to lay before the House some plan, or the outlines of a plan. He demanded repeatedly, What did the noble Lord mean? How did he intend to act? If his plan is conciliation, let us see it, that we may form some opinion upon it; if it be hostility and coercion, I do repeat again, that we have no cause for a minute's consideration, for I can with confidence pronounce, that the present military armament will never succeed.

Mr JENKINSON contended, that several of the acts desired by the Americans to be repealed, did not directly relate to the present contest. He said, he was afraid that all attempts to conciliate would be fruitless. A noble Lord [Lord Chatham] in the other House, had formed a plan of conciliation; another originated in that House; but what was the reception they met with? They were both treated with every possible mark of disrespect and contempt; nay, so determined were the continental congress to reject any pacific overture, that they refused so much as to receive the latter as a basis for treaty or negotiation. He said, if there was the least prospect of success, it would be the accompanying our terms of conciliation with a considerable force. There were several terms to be made before conciliation could be obtained. He could mention many; but at present would only mention one; that security should

be given to all those who had adhered to the government of this country over America; and had, in consequence, been driven from America. Terms of force were the measures chalked out by his Majesty, in his speech from the throne; a formidable armament, conditions of conciliation, and gracious offers of forgiveness and protection. On this foundation the present vote was proposed: if, therefore, premature explanations were desired; if the gentlemen, who pledged themselves to support those measures, had altered their minds in one event, or had withdrawn their confidence from the King's servants, he saw no possible way to remedy matters but by a change of administration; observing, that at this very time, after going such lengths, how cowardly it would be to decline the contest almost at the very outset.

GOVERNOR POWNAL said, he had been invariably an advocate for peace; was so at this hour, and ever should be; and yet, circumstanced as affairs now were between this country and America, he should give his vote against our laying down our arms, and for the continuance and strengthening our force. If ever, said he, I had misrepresented the state of facts; If ever I had used the informations of which I was possessed, either to trumpet up a false alarm, or to give false hopes; if ever I gave or supported an opinion to serve any party whatever; if ever in any instance I treated these matters as party matters, I should be ashamed to rise in this House, I should not dare to open my mouth on the subject, now in this horrid period of events. Now that I am going to speak to facts, and give my opinion on those facts, if there is any person, who can fix upon any one article in which I ever misinformed the House, either as to a single fact, or as to the effects of things, I beg he may not only disbelieve me now, but mark the fact. He said, that in the wretched commencement of this sad business, in the year 1769, he had

given his opinion against measures of force, and by stating the evils and destructive consequence of such measures, had endeavoured to turn the mind of our leaders from *measures of force* to *modes of policy*; he had never varied from that line either in his conduct or opinion. Was it now in the power of the House to have a choice, and was it now the question whether we should pursue this civil quarrel under modes of policy or by measure of force, he should now, as he did in 1769, give his opinion and his vote against force. But that was not the ground on which we stood; our debates were not, whether or no we should go to war; we were at war. The Americans, (by a miserable fatality become our enemies) "had closed with us in an appeal from reason to arms," "were determined to use the power which their beneficent Creator had put into their hands, and to persevere with the utmost energy in the cause in which they were fatally involved. That they had great internal resources, and every reasonable and well-grounded assurance of foreign aid." That while they thought that we expected of them an *unconditional submission*, their *ultimatum*, held out to us, was the laying down our arms, and a confession and relinquishing of our errors in opinion and conduct. That so going back to 1763, a period in which these errors were realized by practice, they might then treat with us as to what remained. He said the winter of course gave a natural respite to military force. He wished any ground might be found to give an actual suspension of arms; but he could not as a Briton, and in a British House of Commons, entertain the idea, in the face of the enemy under arms, of our laying down our arms, and surrendering at discretion. He wished for peace; he thought peace might be had; but as the Americans were in all events prepared for war; they set us the example; we

should also be prepared, if peace could not be had this winter. The Americans meditated, and were able to establish, and would establish, as an independent state, a republic: "but necessity", to use their own words, "had not yet driven them to that desperate measure. They still wish to remain united to the nation, subordinate to the mother-country, obedient to its sovereignty. They still lamented, as the last and worst of all evils, (slavery only excepted) the breach with us, and most sincerely and ardently wished a reconciliation." He said, he was of opinion, that peace might be had on safe and honourable terms. He ventured very peremptorily to affirm it; he said, you may, if you will, have peace on terms which will save the honour of government; which will establish the sovereignty of this country, a constitutional sovereignty; and restore the union of the empire in all its commercial felicity; and, those matters settled, you may have a revenue by *compact*. But this peace is not to be obtained by dishonourable concessions and repeals; repeals of statutes back to the year 1763 would give them the advantage-ground, while concessions would cut the ground from under your own feet. You would concede, by such preliminaries, *data* from whence conclusions, which you could not resist, would be drawn to the giving much more than is now asked. And yet every justice might be done to the rights and claims of the Americans, and even your own rights and sovereignty confirmed and established without these direct concessions and repeals. By a revision and reforming of your whole system in the true spirit of the establishment of your colonies, in the true spirit of your act of navigation and the laws of trade, as first formed in Lord Clarendon's time, who understood the affairs of the colonies better than ever they have been understood since.

This being, he said, his full persuasion, and having assured himself from his Majesty's speech, that however necessary it had been thought, and really was, to prepare for war at all events; yet his Majesty's ministers had engaged themselves to some plan of pacification. This, he said, he thought was a matter so much to be wished, and which was truly so much wished, that as far as in him lay, he should give his aid and assistance to it. That he wished as anxiously, and as ardently, as the gentlemen who called upon ministers to produce their plan, to see it come forward; and did hope they would produce it. He hoped that every line that might lead to peace would be tried before the opening next campaign; but yet thought, that by a respectable and even formidable armament, we ought to be prepared for that campaign, if necessity obliged us to open it. But setting his foot firm on this ground of peace, he thought that those whom his Majesty entrusted with his powers of government could alone make it; that therefore under the same idea by which he objected to the present motion, he should object to the bringing forward any other propositions, by any person whatsoever, which was meant to

anticipate, or to frustrate those measures of peace, which he hoped he should see put by his Majesty into the hands of his ministers. That untill we saw how far these were practicable and honourable, or otherwise, he should be against any other persons taking the business out of their hands; that as we heard last year the conciliatory proposition explained into an auction, at which the Americans were to bid up for their rights, so now he found we were to have, (by a competition of propositions to be brought forward by some gentlemen) a *Dutch auction*; at which parties were to bid downwards for the good will and favour of the Americans; those to be best entitled to it who could offer the lowest terms; he thought this, he said, so unfitting, that he would put the previous question upon any such propositions, even upon those which an honourable gentleman [Mr Burke] had given notice he would propose and move.

Several other gentlemen spoke in this debate; after which the question was put at near eleven o'clock, on the first of these resolutions, and the committee divided,--Ayes 227, Noes, 73.

(To be continued.)

P O E T R Y.

The DIFFERENCE between WIT and HUMOUR. By EDWARD D—X, Esq;

ONCE more shall I take up the lyre,
And call for the aid of the Nine!
Oh, Miller! such subjects require
A muse much more able than mine.

"Twixt the regions of Humour and Wit,
Let Phœbus himself draw the line;
For sooner a hair I could split,
Or the Gordian knot soon untwine.

" Wit ranges ideas (says Locke)
" With propriety, quickness, and grace:"
Whilst Humour looks dull as a block,
She forces a smile in your face.

Bright Wit is the child of the sun,
Begot in the blaze of the day;
But Humour's the produce of fun,
By twilight, one ev'ning in May.

Like DUTTON * with beauty and sense,
Bright Wit takes the heart by surprize,
Leaves no room for doubt or suspense,
Such lively rays beam from her eyes.

But Humour insensibly steals,
And quietly creeps to the heart;
Like JENNINGS her power conceals,
And you feel ere you see the keen dart.

* New Mrs Cook.

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HOMER's wit comes on like a torrent,
All ages and nations adore it;
But SWIFT's has a general warrant,
To bring Mirth and Laughter before it.

Bold SHAKESPEARE's are flashes of wit,
As the lightnings dart thro' the sky;
But HARLEQUIN pleases the pit,
Because he's so waggish and fly.

As BAMPFYLDE from Phœbus derives
Such power in using the brush;
That with Nature whenever he strives,
She modestly yields with a blush.

So Wit blazes out with such fire,
Lays such lively tints on the mind,
That it paints all her beauties much higher
Than in Nature herself you will find.

† A Peer with a pencil of Humour,
So wrought on mankind by their fears,
That they took (no magic could do more)
Old women for Swiss grenadiers.

† Lord TOWNSHEND, when an invasion from
France was expected, drew a parcel of old women
so like a regiment of Swiss guards, that it required
a very close inspection to distinguish the difference.

A NEW WAR SONG.

By Sir P—T—R P—RK—R.

Tune—"Well met, brother Tar."

MY Lords, with your leave,
An account I will give,
That deserves to be written in metre;
For the Rebels and I
Have been pretty nigh,
Faith, almost too nigh, for Sir PETER.

With much labour and toil
Unto Sullivan's Isle
I came, fierce as Falstaff or Pistol;
But the Yankies (odd rat 'em,
I could not get at 'em)
Most terribly maul'd my poor Bristol!

Bold CLINTON by land
Did quietly stand,
While I made a thund'ring clatter;
But the channel was deep,
So he only could peep,
And not venture over the water.

De'el tak' 'em, their shot
Came so swift and so hot,
And the cowardly dogs stood so stiff, Sirs,
That I put ship about,
And was glad to get out,
Or they would not have left me a skin, Sirs!

Now, bold as a Turk,
I proceed to New-York, [the]
Where with Clinton and Howe you may find
I've the wind in my tail,
And am hoisting my sail,
To leave Sullivan's Island behind me.

But, my Lords, do not fear,
For before the next year,
(Altho' a small island could fret us)
The Continent whole
We shall take, by my soul—
If the cowardly Yankies will let us.

For the CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

CUPID CONQUERED:

Addressed to a LADY.

WHEN first the busy Tatle's fame,
Of Albion's daughters spread the name,
And to the god of Love did say,
That Venus was less fair than they;
The God of Love, with speedy flight,
Descended from Olympus' height,
And bending to a grove his way,
Alighted at the noon of day,
Pleas'd with the place, for pleasure made,
He sought the center of the shade,
Where on a bank of roses gay,
The lovely B——y sleeping lay,
The silken tresses of her hair,
Hung loose, and waving met the air,
Her moist red lips design'd for blest,
Seem'd willing to receive a kiss.
Her Ivory breasts, as chrystal clear,
Show'd no disorders harbour'd there,
The rest, her modest robe conceal'd,
Save what the busy winds reveal'd,
Amaz'd, the little Monarch stands,
And drops his arrows from his hands;
At length his words a passage found,
And thus the god confess'd the wound:
"What sudden warmth is this I feel,
"Sure as my darts, and sharp as steel,
"No more let Venus keep the field,
"Venus to her the prize must yield;
"From her fair bosom closely laid,
"I'll wound the world in ambuscade."
He spoke, and leap'd into the fair,
And fix'd his habitation there,
In all her words, her looks, her mien,
The god is in perfection seen,
Cupid attends whene'er she's dress'd,
And Cupid heaves her snowy breast;
Directs her sparkling eyes to kill,
And aim their glances at his will,
Instructs her tresses how to wave,
And wear in ev'ry curl a slave;
And when the charmer smiling speaks,
Sits in the dimple of her cheeks,
With her for ever he remains,
And, tho' a captive, hugs his chains.

Sept. 1776. VERIS AMATOR.

H I S T O R Y.

AUG. 31.—SEPT. 7.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a letter from Virginia, June 26.

"**T**homas Mangridge, Esq; a gentleman of independent fortune, has raised a regiment of troops, consisting of 1000 strong, and has likewise brought 500 Indians from the back settlements; the officers of which, and the Indian warriors, wear a silver breast-plate, on which is engraved, *Equity, and Freedom.*"

Extract of a letter from Virginia, dated June 28.

"Yesterday marched from this place, a regiment of fine young men for New-York; some of them are persons of property. They were raised at the instigation of Thomas Mangridge, Esq;. Their regimentals are blue, faced with red. Ouran, an Indian Warrior, who at the same time with several tribes of Indians marched with the above regiment, in a short, but pointed speech, told the savages, they were ordained by nature to be free, and were free: That the Great King wanted to enslave them; but if they trusted in the King of all Kings, they would in a short time be superior to the Great King and his evil Counsellors."

Extract of a letter from an officer under General Howe, dated Staten Island, July 12.

"Such strong intrenchments as the rebels have thrown up at New York were never before seen in an enemies country; according to the best information, they extend miles together, are a considerable height, and have near 30,000 men to defend them; the same precautions are taken at Philadelphia, and indeed every place where we are expected.

"I am sorry to inform you that a malignant fever has broke out in our camp, which continues to increase, and carries off many of us daily. Should we be doomed to winter here, heaven only knows how we are to sub-

sist, and by what means we are to receive sufficient supplies: Believe me, the consequence in such a case will be terrible: the scurvy, the severity of the climate, hard duty, famine, and the bloody-flux, will probably annihilate one half of our present almost innumerable army, before next spring, and hardship and dissatisfaction oblige the other half to desert. For the sake of peace therefore, and the commerce and reputation of Great Britain, I beseech every Englishman to lay aside prejudice, to consider maturely the tendency of prosecuting the present unhappy expedition, and endeavour to put a period to our suffering, by conciliating the esteem of the colonists, and promoting the welfare of both countries."

Extract of a letter from an officer of Frazer's Highlanders, who was taken with 170 of that Regiment in a transport bound to Halifax.

"I suppose 'ere this you will have heard of our misfortune in being taken by an American privateer. This, as the chance of war, we could have easily borne, but the treatment we have received since our landing was almost too hard for men of honour to put up with. As it was thought improper for us to remain at a sea-port, we were ordered sixty miles up the country, there to be separated and put under guard of the country militia; accordingly we set out, but on our journey no slaves were ever served as we were; through every village, town, and hamlet that we passed, the women and children, and indeed some men amongst them, came out and loaded us with the most rascally epithets, calling us "rascally cut-throat dogs, murderers, bloodhounds, &c." but what vexed me most was, their slandering of our country (Scotland) on which they threw the most infamous invectives: to this abuse they added showers of dirt and filth, with now and then a stone. We complained to those who had us in charge, but it was need-

less; for though they saw, and said they were sorry for the ill-treatment that we had received, it was not in their power to remedy it; for that if they took any measures to prevent it, even they themselves would not perhaps escape full as bad, if not worse, usage than we had experienced; and also be considered as traitors to their country for only defending and protecting us from the resentment of the populace; we therefore were obliged to submit to what they were pleased to say and do, and were most happy I assure you when we arrived at the post where we were destined to remain as prisoners. I have applied with the rest of the officers to the Congress for our discharge, on parole, and am in hopes of succeeding, when I shall fully inform you of particulars. I send this by a Dutch ship bound to Amsterdam."

A letter from a Gentleman on board one of the frigates in Sir Peter Parker's fleet, dated Five Fathom Hole, off Charlestown, July 7, to a Gentleman in Salisbury, amongst other particulars which have been already mentioned, says, "The army landed to assist the navy, but to our great misfortune, they were not of the least use to us, by which means we lost a number of brave men. We cannonaded Sullivan's battery for six hours, and silenced it, but it was not in our power to land any men to destroy the guns, for fear the rebels were in ambush; and when they found the troops did not advance, they repaired to the battery again, and continued firing till nine at night, at which time our ships were so much disabled, that we hauled off under favour of the night."

Particulars from America contained in several private letters, received by the last conveyance, viz. That Thomas Miffin, late a Quaker, who at first only commanded the provincial forces at Boston, is appointed by the Congress Governor of that place. That George Ross, Esq; of Philadelphia, is appointed Superior Judge of the

whole American Admiralty. That Mitchell, Esq; of the same place, is appointed first Commissioner of Excise. That Cyrus Dean, Esq; had been deputed by the Congress their Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, and in consequence left Philadelphia the 15th of May last. That the Congress, holding their safety any longer at Philadelphia every way insecure and precarious, had removed to Reading, and not to Lancaster, as has been reported. That when Sir Peter Parker left Charlestown, 85 regulars were left behind in the Willow Island, and were supposed to have been taken prisoners by the provincials. That the person hung during the action at Charlestown by Gen. Lee was a young American officer; and his execution was in consequence of his conviction of treachery to America.

The following is a state of General Howe's force when joined, viz. 6000 effective, he took from Halifax. 5600 fighting men of the Hessians. 1000 guards. Suppose Old Murray's to be 900 effective men, and Fraser's two battalions (commanded by Erskine and Campbell) to be 1900 effective, there were 750 taken; therefore there are 2000 highlanders. 3000 General Clinton will bring. There are besides light horse, artillery, and about 2000 marines. His whole force then, in the military phrase, is at least 20,000 men in their shoes. Though it is still said that one transport of the guards, and two of the Hessians, are taken.

Extract of a letter from the chief Mate of a West Indiaman, to his father in law at Newcastle, London, Aug. 19.

"I had the misfortune to be taken by the Yankee privateer, when bound to the head quarters, loaded with rum for the fleet and the army, from Antigua to New York. In lat. 36. 40. long. 74. 50. west, the said privateer, in the grey of the morning, gave chase, and got along side of us about nine o'clock.

"We had but two four pounders and 12 shot, and gave 11 of them; the other gun lost the fore-truck, or wheel, and we could not get it to bear; and he being close along-side, his guns loaded with round crop bar and canister shot, that we were obliged to strike and hoist the boat out, and go on board with the captain and papers; the people were all detained, as also the captain; and their people sent on board our ship, and some more of ours were sent in the second boat, I being one of the number.

"They had taken one three-decker, before they took us, she was from Jamaica, with sugar and rum, for London; and three days after parted with the two ships, they having orders to make the best of their way for Boston, or Marble-head, or Cape Ann. We soon ran them out of sight with the privateer. We having been eight days on board as prisoners, concerted measures to rise, and take her from them, which we accomplished, without lives lost on either side. We went in search of our own ships, but fell in with two American privateers, which made us bear up, and make all the sail we could to get from them; for if they had taken us, we should expected nothing but death, but we were determined to fight till the last man, and would have sunk her rather than been taken.

"We had a fair wind all the way to London, and fetched all the prisoners here with us, which were 25; and of us 14, officers included. After we were masters, for 20 days and nights, we durst not go off the deck for fear of a revolt from them. We did not put any in irons but one, and that was for his impertinence. She is a fine sloop, mounts 9 four pounders, 16 swivels, and two cohorns."

By letters from Crown Point we are informed, that the Small-pox rages with great violence amongst the Provincial forces there, and that great numbers die daily.

EAST-INDIES.

Extract of a letter from Madras, dated February 10, 1776.

"Lord Pigot's arrival has given a great turn to affairs here, the measures he pursues being contrary to the wishes of the old Nabob, and his second son; who have long been attempting by sums of money, to pave an interest with ministry, in order to throw off every dependance on the company, to whom they are entirely beholden for their very existence as princes. Many of the advisers have found their ends, in their tampering with the Nabob, and his second son; the latter having it strongly in view to succeed to the Musund at the death of the former, and to deprive his elder brother, Omrah Gut Omrah, of his right of inheritance, by endeavouring to prejudice him in the eyes of his father, with false and injurious tales; but the old man's animosity has now subsided, and he has taken this elder son again into favour, who has ever since acted on a good system of politics, advising his father to do nothing without taking the company's interest into consideration. And were it not for the amiable good character of this Prince, his family must be ruined; for his father and brother were taking those steps, that must have obliged either the company or government to take the Carnatic from them, and put the whole on the same footing as at Bengal.

"It is said here, that Tanjour is again in possession of the former Rajah, who is now a prisoner; but the Nabob persists strongly against the measure, making a charge of eighty lacks of pargodas, which it has cost him in sums given away and expended. This, perhaps, will draw the attention of Parliament, and individuals may be called to a severe account.

P. S. The Rajah is released from imprisonment, and Tanjour is now the company's garrison; but whether he will be ever restored to his country

and revenue, is submitted to the company's further direction."

Extract of a letter from Bengal, Dec. 9, 1775.

"There will be no news from India this year, except the loss of the Island of Balambangan, which the Malays have taken from the English, and plundered it of property to the value of 200,000 l. sterling, belonging to the company. It was entirely owing to the insufficiency of the force allowed; and it is a happiness that the gentlemen escaped a massacre, for the Malays are of a temper that delights as much in blood as money. The Dutch and Spaniards are both accused of favouring this attack; but it is an ungenerous stigma; for the Malays, who live by plunder and assassinations, when they saw so sure a prize, and so immense a treasure, could not be expected to have restrained themselves from the attempt."

A letter from on board his Majesty's ship *Dolphin*, Capt. Pigott, dated at Spithead, Aug. 30, says, "We are just arrived here, after a passage of about five months from Bombay, which place we left the 22d of March, and perhaps bring the first account of a peace being concluded between the East India Company and the Marattoes, on very advantageous terms to the former, which was signed the 1st of March at Loonan, and proclaimed at Bombay the 12th of the same month. Lieut. Col. Upton was sent Ambassador to the Marattoes, from the Great Council at Bengal, whose proceedings do honour to every one employed by them. This peace is a proof of their justice and attachment to the true interest and honour of their principals, which must ever redound to their credit."

Wednesday the East India Company received advice of the *Norfolk*, Buggin, from London, being safe arrived at the Cape of Good Hope.

There are only the following East India ships to arrive this year, which are daily expected, viz. the *Hamp-*

shire, Capt. Trimbrill, from Bencoolen; the *Talbot*, Capt. Snow, and the *Grenville*, Capt. Abercromby, both from Bombay.

L O N D O N.

By advices from Naples we learn, that the court has given orders to the maritime places throughout that kingdom for all American ships, which shall attempt to anchor in their ports, to depart in forty-eight hours, and forbidding all Neapolitan vessels from trading under any pretence whatsoever to any part of America; at the same time to furnish all ships belonging to his Britannic Majesty that should come near their ports, with what provisions or any other things they may be in want of.

A letter from *Hamburgh*, dated August 2, says, "The following affair is the general talk at this place, and has made not a little noise among our merchants; I have therefore sent it you, with the particulars, as your nation is somewhat concerned therein--- A Danish frigate cruising between *Jonkell* and the *Isle of Dogs*, met with the following ships within two miles of the shore, and which she accordingly made prizes of, on account of the contraband goods which they had on board. The *Middlehaen*, Capt. *Gerrit Bull*, with four whales, and 170 barrels of blubber; the *Rust Van t'Vader* and, Capt. *Gerrit Gerrits Bull*, with four whales, and 160 barrels of blubber, (these two ships are Dutchmen) also an American ship, Capt. *Stephen Kidder*, with 210 tons of whale oil. The captains of these three ships are arrived at *Elfineur*, from *Davis's Straights* the 17th instant, on board the *Middlehaen*, and the other two prizes are hourly expected. Four or five seamen were taken out of each vessel and put on board the frigate, and a Danish pilot and seamen into the prizes. The officers and men that were on board the *Middlehaen* are marched up to *Copenhagen*, whither the rest are to be sent as soon as they arrive.

In answer to the last memorial presented by Lord Stormont to the court of France, the French minister gave a reply full of candour and ingenuoufness; he delivered a list of the ships of war France was fitting out, shewing that the force was trifling; that they were intended for the common business of protecting their colonies and trade, and giving some assistance to Spain in case she made any attack upon the coasts of Barbary and Algiers; at the same time expressing apprehensions at the daring behaviour of the North American privateers. This answer was highly satisfactory to the British court, and had its full effect in persuading them into complete reliance on the fidelity of French promises.

Orders are given for copies to be made out of all the treaties of commerce which have been negociated between our Court and that of Lisbon, from the conclusion of the late war to the present time.

It is said that a treaty is now on the point of conclusion between this Court and that of Petersburg, respecting a supply of troops and ships by the latter in case of necessity.

An officer who belonged to the Scotch Greys, but is possessed of an estate in South Carolina, has now a regiment in the Provincial service in America, and it is said was of great service in defence of Sullivan's Island.

Early Tuesday morning advice was received express at Lord George Germaine's office, that the Kent, Capt. Elliott, from Quebec, with fresh dispatches from General Carleton, was safe arrived off Spithead. Colonel M'Lean set out immediately for London, and delivered the dispatches to his Lordship. It is said, that every thing went on prosperously; that they had a very plentiful supply of provisions; and that General Carleton intended to winter there.

On Tuesday night his Excellency Governor Eden, of Maryland, arriv-

ed express from Portsmouth, with some fresh dispatches to Lord George Germaine. He came over in the Levant transport, Capt. Thomas, after a passage of twenty-seven days. Several other gentlemen have come passengers in the above ship, who left Virginia the 6th of August. The above ship brings an account that the Roebuck and Fowey men of war, with the Otter sloop, were safe arrived there.

Governor Eden, who is come home in the Levant transport, arrived at Portsmouth from Virginia, was Governor of Maryland, and obliged to take refuge on board the Fowey man of war; even his baggage was stopped, because several of the provincials had deserted to him, whom he had refused to give up.

An account is said to be received, that Lord Dunmore has left Guin's Island, and is gone to George's Island, in the mouth of Potomach river. The Congress has ordered thirteen frigates to be built to carry from 30 to 36 guns each. They were to be at sea in September. Almost every town is fortified.

It is said that Lord Dunmore has suffered much by a hurricane, and the provincials have taken a 36 gun frigate, one of his ships.

The report now current is, that Col. Maclean left Quebec on the 20th of July; that Gen. Burgoyne had not penetrated beyond Chamble; and that his force was 6000 English, and 2000 Foreigners. Two regiments of Foreigners were left in garrison at Quebec. They were preparing bateaux to cross the Lakes; but did not expect to be ready till the first of September. The Provincials had four armed vessels on the Lakes, carrying nine pounders.

The provincials have abandoned their post at Isle aux Nois, on lake Champlain, 15 miles southward of St. John's. They are building a fort, and throwing up entrenchments at Crown

Point; their numbers were only 5000, and the first week after their assembling there they grew sickly, and lost 200 men, it is supposed by the small-pox. They are commanded by Major General Sullivan, Brigadier general Arnold, and a German officer of the same rank, an approved good engineer; but discord presently occasioned much distraction in the councils of this triumvirate of redoubted Generals, which produced anarchy, mutiny, and desertion.

The reports of the day, but which we do not pretend to authenticate, still are, that there has been an engagement in America, between Gen. Howe and the provincials, in which the former was defeated with the loss of several thousand men. The account which most generally prevails, says three thousand; other accounts twelve thousand.

Another account says, government has received advices by the way of Holland, from Staten Island, that Lord Howe and Admiral Hotham had joined General Howe at Staten Island, and several dispatches had passed between his Lordship and the provincials at New York, but nothing decisive had been done on July 28. when these advices came away.

We are assured, that government has received some advices from Staten Island, dated July 17. at which time Lord Howe was not arrived there.—General Howe left Hallifax June 11. and Lord Howe arrived off that place the 23d, and detained a ship three hours in the Offing for his dispatches. Had his Lordship sailed directly with the same wind and weather, he would have been twelve days behind his brother the General. But as it was probable he would land and refresh his men for a day or two, his joining his brother at Staten Island, cannot be sooner expected than fourteen or fifteen days after his arrival, which was on the 8th of July: Lord Howe may, therefore, be expected to make Staten Island by the 23d of July, and

Governor Eden by this account, left Marland about the 6th of August; had there been material news, he must have heard it.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, July 27.

“The Congress have been pleased to confer the honour of rear admiral on Archibald Stagg, a brave and excellent officer, who commanded a privateer in the late war, on board of which he received thirteen wounds, and had his son killed by his side, as he was giving directions to grapple his enemy's ship. The Conception, a ship of 64 guns built at Havannah, is the vessel on board which the Admiral has hoisted his flag.

A gentleman arrived at Whitehaven last Friday, who was on board the Sphynx in the engagement at Charlestown, says, that the carnage on board the Bristol was truly shocking, and that the fire from the enemies fort was well conducted; the commanding officer of the artillery was a German, who being dressed in white, was frequently seen from the ships, running about from different parts of the battery with the greatest celerity. After the engagement General Lee sent a flag of truce to General Clinton, desiring his acceptance of some lamb, and a number of cabbages, and other vegetables, which General Clinton received.

Notice from the Admiralty is struck up in Lloyd's coffee-house, that the Leeward Island fleet will sail the first of August, and is to be conveyed to England by the Argo frigate.

No convoy is appointed for the ships outward bound to the West Indies, all of them having on board an additional number of hands and guns, in order to defend themselves, should they meet with any of the provincial privateers.

A contract for clothing 5000 men and furnishing 30,000 yards of flannel for the soldiers in America, is given to Messrs Muire and Atkinson.

P O S T S C R I P T.

From the LONDON PAPERS, Sept. 7.
Cadiz, August 3.

There have arrived here within this week past seven of our merchantmen from the Havannah: One of these vessels brought two English sailors, being part of twenty-two British sailors belonging to three vessels of their nation, who were taken off the Island of Cuba on their homeward-bound passage from Jamaica by two American privateers, who gave the above twenty-two men leave either to go to America, or be put on shore; the latter of which they chose; and having a boat given them, arrived safe in it on the Island of Cuba.

Cadiz, Aug. 16. There has been an order issued here for all pilots and marines to come to the Admiralty-Office in less than 24 hours, under pain of four years banishment. All the officers in the garrisons have likewise received orders to compleat the different companies immediately, and to be ready to march in a moment's warning.

Extract of a letter from Versailles, Aug. 21. "Advice is received here from Nova-Scotia, that Mons. Coulon de Villiers, and Maukan, an Indian Chief, having been informed that the English had marched a body of troops as far as Acadia, which were destined to beat up their quarters, marched through the woods eight days with upwards of 400 Indians to meet that corps and fight them; and tho' Villiers and Maukan heard that the enemy were not less than 700, they did not hesitate to march up to them and face them. The Indians attacked them so furiously that in one hour and a quarter great part of the British troops were either killed or taken prisoners. The remainder rallied, and threw themselves into a large house, before which they planted two pieces of cannon, six pounders, and four patare-ros; the Indians followed them thither, and after an attack of three quar-

ters of an hour, the English desired a capitulation, which was granted upon this condition amongst others, that they should not bear arms for six months without a certain extent of territory specified in the capitulation."

There has been lately a smart action in Nova Scotia, in America, of which we have the following account from Versailles:---"A party of British troops, who had penetrated as far as Acadia, were met by a body of French Indians; this body was commanded by Mons. Coulon de Villiers, when a dreadful carnage ensued, and the English were the greatest part of them cut off."

It is said, that Government has received advices by the way of Holland, from Staten Island, that Lord Howe and Admiral Hotham had joined Gen. Howe at Staten Island, and several dispatches had passed between his Lordship and the Provincials at New York, but nothing decisive had been done on July 28, when these advices came away.

This day it was confidently reported, that government have received advices from General Howe, which gives an account of an attack being made on the 26th of July, at New York, and that the King's troops had got possession of the same, with the loss of near 2000 men, and 5000 on the part of the rebel army. The above news is said to be brought by a trading vessel who met with one of the King's ships off Newfoundland.

Letters from Paris, August 30th mention, that the queen has had another violent attack of the Tertian ague and fever, and that this last was a great deal more violent than the former; they are at a loss what to attribute her illness to. Some people think she is pregnant, and are continually praying it may be so.—*if she is it must be by inspiration.*

The Jane, Rome, from Dominica to Bristol, is taken by an American privateer.

350 THE CONSTITUTIONAL

From the list of regiments raised or raising by the Congress, the proportion of each colony is very indifferently kept up. Boston and New-York seem the chief, and make near the half of the whole force. It may be particularly observed, that in Pennsylvania, the most flourishing province, and which has been said to have gained more by the combustion than all the other provinces put together, they have had the address to raise only five regiments. The following is the list of the number of regiments raised by each province :

Boston	33	Albany	4
New-York	30	Connecticut	3
Virginia	16	Kent	3
Canada	12	Rhode Island	2
Annapolis	12	Massachusetts	1
North Carolina	8	New Jersey	1
South Carolina	6	Long Island	1
Georgia	6	New London	1
Philadelphia	5		
Charlestown	4		148

The following is an accurate state of General Howe's force, when joined :

6000 effective, he took from Halifax.
 5600 fighting men of the Hessians.
 1000 guards.
 2000 Highlanders exclusive of those taken.
 3000 General Clinton will bring.
 2000 light horse, artillery, marines.

19,600 the whole force.

State of the provincial navy in the month of May last.

	No. of Ships.	Guns
Massachusetts's	21	From 10 to 40
	10	Smaller
New Hampshire	27	Small and large
Connecticut	37	Ditto
Rhode Island	40	Ditto
New York	50	From 10 to 40
	20	Smaller
Jerseys	10	Large and small
Maryland	15	From 10 to 30
	10	Smaller
Pennsylvania	40	From 10 to 40
	50	Smaller
Low Countries	25	Small and large
Virginia	30	Ditto
North Carolina	27	Ditto
South ditto	33	Ditto
Total	445	

Large and small craft in the service of the Congress as privateers, and to defend their harbours.

The following is the substance of a letter that was read publicly on the Royal Exchange yesterday :---“ By a vessel arrived at Poole from Newfoundland, in a passage of twenty-two days, there is advice that Commodore Hopkins was blocked up in New London by two of our men of war ; that the Liverpool man of war had taken a 36 gun frigate from the provincials ; and that Lord Howe was in possession of New-York, which he gained after great opposition, and a considerable loss of men on both sides. This last account is said to have arrived at Newfoundland a few hours before this vessel sailed, which was on or about the 15th of August, ten days later than the last accounts from the Continent, by Lieutenant Governor Eden.”

The Sportsmen say that there are more hares and partridges this year than the oldest man living can remember, though it was expected they would have been destroyed in the severe frost of the last winter. It appears that the year 1776 will be distinguished by every kind of unbounded plenty.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Sep. 3.

Dunkirk, August 27. An advertisement has been published here by the Board of Admiralty, giving notice of two buoys to be floated on the 1st day of October next, over some dangerous shallows and banks, as a warning to vessels sailing into the road of Dunkirk through the east channel ; of which the following is a translation :

“ Vessels coming from the north, and intending to enter by the east passage, will find on the north point of the bank named *Tropegeer* or *Cams Bank*, a black buoy, which they are to leave on the larboard side.

“ And on the east point of the bank named *d' Helff*, which is a continuation of the Bank *Brack*, a white buoy, which they are to leave on the Starboard side.”

S C O T L A N D.

EDINBURGH, SEPT. 4—11.

We hear the ships lately arrived from America bring no material advices, except that the Hessians had joined Gen. Howe at Staten island.

We hear from the north country, that, on Monday fortnight, there was a great fall of rain, and tempestuous gales, at S. E. which lasted the greatest part of the night. The only damage we hear of is, that about 70 feet in length, and 6 in height, of the new pier at Peterhead was thrown down.

We hear from Glasgow, that, during the late swell of the river Clyde, four women who were attending clothes on the Green, were several times in the most imminent danger from the rapidity of the flood, and that at last two of them lost their lives, the other two having saved themselves by getting on a sort of island till the water subsided.

A woman was also drowned in Clyde a little below the Broomielaw.

We hear from good authority, that tobacco is now selling in Glasgow at sixpence per pound, such as sold three years ago for threepence, and lately for four pence. It is supposed that the Glasgow merchants will make great fortunes by the high prices of tobacco, as there is a large quantity on hand.

We hear from Ross-shire, that the Lord Bishop of Derry has lately made a tour through that country, Sutherland and Caithness, and crossed the Pentland Frith to the Orkneys.

Extract of a letter from Cramond, Sept. 3.

"Last night, about eight o'clock, it began to rain very heavily, which continued all night. About two o'clock this morning, the river Almond rose very suddenly to a great height, which has done much damage to the corn-fields east from Kirkliston to Craigiehall. Nothing could be more affecting than to see such a vast quantity of wheat, corn, and barley sheaves rolling down the river this forenoon, little or none of which could be saved, the flood was so impetuous.—The farmers must have suffered considerably, not only by what the flood swept off, but also by the damage done to the standing victual."

The late Mr Hume has left memoirs of his life and writings, with several other pieces, to Mr Strachan printer in London, to be published.

Lord William Gordon, brother to the Duke of Gordon, is appointed Lord High Admiral of Scotland, in room of the Earl of March, promoted to be President of the Polic, in place of the late Lord Cathcart.

On account of the frequent robberies in this place, we with pleasure observe the following very judicious and necessary intimation in the News-papers.

By order of ARCHIBALD COCKBURN of Cockpen, Esq; Advocate, Sheriff-depute of the Shire of Edinburgh.

"WHEREAS, of late, several robberies have been committed on the highways in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, by persons unknown, armed with pistols; and although a strick inquiry has been made, and is still carrying on, no discovery has as yet been effected. In the mean time, this is giving notice to the public, that PEACE-OFFICERS are stationed at each of the toll-bars in the neighbourhood of the city of Edinburgh, and at the custom-gatherer's lodge at the Water-gate; and, in case any person shall happen to be robbed in future on the above highways, they are requested to give immediate notice thereof to the Officers stationed as above, who will attend the person robbed, and give every assistance in discovering and apprehending the person guilty, without putting them to any expence whatever.

On Friday next the books of the 3 per cent. reduced will shut at the Bank, and will open again Oct. 24.

The same day the 4 per cent. consol. will shut for the dividends due Oct. 10. and will open again Oct. 24.

Bank stock will shut Sept. 10. and will open again Oct. 24.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, Sept. 7.

"Sunday morning last, a large smuggling vessel, mounting 12 guns, and full of men, appeared off Tynmouth bar, where she lay to for some time, in sight of his Majesty's sloop Cormorant of 20 guns, then in the harbour of Shields. This smuggler has braved all the custom-house cutters for some time past along the coast; and always approaches close to the mouth of harbours.—The Cormorant sloop was sent down to look after her."

Extract of a letter from Kells, Sept. 7.

"Our races began here this week. Tuesday's race for fifty pounds, actual hunters, was won by Mr Green's grey gelding, beating eight other horses. On Wednesday the Duke of Roxburgh's filly, beat Mr Scott of Gala's filly of fifty guineas. Same day, Lord Eglintoun's Blemish beat two mares. Thursday a horse from Yorkshire beat Mr Busby's brown filly and two others.—The company was not so numerous as usual.

We hear from Aberdeen, that last week the Marischal College and University there, conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on Mr William Mowat, Surgeon of the Valentine, in the East-India Company's service.

This afternoon, Anne Mackie or Mather, (who was condemned by the High Court of Justiciary for the crime of murdering her bastard child) was carried from the tolbooth, and executed in the Grassmarket, according to her sentence. She was attended by the reverend Dr Daniel M'Queen, and Mr Scot Seceder Minister at Mussburgh; and behaved in a very penitent manner.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 30. At London, the Right Hon. Lady Frances Wyndham, sister of the Earl of Egremont, to the Hon. Mr Marham, son of Lord Romney.

30. At Milcham in Surry, Thomas Maitland, Esq; of Hants, to Miss Jane Mathew, eldest daughter of Gen. Mathew, and niece of the Duke of Ancaster.

Sept. 3. At Woodhouselee near Edinburgh, William Herries, Esq; of London, to Miss Isabella Kerr.

BIRTH.

— At Kensington, the Countess of Roseberry, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

The following inscription is now in Hedon Church-yard, Yorkshire: Here lies William Sturton of Patrington, who died in 1706. He had by his first wife 17 children, by his second 17. He was father to 44, grandfather to 56, and great grandfather to 51; in all 151 children.

A letter from Leicester says, "On Wednesday the 7th inst. was buried at Shiffnal Mary, the wife of Joseph Yates, aged 128. They had lived many years on the Lizard, a common between that town and Sir Harry Bridgeman's seat at Weston; and from the time that Sir Harry heard of so remarkable an instance of longevity being in his neighbourhood, the family has been supported by his bounty. Her maiden name was Mary Wittington; she was born at Wheat-Aston in Staffordshire, but as her baptism is not registred, her age can only be ascertained by circumstances. In 1666, immediately after the great fire, she walked to London to get her a service, and was then about 18: she was thrice married, but had only two children, both whom are dead. Her last husband is now 12; he says that he married her 36 years ago, and that she was then 21. During more than 120 years of her life she was a strong healthy woman, but above five years ago her strength began to fail her, and she became by degrees quite helpless, though she retained her senses till her death."

Aug. 11. At Venice, Christopher Border, a Brigadier in the service of the Republic, aged 110 years.

12. At Rome, Bennet Veterani, a Cardinal Deacon, and Prefect of the Congre-

gation of the Index of the Rites and of the Concilium. He was created a Cardinal by Clément the XIII. in Sept. 1766.

16. At Kelfo, Sir Robert Kerr, Bart.—The title descends to William Carr, Esq; of Etall, in the county of Norththumberland, now Sir William Carr, Bart. by patent bearing date July 31. 1637, Nova Scotia.

SHIPPING.

Sailed from Clyde, the following vessels all loaded with tobacco: the Bell, Montgomery, for Koningburgh; the Grizie, Durham, and the Pataxent, Lark, both for France; the Four Sisters, Detruck, for Norway.

Leith, Sept. 6. ARRIVED. The Marjory, Turken, from Kincardine, in ballast; the Ann and Mary, Charters from Gottenburgh, with iron, &c.; the Peggy, Clark, from Dundee; the Mally, Lighton, from Montrose; and the Beatrix, Strong, from Petersburg, all with goods.

10. The Moncrief, Gregory, from Petersburg, with dales; the James and Margaret, Paterson, from Gottenburgh, with iron and dales; the John and Margaret, Kennedy, from Christiana, with tar; the Catharina, Johnston, from Memel, with logs; the Ant, Wilson, from Aberdeen, with goods; the Peggy and Jessie, Broun, from Bergen, with tar; and the Adventure, Pattullo, from Petersburg, with flax, hemp, and iron.

SAILED. The Gloucester, Kid, for London, with goods; the Cumberland, Wilson, for Berwick, with iron; the Mayflower, Storm, for Hull, with wool; the Mary and Betty, Smith, for Kirkwall, with goods; the Peggy, Young, for Riga, in ballast; the —, Somerville, for the herring fishing; the —, Hunter, for Inverness, with goods; the Bacchus, Lindsay, for France; and the Adriana, Turnbull, for Campvere, with lead.

The price of hops on Friday in the Borough were: new hops from 3l. to 3l. 12s. per hundred; last year's hops in pockets 3l. 10s. to 3l. 18s. per ditto.

Bank stock, 140 3-4ths. India ditto, 166 3-4ths. 3 per cent. bank red. 84 3-8ths. 3 per cent. con. 83 5-8ths. India bonds, 47 a 48s. New navy bills, 1 7-8ths per cent. disc. Lottery tickets, 11l. 16s.

PRICES OF GRAIN at HADDINGTON, Sept. 6. 1776.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat	17 s. 6d.	16s. od.	15 s. od.
Bear	14 9	13 6	12 10
Oats	13 0	11 0	9 6
Pease	11 0	10 6	9 0

NEW WHEAT, 16s. BEAR, 13s. OATS, 9s. 6d.

T H E

NORTH BRITISH INTELLIGENCER:

O R,

CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18. 1776.

Polite ENGLISH EDUCATION.

FROM the present mode of female education, one would really imagine, that the polite people of England were Turks, and did not believe that their daughters have souls.

Little Miss, almost as soon as born, is (it may be) so straitened and pinched up in her dress, under pretence of giving her a fine shape, that her health, and perhaps her shape itself, are materially the worse for it, during life.

As succeeding weeks and months roll on, her constitution receives still farther detriment, by the pernicious kindness of a too delicate and tender method of treatment. The nursery must always be over-heated, in order to be well aired. Miss must never be dressed, nor undressed, but before a large fire. Nor have her hands and face washed, but in warm milk and water, corrected with alder-flowers, or with a decoction of tansey. Nor, on any pretence, be carried out of doors, except when the sun shines.

At four or five years old, she is

taught to entertain false ideas of her own importance. Her Mamma will not let her be contradicted. If she falls into a passion, she must be soothed and humoured; not to say, applauded, as a child of spirit. If she invents a falsehood, the dear little creature, instead of being punished as she deserves, is kissed and commended for her wit.

By degrees, she begins to consider herself as formed of more refined materials, and as cast in a more elegant mould, than the generality of other people. She is struck with the glare of pomp and equipage. Grows haughty and insolent to the servants. Values herself upon dress. And admires the reflection of her own face in the looking glass.

At six or seven years of age, she looks over her papa and mamma, when they play at cards. And Miss has some idea of gaming, before she is thoroughly versed in her *a b c*.

In due season the care of her head-piece is committed to a *friseur*, a monsieur le Puff from Paris. Her "nod-

dle island" is also carefully cultivated by the milliner and the jeweller, who decorate with festoons, the pyramid which the friseur has raised. Perhaps, the little (pullet shall I call her? or chicken?) suddenly erects herself into a gigantic pea-hen, by tufting the pyramid with plumes half a yard high.

But what is a superb roof without a well finished front? Swayed by this consideration, she begins to pencil her eye-brows, and with a little of her mamma's instruction, to assume an artificial complexion. But let her not enamel. Let her also abstain from colouring her neck, her breast, and arms; lest she fall a martyr to white lead, and kill herself in a few months, as many a lady of fashion has done before her.

That Miss may be thoroughly accomplished from head to foot, the aid of a foreign dancing master is called in. A French governess teaches her the language of that country, ere she is well mistress of her own: and, perhaps, poisons her mind with popery into the bargain. An Italian instructs her on the guittar. And a singing master teaches her to squeak, at least, if nature will not let her sing. She has also to attend her, a monster (unheard of till the present age) called a card-tutor, that she may know how to cheat genteelly when she goes into polite company.

By this time I take for granted she is a perfect adept in several smaller, but not unnecessary embellishments: which the late Lord Chesterfield would have called, *female graces*. Such as, to lisp; to mince some words, and be utterly unable to pronounce some letters; to be extremely near-sighted; to toss the fan with elegance; to manage the snuff-box according to art; to stroak a monkey, to address a parrot, or to kiss a lap-dog with delicacy; to fall into agreeable tremors and confusion; to languish with propriety; and be just ready, on some occasions, to faint away judiciously.

And now for routs, assemblies, balls, operas, public gardens, masquerades, card-parties, ridottos, and theatres: In a word, for every dissipation that can exhaust money, stifle reflection, kill time, gratify the lust of the eye, and feed the pride of life.

Amidst all this profusion, if Miss does not inherit what is called a great fortune; she may possibly lie upon hand, and dies at last without changing her name. But if she be entitled to an opulent estate, it may sell her to some rake of distinction, and they may live together, without quarrelling, about three days; and continue faithful to each other for near a week. I mean she may marry a rake of distinction, if she do not previously steal a flying march to Scotland with her father's butler, or valet de chambre, or with the spruce friseur abovementioned. In which case the disappointed rake of distinction must hunt for a wife elsewhere.

When the young lady becomes a mother, she gives her children an education similar to what she received from her own mamma. And thus the wheel goes round.

It should have been observed in its due place, that Miss would have been carried within the walls of the parish church, a few weeks after she was born; if the clergyman had not been sent for to christen her at home.

She would also have gone to church on her wedding day, but for one or other of the following circumstances. Supposing her to have taken a trip to Scotland, going to church on the occasion, was necessarily out of the question. And if she married with her parents consent, it is ten to one that the ceremony was performed in her mamma's drawing room by special licence.

I must add, that she would certainly see the inside of a church once a year, (to wit, after every lying-in) if it were not the fashion for people of quality to be chambered, instead

of churched, by having the thanksgiving service read in their own apartments. And thus, perhaps, Miss never entered the House of God till, at her interment, she is carried in, feet foremost.

On H A P P I N E S S.

WE are ignorant of what happiness, or absolute evil, is. Every thing is mixed in this life, where we taste no one pure sentiment, nor remain two moments in the same state. The affections of our souls, as well as the modifications of our body, are in one continual tide. Good and evil are common to all, lent in different measures. The most happy is he who suffers the fewest pains; the most miserable is he who feels the least happiness. Always a greater share of trouble than enjoyment! behold the lot common to all.—The happiness of man here below, is then but a negative state: and should be measured by the least quantity of evils that he suffers.

Every sentiment of pain, is inseparable from the desire of being delivered therefrom. Every idea of pleasure, is inseparable from the desire of enjoying it. All desire supposes privation; and all the wants which we feel are painful. Our miseries consist then in the disproportion of our desires and faculties. A sensible being, whose power was equal to all its desires, would be absolutely happy.

In what then consists human wisdom, or the road to true happiness? Not precisely in lessening our desires; for if they were within our power, a part of our faculties would remain idle, and we should not enjoy the whole of our being. Neither is it in extending our faculties; for if our desires extended all at once, to the utmost pitch, we should become thereby only the more miserable; but it consists in lessening the excess of our desires over our powers, and placing our powers

and will in a perfect equality. It is then only, that all the sources being in action the soul nevertheless will remain tranquil, and man find himself well disposed.

It is thus that nature, which has done every thing for the best, at first constituted man. She at first gave him only those desires which were necessary for his preservation, and those powers which were sufficient to satisfy them. She placed all the others as it were in reserve, in the bottom of his heart, to be developed as occasion required. The equilibrium of power and desire are only met with in this primitive state; and it is in this state alone that man is not unhappy. So soon as his virtual faculties come into action, the imagination, the most active of all, is kindled and outstrips them. It is the imagination which extends the measure of possibilities, whether good or evil, and consequently excites and feeds the desires with the hope of satisfying them; but the object which at first appeared within one's reach, flies faster than we can follow it: when we think to attain it, it changes its shape, and seems a great way off. No longer seeing the space we have already traversed, we set it down as nothing. What remains to pass over becomes greater, and extends without ceasing; so that we are exhausted without arriving at the goal: and the more we gain on enjoyment, the farther happiness is removed from us. On the contrary, the nearer man keeps to his natural condition, the less is the difference between his faculties and his desires, and consequently he is less removed from being happy. He is never less miserable, than when he seems destitute of every thing; for misery does not consist in being without things, but in the necessity which makes us sensible of the want of them.

The real world has its limits; the imaginary world is infinite. Not being able to enlarge the one, we retrench

the other; for it is from their difference only that all the sufferings arise which render us truly unhappy. Take away strength, health, the testimony of a good conscience, all the blessings of this life consist in opinion. Take away bodily pain and remorse of conscience, all our ills are imaginary.

All animals have exactly the faculties which are necessary to preserve them; man alone possesses superfluous ones. Is it not very strange that this superfluity is the instrument of his misery? In every country the art of man produces more than is necessary for his subsistence. If he was wise enough to reckon this superfluity as nothing, he would always have what is necessary, because he would never have too much. FAVORINUS says, great wants arise from great blessings; and often the best method of procuring those things we want is to take away those we have. It is from endeavouring to increase our happiness, that we change it into misery. Every man who would desire only to live, would live happy; consequently would be a good man: for what advantage would it be to him to be wicked?

The most certain sign of true content is a retired and domestic life; and it may reasonably be concluded, that those who perpetually seek their happiness from others are not so themselves.

We judge of happiness too much by appearance; we suppose it to be where it is most seldom found; we seek it where it cannot be; mirth is a very equivocal sign thereof. A merry man is often an unhappy wretch, who seeks to delude others, and drown his own thoughts. These people, so full of mirth, so open, so serene in company, are almost always dull and peevish at home, and their servants bear the punishment of the amusement they give their company. True content is neither gay nor wanton: jealous of so delightful a sensation, in

tasting it, we reflect on it, we relish it, we fear it should evaporate. A man, truly happy, seldom speaks and seldom laughs. He, to use the expression, keeps happiness a prisoner in his heart. Noisy diversions, and turbulent pleasures, conceal disgusts and chagrin; but melancholy is the friend of pleasure. Compassion and tears accompany the most delightful pleasures; and excessive joy itself rather occasions tears than smiles.

If the multitude and variety of amusements, seem at first to contribute to happiness, if the uniformity of still-life seems at first tiresome, by examining it closer, we on the contrary find, that the most delightful habit of the soul consists in a moderation of enjoyment, which leaves little room for desire or disgust. The uneasiness of desire produces curiosity and inconstancy: the vacuum of turbulent pleasures produces weariness.

We possess happiness when we are willing to have it; it is opinion only that makes every thing difficult, which drives happiness away from us; and it is an hundred times more easy to be happy, than to appear so.

Virtue is the most certain road to happiness; if we arrive at it, it is the more pure, more solid, and more sweet, through it: if we miss of it, virtue alone can make us a recompence.

What are sensual men about, who multiply so indiscreetly their sufferings thro' their pleasures? They annihilate their existence, by extending it on earth; they increase the weight of their chains, by the number of their attachments; they have no enjoyments which do not occasion a thousand bitter wants; the more they feel, the more they suffer; the farther they plunge themselves into life, the more wretched they become.

Every thing which appertains to the senses, and is not necessary to life, changes its nature as soon as it becomes a custom: by becoming a want

it ceases being a pleasure: it is at once a chain we have loaded ourselves with, and an enjoyment we have deprived ourselves of; and always to prevent our desires, is not the way to content but to extinguish them. The most noble object we can propose to ourselves in this case, is to remain master of ourselves; to accustom our passions to obedience, and reduce all our desires to rule. It is a new method of being happy; for we cannot enjoy, without uneasiness, any thing but we can lose without pain; and if true happiness is the property of the wise man, it is because of all mankind he is the person from whom fortune can take the least.

All conquerors have not lost their lives; all usurpers have not failed in their enterprizes; many appear happy to minds prejudiced by vulgar opinions, but he who, without regarding appearances, judges of men's happiness by the state of their hearts, will see their misery in their very successes; he will see their desires and cares increasing with their fortune; he will see them lose their breath in advancing without ever reaching the goal; he will observe them like those unexperienced travellers, who, the first time of passing the Alps, think to have cleared them at every mountain, and, when they are at the top, find to their discouragement higher mountains still before them.

He who could do every thing without being God, would be a miserable creature; he would be deprived of the pleasure of desiring, every other want would be more supportable: whence it follows, that every prince who aspires to despotism, aspires to the honour of dying of chagrin. Search throughout the whole world for the most discontented person, and you will find in every kingdom the sovereign to be the person, especially if absolute. It is a great deal of trouble to make so many miserable, could not he make himself unhappy at less expence.

Beggars are miserable because they are always beggars; kings are miserable because they are always kings; middling conditions, which we can easiest change, offer pleasures above and below their state: they extend also the lights of those who feel them, by affording them more prejudices to be acquainted with, and more degrees to compare together. And, in my opinion, this is the principal reason that we find the most happy and most sensible men in the middling stations of life.

While we are ignorant of what is our duty, wisdom consists in remaining in inaction. This of all maxims, is that which man has the greatest occasion for, and which he the least knows how to follow. To search for happiness, without knowing in what it consists, is to expose ourselves: to fly it, is to run as many risques as there are paths to be bewildered in; but it is not every body that knows how to be inactive. In the uneasiness which the desire of being happy keeps us in, we chuse rather to deceive ourselves in pursuing it, than to remain in inaction; and having once departed from the place in which we might taste it, we know not how to return more thereto.

The source of happiness is not entirely either in the object desired, nor in the heart which possesses it; but in the connection between one and the other. And as all objects are not proper to produce felicity, so all states of the heart are not proper to feel it: if the most pure soul does not suffice alone to its own proper happiness, it is still more certain, that all delights of the earth cannot make a depraved heart happy; for there is on both sides a necessary preparation, a certain concurrence wherein results the precious sentiments sought by every sensible being, and always unknown to the pretended wise man, who stops at momentary pleasure, for want of being acquainted with a durable happiness.

R E P A R T E E.

A Little after the death of Sir William Stanhope, brother to the late Earl of Chesterfield, his lady (whom Fame had taken some liberties with before) married Captain C—, of a marching regiment; who had little beside his commission for his support. When Lord Chesterfield was first told of this circumstance, two or three of the family present were arraigning the very great *imprudence* of the match. "Not at all," says his Lordship, "as for my part, I think nothing could be more equal; she married for a *cloak*, and he for a *coat*."

Anecdote of Dr. GOLDSMITH.

THE very first time Doctor Goldsmith was introduced to Lord Shelburne, the conversation, in a very mixed company after supper, began to turn upon politics; when the Doctor (who was, at times, the most *etourdie* of any man upon earth) very gravely calls across the table, "Pray, my Lord, what is the reason the public call you Malagrida?" "Indeed, Doctor," says the other, rather confused, "I do not know." "Why really," continues the Doctor, "it is very surprising, for Malagrida, your Lordship knows, was a *very honest man*."

B O N M O T.

GENERAL E— being at a country play last summer, the entertainment happened to be the *Stage Coach*, which was performed so wretchedly, that it was impossible to make head, or tail of it: as soon as the curtain closed, and one of the performers came to give out the next play, the General begged leave to ask the name of the entertainment just finished; "*The Stage Coach*, Sir," says Buskin, bowing very respectfully. "O then, Sir," says the General, "will you be so good to let me know

when you perform this again, that I may be an *outside passenger*."

B O N M O T.

BARON B—, a celebrated gambler, well known by the name of the *left-handed Baron*, being detected some years ago at Bath secreting a card, the company, in the warmth of their resentment, threw him out of the window of a *one-pair-of-stairs-room*, where they had been playing. The Baron meeting Foote some time after, was loudly complaining of this usage, and asked what he should do. "Do," says the wit, "why it is a plain case, never play so *high* again as long as you live."

An ORIENTAL FABLE.

TIME, the devourer of all things, has permitted me to be the spectator of a long series of events. The colour of my locks is now changed to that of the swan's, which sport in the gardens of the mighty kings of the earth. Age and experience have taught me to believe, that the sovereign disposer of our destinies has given to man a heart susceptible of virtue, and a soul capable of tasting the pleasures which arise from doing good. A noble and disinterested action must, somewhere, meet with its reward. Listen, O! sons of Adam, listen to my faithful tale!

In one of those delightful vallies, which cut the chain of the mountains in Arabia, for a long time lived a rich pastor. He was happy, because he was content, and his happiness consisted in doing good. One day, as he was walking on the enamelled borders of a torrent, under the shade of a grove of palm trees, which extended their verdant branches even to the heads of the lofty cedars, with which the top of the mountain was crowned, he heard a voice which frequently echoed

into the valley the most piercing cries, and sometimes low murmuring plaints, which were lost in the noise of the torrent.

The venerable pastor hastened to the place from whence the voice proceeded: he saw a young man, prostrate on the sand at the foot of a rock: his garments were torn, and his hair in wild confusion covered his face, on which were easily to be traced the flowers of beauty faded by grief. Tears trickled down his cheeks, and his head was sunk on his bosom: he appeared like the rose, which the rude blasts of a storm had levelled to the earth. The pastor was touched at the sight. He approached the youth, and said to him, "O child of grief, hasten to my arms! let me press to my bosom the offspring of despair!"

The youth lifted up his head in mournful silence. With astonishment he fixed his eyes on the pastor; for he supposed no human being was capable of feeling for his sufferings. The sight of so venerable a figure inspired him with confidence, and he perceived in his eyes the tear of pity, and the fire of generosity. If to a generous soul it is pleasure to complain, and unfold the injured secrets of the heart, that pleasure surely must be heightened, when we complain to those, who will not shut their ears to the voice of truth, but will weigh every thing in the scale of reason, even though those truths may be disagreeable, and such as they wish to have no existence.

The youth rose up, covered with dust, and, as he flew to the arms of the pastor, uttered cries, which the neighbouring mountains trebly echoed. "O my father! (said he) O my father!" when he had a little recovered himself, after the tender embraces and the wise counsels of the old man, who asked him many questions.

"It is (continued the unfortunate youth) behind those lofty cedars, which you behold on those high

mountains, it is there dwells Shel-Adar, the father of Fatima. The abode of my father is not far distant from thence. Fatima is the most beautiful damsel among all those of the mountains. I offered my service to Shel-Adar, to conduct one particular part of his flock, and he accepted my service. The father of Fatima is rich; mine is poor. I fell in love with Fatima, Fatima fell in love with me. Her father perceived it, and I was ordered to retire from that quarter in which lived the beautiful Fatima. I besought Shel-Adar in the most suppliant terms to permit me to attend his most distant flocks, where I could have no opportunity of addressing the object of my heart. My intreaties were in vain, and I was commanded instantly to retire. My mother indeed is no more; but I have an aged father, and two brothers so young, that they can yet hardly reach the most humble of the palm tree branches. They have long depended on me for support; that support is now at an end. Let me die, hoary-headed Sire, and put an end to my woes."

The beneficent pastor conducted the youth to his own habitation, and the next morning, after having caused him to bathe in the waters of comfort, conducted him to the valley of Shel-Adar. They were followed by a herd of sheep, whiter than the summit of the highest mountain when covered by the winter's snow, and a number of horses more beautiful and nimble than that on which rode the prophet Mahomet.

The pastor approached Shel-Adar, and thus spoke to him: "A dove from Aleppo took refuge at Damas, and lived with a dove of that country; the master feared that the dove from Aleppo would one day entice away her companion, and therefore caused them to be separated. They would eat no grain but that which they received when together. They languished, they died. O Shel-Adar,

separate not those who cannot live, unless they live together?"

Shel-Adar listened with attention to the words of the pastor, and, when he understood that the flock and the horses he had brought with him were now given to the bewailing youth, he took Fatima by the hand, and led her to the arms of her lover. They retired to the neighbouring grove, where the swains from the mountains assembled around them, crowned them with garlands, and in circles tripped over the enamelled grass to the sweet notes of the lute.

The day had passed too swiftly, when the twinkling stars appearing in the heavens, gave the signal for retiring each to their habitation. The reverend Sire then withdrew, but not till he had uttered these words:

"Hearken, ye tender branches, to your parent-stocks, bend to the lessons of instruction and imbibe the maxims of age and experience. As the pismire creeps not to its labour till led by its elders, as the young eagle soars not to the sun, but under the shadow of its mother's wing, so neither doth the child of mortality spring forth to action, unless the parent hand point out its destined labour. Dangerous are the desires of the flesh, and mean the pursuits of the sons of the earth. They stretch out their sinews, like the patient mule; they persevere in their chase after trifles, as the camel in the desert. As the leopard springs on his prey, so doth man rejoice over his riches; and basks in the sun of slothfulness, like the lion's cub. On the stream of life float the bodies of the careless and intemperate, as the carcasses of the dead on the waves of the Tigris. Wish not to enjoy life, longer than you wish to do good.

To the PUBLISHER of the CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

SIR,

IT is neither new nor uncommon, that "Men professing themselves to be wise, should yet become fools," and lose themselves in the inextricable mazes, and delusive intricacies of their own philosophising pride and ignorance. The sacred oracles sufficiently inform us, of the true source of atheistical pride in man; his original parents swallowed the bait thrown out to them, by the prime apostate and common enemy of the human race, viz. of being as *Gods, having their eyes opened to know good and evil*. Thus he drew his own image on man, who now became like him, in deceit, enmity, and pride; and hence his degenerate posterity are naturally prone to resist and oppose divine truth, though all his, and their united attempts against it since that early period, have still served to make it shine the clearer. To the humble, candid, and serious enquirer, the sacred oracles, by their own internal light, worth, excellency, purity, and divine authority, bear the brightest and most convincing evidence in themselves; and by their plainness, uniformity and simplicity, their innate beauty and superlative goodness, powerfully persuade the mind to receive them, as in very deed they are the words of the living God. Among men, the elevated stile mounts altogether out of vulgar sight, and human learning is generally wrapt up in such darkness, that none but the *literati* can understand it: Whereas, without degenerating from that nobleness which is only competent to deity himself, he treats of things, infinitely higher in their nature, with equal justness and wisdom, in a stile as sublime as the subject, and withal so graciously levelled to the condition of mankind, in their present erring and degraded state, that the meanest of our race have access to be instructed

by it. If then, as one well observes one word spoke a world into being how ought the sons of men, privileged with that inestimable blessing of scripture revelation, invaluable to prize a volume of these words. What constant and unwearied opposition have the united powers and policy of earth and hell, since human nature was corrupted at the fountain, made more or less in every age and period of the world, to divine truth? How innumerable have been the cavils, quibblings, blind reasonings, and metaphysical speculations of atheists, sceptics, deists, &c. who, like the treacherous and ungrateful favourites of a kind and indulgent prince, have turned the arms and power, with which he intrusted them, wholly against himself. These proud worms of the dust, by assuming the modest names of Philosophers and Free-thinkers, (who scorn to take any thing upon trust) had immediate recourse to their own vain reasonings, on facts infinitely above their reach, and where they could have no *data* to support them; consequently in the depth of their wisdom, and the most enormous pride of their understanding, the principal facts which revelation alone could discover, were either rejected as altogether impossible, or explained away into a consistency with their own low conceptions, or mistaken notions and imaginations; while the knowledge of the true God was in effect so totally lost, that even at Athens, the seminary of their wisest and greatest men, they made a god or gods of one part of the universe, to govern and keep the rest in order; being sunk in such brutish idolatry, that an inspired Apostle tell us, *they worshipped they knew not what*. If these detached thoughts merit a place in your useful Repository, perhaps you may hear somewhat further on this subject, from,

Sir,
Your constant reader,

DAVID DOWNRIGHT.

No XI. Vol. II.

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The Political Character of Mr EDMUND BURKE.

THIS gentleman's first appearance in public life, was at the time of the repeal of the stamp act, in the spring 1766. He supported that measure with great zeal and uncommon abilities: and being a young member, attracted the attention of the house in a very particular manner. His political situation grew from his connection with the Marquis of Rockingham, who was then first lord of the Treasury, and ostensible minister of the day, and to whom Mr Burke was appointed secretary. We cannot say but it was rather a misfortune, for a man of such extensive talents to come into parliament and public life, under the immediate patronage, and almost by the political creation, of a professed formed party, such as that Lord Rockingham was looked upon to be at the head of. The public has a claim to the service of such men, and it is a pity that any attachments of honour, arising from personal obligation, or party engagement, should render the welfare of a man's country an object of but secondary consideration. Whether his conduct has been directed to his own personal advantage, or by motives of sound patriotism, is more than we dare attempt to decide on; but we can have no doubt that he has enlisted himself a party man, perhaps more from conviction, than his accidental introduction into public life. Be that as it may, he has acquitted himself as a most able, faithful, steady, and inflexible partizan. He has white-washed the Whigs, and absolved them of all their political transgressions, since the accession of the house of Brunswick. He has not affirmed, in express terms, that the law for repealing the triennial act of William the Third, and for establishing septennial parliament was a wise measure; or, supposing it to be proper then, that it should have been continued after the cause, for

which it was enacted, ceased to exist ; No, he tells you in his new whig-creed *, that wise and able men have been of opinion, the inconveniences arising from short parliaments would more than counterbalance the advantages ; and supported it with the following cogent reason, within his own knowledge.--I have observed (says he) that the members are always most independent in the middle of a session, the approaching election always rendering them more pliable and acquiescent to the prayers or mandates of the minister. We shall not trace out this gentleman's principles, and defence of the Whigs, further than to observe, he has no objections to placemen, officers naval and military, in the House of Commons, but he does not approve of pensioners. In short, he liked the government of the whigs very well, and Lord Rockingham's particular administration best of all. On the whole, it is sufficient to observe, that Mr Burke is the oracle of the party he so ably defended ; that he is a zealous and an able advocate for the political and commercial rights of America, a warm defender of the propriety of the repeal of the stamp act, and a professed opposer of every measure carried into execution respecting that country, but such as originated under the administration of his noble patron.

No man in the country is so well qualified, by nature and education, to be minister of the House of Commons. Mr Burke's powers of persuasion would on some particular occasions be irresistible, if not counteracted or resisted by the weight and solidity of the precious metal. His sources of knowledge are inexhaustibly extensive, and his materials drawn forth with great judgment ; his memory is faithful, and his mind teems with the most luxuriant imagery, cloathed in the most elegant language, and an apt and happy mode

of expression. His details often are uninteresting and unimportant, but always correct : his arguments are plausible, generally logical, replete with information, and never supported upon designed misrepresentation, or wild random assertions to answer the temporary purposes of debate. His facts are seldom assumed, and when they are, he ingenuously founds them on certain current opinions, perhaps controverted, but known however to exist. This candour at once renders him the fairest adversary, and stamps his speeches with a certain air of credit, veracity, and authority, seldom due to any of his cotemporaries in either house of parliament. His knowledge of parliamentary business is so vast and multifarious, that there is no subject that comes under discussion, whether politics, finances, commerce, manufactures, internal police, &c. with all their divisions and subdivisions, which he does not treat in so masterly and technical a manner, as to induce such as hear him to imagine he had dedicated a considerable portion of his life to the investigation of that particular subject. Mr Burke is not perhaps so logical, convincing, judicious, and correct as Lord Camden ; nor so persuasive, graceful, and fascinating a speaker as Lord Mansfield ; but in the labouring detail of office, in connecting measures with the motives which brought them into existence, in explanatory observations, and in pursuing measures to the probable consequences, arising from experience, and supported by rational deduction, he has most undoubtedly no equal. If the impracticability of the American war, the interference of foreign powers, or any other accidental circumstance either within or without, should happen, that might be the occasion of a change of system at St. James's, it is very probable this gentleman may succeed to the chancellorship of the Exchequer, and that for two reasons, because we think him the most capable man in

* Thoughts on the National Discontents.

England for the office, the present chancellor not excepted; and because, unless in the single instance of America, the creed of the modern Tories and modern Whigs seem only to differ in name; nor can we discover a tittle in Mr Burke's political opinions, his personal attachment to Lord Rockingham only excepted, which would present a single obstacle to his accepting the chancellorship of the Exchequer under John Earl of Bute.

This sketch we present to our readers, as a very imperfect attempt to delineate the uncommon parliamentary abilities of this great political genius. -- We cannot however dismiss this side of the picture, without observing, that his abilities are accompanied with a very extraordinary instance of an union of talents, scarcely compatible, for it is difficult to decide whether he speaks or writes better, or whether he deliberates with greater judgment, or plans or directs with greater aptitude, sagacity, and foresight.

On the other hand, Mr Burke is excursive, injudicious by frequently dwelling upon trifles, and pedantic. His wit sometimes degenerates into buffoonery and ill nature, and his oratory into bombast and mere sustain. He has neither a very expressive or animated countenance, nor does he seem, any more than Phil. Stanhope, to have courted the Graces with any degree of success in point of attitude, or the use he makes of his hands, head, feet, and arms; notwithstanding which he is indubitably by much the most powerful and best informed speaker, on either side, in the House of Commons.

*A Sketch of the political character of
the ATTORNEY GENERAL.*

MR Thurloe's political character is little known, though his political conduct be pretty well understood. On the resignation of Mr

Dunning, in 1770, he succeeded that gentleman, under the patronage of the house of Bedford, as Solicitor General; and early in the ensuing year, within the period of ten months, he succeeded Sir William de Grey, appointed Chief Justice of Common-pleas, in the office of Attorney General. Two circumstances attended the sudden elevation of Mr Thurloe, very uncommon, and, we believe, unprecedented; which were, that he was appointed Solicitor General from a state of some degree of professional obscurity; and before he was so much as known or matriculated within the hallowed walls of St Stephen; and that of course he arrived at the high post he now occupies, before he had any striking opportunity of displaying his talents, in the lucrative trade of parliamentary warfare. Mr Attorney's operative or active principles are, we presume, well known; so well, that we take the liberty to think, there is not a man in England of any party, size, or understanding, or political complexion, whose business, views, or amusements, have led him to speculations of this kind, that is not firmly persuaded, and satisfactorily informed, of the steadiness, uniformity, and inflexibility of the over-ruling principle which governs and directs this great officer's conduct; though earth, hell, and heaven, were to club their influences, and unite in threatening him with worldly disgrace, future punishment, and eternal reprobation, they must carry their threats into actual execution, before they could intimidate him from pursuing the great principle of his nature. There is, however, something bold, explicit, decisive, and open, in his public conduct, which many of his partisans, who make high pretensions to public virtue and political perfection, are total strangers to. Whether it was shutting up the port of Boston, or blowing it up, and razing it to its lowest foundations, by a

globe of compression; whether it was to establish the Turkish, the Gentoo, or the Romish religion in the province of Canada; whether it was to bring criminals home to England to be tried for offences committed in America, or hang them by the more expeditious method of martial law, accompanied, for the sake of variety, by the knout and the bowstring; whether it was to new-model the charters of the East India Company, or to annihilate them by proclamation: Or whether to pass a law to extirpate rebellion in America, or for extirpating the inhabitants, we presume, would make very little difference with this great lawyer and statesman, provided he were fully persuaded that such measures would redound to the honour of his Royal Master, the prosperity of his country, the security of the constitution, and the preservation of the state. After this open, candid, Thurloean manner of delineating this gentleman's character, developing his political opinions, and tracing his motives to their true source, it will be needless to add any more, than that he promises fair to be placed in a situation where he will be entrusted with the use, keeping, and direction of the —'s conscience.

Mr Thurloe, among so numerous a body as the House of Commons is composed of, in such an assemblage of different sentiments, principles, and interests, in such a conflict or combustion of wits, arguments, faction, and absurdity, must, for many reasons, be always considered as a first-rate speaker. Probably the public may hastily imagine, that we have misplaced him in this noble and honourable catalogue. It may be so, but after the testimony of impartiality we have just given, our judgement alone, we presume, will remain to be impeached. Such as it is, however, we must follow it; as it is the only guide we have hitherto permitted to lead us; or mean

in future to follow; on this ground, therefore, we are not ashamed to affirm that Mr Thurloe is by much the most useful speaker, and forcible and powerful orator on the part of administration in the House of Commons. He combats his adversaries with almost every species of argument, from the naked, unqualified, unsupported, flat assertion, or round contradiction, down to the sarcastic joker. He is always plausible, and is the best advocate in a weak cause we ever remember to have heard. Without the graces of elocution, a chosen arrangement of words, a harmony of voice, or diversity of cadence, there is a certain expression of countenance denoting a conviction of truth, a manner of pressing his arguments seemingly arising from the same source, accompanied by a certain energy of expression, which, united, render him most formidable and powerful in the line of parliamentary persuasion. Were his speeches to be committed to paper, were time given to separate the corn from the chaff and dust which he scatters around in order to blind his auditors; were they to be naturally tried by the touchstone of truth, sought through the medium of reason and sober investigation, they would often appear in all their native deformity; sophistry would be too often found substituted for argument, and mere confident assertion for indisputable facts; but in the blind heat of debate, where the attack and defence is sudden and unforeseen, where majorities are to be soothed, hurried, misled, or furnished with plausible apologies for their voting against their own conviction; where it is the business, nay employment of the advocate to conceal, exaggerate, or explain away; where the speaker, from his particular situation, is far removed from any degree of responsibility for his assertions, opinions, or public counsels; where few are capable of judging,

fewer to detect, and where complete detection would be the work of as many days, as the mode of parliamentary discussion affords hours, Mr Thurloe is not only a first-rate orator, but to borrow an expression from himself, he is an orator of the first impression.

This sketch contains almost every thing necessary to the execution of our plan; but for uniformity sake, we will say a word or two on the other side. His voice is harsh, his manner uncouth, his assertions made generally without any great regard to the unities of time, place, or probability. His arguments frequently wild, desultory and incoherent. His deductions illogical, and his attacks on his adversaries and their friends, coarse, vulgar and illiberal, tho' generally humorous, shrewd, and pointedly severe.

To the EDITOR of the CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

S I R,

AS the Queries proposed by CANDID have been judiciously answered by a Candid WHIG, I beg leave, through the channel of your useful and entertaining MISCELLANY, to propose a few Queries to CANDID for a candid solution.

QUERY I. Are not the majority of Patrons of the Episcopal Communion, and consequently indifferent of the true interests of the Presbyterian Church?

II. Are not Presentations in general procured by Parliamentary interest, without the least regard to the qualifications of the Presentee?

III. Are there not a good many Legal Stipend Lifters in the Church of Scotland just now so destitute of Learning and other Ministerial qualifications, that they were obliged to go to England and obtain their Licence in a clandestine manner?

IV. Are there not many of these Merely-Legal Stipend-Lifters not only careless of the interests of Religion in the Parish they possess, but shew the utmost rancour and contempt against their Brethren and Co-Presbyters who make conscience of their duty, by writing scurrilous Phamphlets and ludicrous Poems against them for being faithful to their trust?

V. Are there not Stipend-Lifters just now, whose character and practice are so grossly Antiministerial, that their Co-Presbyters, by Act of Presbytery, grant privileges to their People without any line from them?

VI. In these cases, Are not Chapels of Ease absolutely necessary to preserve the Church of Scotland from ruin and contempt, and the People from being decoyed from the Church by designing Sectaries?

VII. If Chapels had been set on foot and encouraged forty years sooner, Would there not have been some thousands of serious good People in the Communion of the Church, who are now engaged with Sectaries?

VIII. Where the Presentee was a Man of Learning, Piety, and ability, and happened to be groundlessly opposed, has he not always in a short time gained the affections of his People, so that there was no desire for a Chapel of Ease?

Lastly. Will not Chapels of Ease, if properly encouraged and regulated, be a real benefit to the Church of Scotland, and tend greatly to revive and promote the interest of Religion.

Near Wick, } BEN. BICKERSTAFF.
Aug. 30. 1776. }

HISTORY of MARYLAND.

THIS province is bounded to the west by the Apalachian mountains; to the east by Chesapeak Bay, and the Northern Ocean; to the south by Patowmack River, and to the north by Delaware Bay; lying be-

tween 37°. 50'. and 40°. north latitude, and extending about one hundred and forty miles in length, and one hundred and thirty five in breadth. It had the name of Maryland from Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV. of France, and queen to king Charles I. of England, who granted it by patent to Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, anno 1632.

The air of this province is said to be excessive hot some part of the summer, and equally cold in winter, when the north-west wind blows; but the winters are not of more than three or four months duration, and in these they have seldom one month of bad weather; all the rest, they are happy in a clear air and bright sun, and are scarce ever troubled with fogs. In this, and in all the other colonies, the air continually acquires a greater degree of salubrity in proportion as the land is cleared, and the country inhabited.

Maryland may be divided into the low lands, next the sea, and the hilly country, lying towards the Apalachian mountains. It is watered by innumerable springs, forming a great many fine rivers, of which the chief are Patowmack, Pocomoac, Patuxent, Severn, Cheptouk, Sassafras, and Wicomico rivers, and that of St George. These and other rivers, capable of receiving large ships, with the numerous bays and creeks that indent the land on every side, give the seamen an opportunity of bringing their vessels up to the planters doors. The chief bays are those of Chesapeak and Delaware, and the most noted cape that of Henlopen, at the entrance of Delaware Bay. The Bay of Chesapeak divides the province into two parts; of which one lies on the east, and the other on the west.

The chief commodity is tobacco, of which it is said to have exported annually, many years ago, upwards of thirty thousand hogheads, each hoghead seven hundred pounds weight.

This commodity forms the medium of currency of Maryland, being received in debts and taxes; and the inspector's notes for tobacco, delivered to him, are transferable. It is said, that an industrious man can manage six thousand plants of tobacco, and four acres of Indian corn. The tobacco of this province, called Oroonoko, is stronger than that of Virginia; and, though not much liked or used in England, yet, in the eastern and northern parts of Europe, it is preferred before the sweet scented tobacco of James and York rivers, in Virginia. Another considerable commodity of Maryland is pork, of which large quantities are exported, salted, and barreled; the woods containing vast droves of wild swine, which are generally of a small size. Good land in Maryland yields about fifteen bushels of wheat an acre, or thirty bushels of Indian corn; but the grain is said to be very subject to the weevil. Great quantities both of hemp and flax are raised in this province, and the mountains yield abundance of iron ore, which is run into pigs, and refined into iron. Maryland oak is not greatly esteemed for building large ships, but is very proper for staves, and small craft. Their black walnut is very proper for joiners work; and they have likewise poplars, cedars, chestnuts, and other woods, with most of the different species of grain and fruits, both of Europe and America.

The planters, generally speaking, live in farms dispersed all over the country, chiefly near the banks of rivers, or on the sea-coast. They seem to have an aversion here, as well as in Virginia, to reside in towns, or rather they find it more convenient for the management of their plantations; and as the situation of the province has all along secured it, in a great measure, from the incursions and ravages of the Indians, they have not found it necessary to baulk their inclinations. No planter can plant more than six thou-

land plants of tobacco per negro, besides raising some barrels of corn. The weekly allowance to each negro is a peck of Indian corn, and some salt. Besides the manufactures we have mentioned, a kind of woollen cloth is made here, and a wax extracted from the fruit of what they call the wax-tree, being a kind of myrtle, which, when mixed with tallow, makes candles. They likewise make excellent cyder for their own drinking.

The commodities imported into Maryland consist chiefly of wines, from Madeira, Fyal, and France; of rum, from Barbadoes; of slaves, from Africa; and of malt, beer, linens and woollens, furniture, utensils of every kind, and indeed most of the elegancies and conveniences of life, from England, till of late.

Maryland was discovered in the year 1606, when Virginia was first planted, and for some time was esteemed a part of Virginia, till king Charles I. in 1632, granted all that part of Virginia which lay north of Patowmac river to the lord Baltimore, of the kingdom of Ireland, and his heirs. The Baltimore family were deprived of the government of this province during the civil wars in England, but recovered it again at the Restoration; and they still remain proprietors. The estate enjoyed by them here is the most considerable of any subject of Great Britain abroad; for, besides their plantations, they have certain revenues granted to them by several assemblies, as a duty on each hog-head of tobacco, and other incomes, which, with the sale of lands, uncultivated and unpurchased, must amount, at present, to a very considerable sum yearly.

The first adventurers having been Roman Catholics, followed by many families of that persuasion, who came over from England to avoid the penal laws, many of the planters still profess that religion: however, the church

of England is established here, and churches have not only been built, but parishes allotted to them with annual stipends to the ministers: every Christian male sixteen years old, and negroes male and female, above that age, paying forty pounds of tobacco, which is levied by the sheriff, among other public burdens, and yields about one hundred pounds sterling, at a medium to each.

Maryland contains above a dozen counties, in which the chief places are Annapolis, St Mary's, Dorchester, Williamstadt, Harrington, Warrington, Calverton, Piscataway, Bristol, Baltimore, Abington, Masterkout, St Michael, and Bolingbroke. Annapolis was formerly called Severn, but received its present name in 1694, when it was made a port town, and the residence of a collector and naval officer. The county court was removed hither in 1699, and ever since it has always been the chief seat of justice, and held to be the capital of the province. Here is a free-school, as well as in several other places of the province.

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

(Continued from our last, p. 341.)

Debate on the LAND TAX.

November 13.

THE House in a committee of supply.

LORD NORTH, after briefly stating some of the public accounts, spoke of the necessity of quelling the disturbances in America, remarked on the expence of this measure, and then on the propriety and expediency of applying to the landed gentlemen, for their support, at a time, he said, when the other resources of the state were incompetent to the purpose. He therefore moved that the land-tax for 1776 be *four* shillings in the pound.

Sir Joseph Marwby said the American war was unnecessary and wan-

ton; and it was difficult to determine whether it was most founded in folly or injustice.

Mr *J. Johnstone* said, that however unacquainted he might be with parliamentary proceedings, he had observed since the commencement of the present session, it was expected by the friends of administration, that no proposition of theirs, however wild, extravagant, or novel, should be questioned. This to him was a most extraordinary procedure, nor could he see to what end Parliament assembled, if they only assembled to vote, not to deliberate. He hoped, however, for the sake of appearances, that the minister would stand forth, when he came to demand the public money, and tell the house to what purposes he really meant to apply it.

Sir *George Yonge* moved an amendment, that it should be *three* shillings instead of *four*.

The *Lord Mayor* (Mr *Sawbridge*) said, though the land-tax was a tax the easiest collected, and gave the minister the least influence in its mode of collection; yet no consideration of convenience could balance, what he felt on the present occasion, when not only the treasure and blood, but the honour of the nation were sacrificed, to the traitorous and despotic designs of a junto, carried into execution by the most unprincipled prostitute tools that ever disgraced this country.

Mr *Viner* said, he had hitherto supported the measures of the minister respecting America, tho' he condemned the introducing foreigners into any part of the dominions of Great Britain, without the previous consent of Parliament. Standing thus affected, when the motion for the re-commitment of the address was made, as he approved of the great line sketched out in the speech, he found himself under a necessity of voting for that measure. The vote, however, he gave on that occasion, was a conditional one; it

was on the supposition that a bill of indemnity was to be brought in and passed, in order to legalize that unconstitutional manner of introducing those troops. In a few days after, a bill of indemnity was brought in, and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; but a fortnight has since passed, and he never heard a syllable more concerning it. His reason for rising on the present occasion was, to assure the minister of his support, and cheerfully to agree to the proposed resolution, provided his Lordship kept his word with his best friends. He begged his Lordship to tell him whether the indemnity bill was in being, or whether it had been starved or stifled, or had its throat cut in the cradle, which in his opinion, would be cruel, as he had understood since it came to be first mentioned, that he was pleased to own it for one of his own children.

Lord *North* replied, that the child he seemed to be so solicitous about, was safe from all the accidents he affected to dread so much; and to drop the simile, he would move to-morrow to have the bill read a second time.

Sir *William Wake* observed, the minister comes with a bill in one hand, and tells you very seriously, that he has framed it, he has presented it, but when it is past, it will signify no more than so much waste paper; for it is granting a pardon for no crime; and indemnifying a man against his inclination and his judgment.

Lord *North* said he never sought to shield his public conduct by an act of Parliament; and the more so on the present occasion, because he entirely relied on the purity of his intentions. Other gentlemen, however, happened to be of contrary sentiments, to whose opinions he wished to pay every reasonable degree of respect and attention. It was to meet the ideas of those gentlemen he took upon him to frame and support such a bill; it was to give them perfect content; that he

was resolved to do all in his power to carry their ideas into execution.

Mr *Hartley* said, That it required but little foresight last year, to prophesy as he had done, that if the ruinous system of American measures continued, our land-tax must be raised to four shillings. He wished that his present fears might prove in the event less well-founded, but that he saw no probability of the land-tax being ever reduced below four shillings. Instead of the promised revenue from America, we shall find a perpetual mortgage on our land, to pay for unjust and ill-executed measures. It requires but a very slight accumulation of debt, a very trifling loss upon the revenue, to make a three shilling land-tax with the sinking-fund insufficient for the ordinary peace establishment. The land-tax at three shillings added to the annual malt-tax, produce nett about 1,900,000*l*. The sinking-fund, upon an average of seven years, about 2,500,000*l*. The profit upon an annual lottery 150,000*l*; altogether making about 4,550,000*l*. The annual rate of expences from 1768 to 1774, upon an average, including the annual increase of the navy debt, has been about 4,150,000*l*. As soon as the difference between our annual income and our annual expences, which is but about 400,000*l*, is lost by falling off of the revenue, or swallowed up to pay the interest of the enormous debts which are now contracting, it follows unquestionably, that we must require the additional shilling upon land, to support even the peace establishments, which we have hitherto mentioned. As a foretaste of the losses to be expected in the revenue, one branch is gone; the revenue on tobacco. The produce of that is nearly 300,000*l*, besides all the profit of the trade and commission. This cuts deep into the 400,000*l*. surplus just now stated. How many times 300,000 may be cut off from the revenue, when the fatal influence of these

measures come to be felt, in every branch, and throughout the whole circuit of our commerce, should be matter of the most alarming apprehension. In the next place for the debts that we are so blindly contracting, they will probably be kept out of the public sight as long as possible, but they must come out at last. The navy debt immense. The transport service perhaps greater than at any period in the late war. And for the army extraordinaries, if we are to maintain an immense army, at the distance of 3000 miles, to be supported with every necessary and contingency from hence, who can say what proportion they may bear to any case hitherto experienced? The case itself is certainly without example. However vague the premises are, yet we may be sure that these expences must be enormous: There is no specifying, who can give us assurance, that the total of the navy debt, the transport service, the army extraordinaries, the exchequer bills, the civil list debt, all deficiencies, &c. &c. not only now existing, but what shall be added in the course of the year for which we are now providing, shall be so little as five or six millions, perhaps more. Over and above all these losses upon the revenue, all debts contracted, and to be contracted, which must be supplied with the perpetuity of the four shillings upon land. Another annual charge has been announced by the noble Lord at the treasury, viz. a proposed augmentation of the civil list. If any weight were wanting to turn the scale, and to put the perpetuity of the four shillings past hope, this must decide. Why are ministers so obstinately bent to plunge this nation into inextricable perplexities and boundless expence. Even upon the ground of the interested views of administration, if the considerations of humanity and justice have lost all influence with them, let them chuse deliberately, whether they prefer the waste and ruin of the public reve-

nue to procure the destruction of their fellow subjects; or, whether they will cultivate the good will of the people of England, by providing those proper resources, by which, without oppressive burdens or the prospect of bankruptcy, they might be enabled, upon suitable occasions, to be ready to testify their affections to a gracious Sovereign. The continuance of the American war, and its consequences, (perhaps European wars) must defeat the possibility of any perpetual augmentation of the civil list. Independent of the consideration of grants to the civil list, being suspected as affording the means of corruption, who could hesitate at the option, whether to grant his money for the destruction of his fellow subjects in America, or to support his Sovereign in dignity and splendor? It is in the discretion of ministers, to harmonize the interests of the crown, with justice and mercy to their fellow subjects.

LORD NORTH said, he was sure the honourable gentleman [Mr Hartley] who supposed the sinking fund would in the course of the year 1776, be anticipated 700,000 l. was egregiously mistaken, according to the present estimates, and it was impossible to provide against every exigency, or to foresee or prevent accidents. He said, the honourable gentleman had pointed out how much more meritorious it would be to pay his Majesty's debts, than squander away the national treasure in acts of such a nature as would make the most obdurate feel and tremble. He suspected the honourable gentleman was ignorant of the true disposition of the gracious Prince, who for so long a time has filled the throne of these kingdoms, as he was of the nature of the dispute, which he called a wanton effusion of blood. I will tell him then, continued his Lordship, that his Majesty, like the true father of his people, more zealous and anxious for their interests, their reputation, and their honour, than his own, has foregone every private con-

sideration: he has kept back his own wants, in order to make room for those of his country. Instead therefore, of speaking about his own affairs, instead of reminding Parliament of his very urgent necessities, he has only desired it to take care of the general interests of his subjects, and their own honour; carefully avoiding so much as to hint at his own wants till the great national objects shall be first adjusted. The hon. gentleman seems to affirm, with great confidence, that the Virginians are determined to turn their tobacco plantations into corn grounds. I beg leave to differ from the hon. gentleman, and that from authority on which I can depend. They are not so infatuated to forego the very singular advantages they enjoy from this very beneficial trade. He says, the mother-country reaps much the larger part of the gross proceeds. In this he is equally mistaken; for, from the best intelligence I have been able to gain, I find that the profits are divided in the proportion of seven to America, and three to England. He likewise exaggerates the duties upon tobacco, much beyond their true estimate; for, by the latest return come to my hands, I perceive, that the duty in England amounts to 240,000 l. *per ann.* and in Scotland, to 20,000 l. *per ann.* Another honourable gentleman (Mr Baldwin) is afraid the idea of taxing America is given up. It is true taxation was the original question with America, but now the dispute is much higher. Still he had not a doubt but some mode would be adopted by which a contribution would be obtained from America and brought into the treasury here. When his Majesty's ministers said, that the idea of taxation was abandoned, they never intended by that expression more, than that it was abandoned for the present; that is, that taxation was but a matter of secondary consideration, when the supremacy and legis-

lative authority of this country was at stake. When, therefore, his Majesty's ministers spoke in the general terms above alluded to, I would have my honourable friend perfectly understand, that taxation is not, nor ever was *out of their view*. It is necessary that taxation should be insisted on, and enforced; because to ensure your legislative authority and commercial advantages, it will be actually necessary you should combine it with a tax, otherwise you will never be able to carry one into effectual execution without still exercising the other, though no kind of advantage should arise from it.

Governor *Johnstone* was for Lord North's motion, because having voted the services, there must be money for their support, and the land tax he thought the best, it was the only increased tax that ever remitted, whereas raising money in any other mode had been found to be a perpetual tax.

Right Honourable *T. Townshend*, was for Lord North's motion, for the same reason; that as the army and navy were voted they must not be starved. And observed that the present increase to four shillings would never be reduced; for the American war would involve the ministry in so many debts, the additional shilling would never be taken off.

Sir *George Savile* said, he was astonished to hear such ministerial language, for the first time, as had this night fallen from the noble Lord at the head of the treasury; that a vote upon one occasion should bind in every possible instance that might arise. Such a language, he insisted, was unparliamentary. For instance, there were many gentlemen, who at the first flush of a business, might have hastily agreed to measures of coercion, who, when they came to consider the consequences, and weigh the manifest certain inconveniences against the probability of success, might be very ready to retract, and be glad to return to the right path. His

general sentiments were well known; he abhorred the idea of robbing the Americans of their liberty; but supposing he had first been of a different way of thinking, when he came to support measures with his purse, when he came to give the only true test of his sentiments, he might probably alter his opinion; and whatever the current language might be of a disinclination to burden their constituents, he believed it was one of the most wholesome and constitutional checks on the representative, that when he bound the represented, he at the same time bound and taxed himself. He said besides, that this method of voting money for services unknown to the House, or at least on which they had no substantial controul, furnished ministers with opportunities of bribery and corruption, which were to the last degree fatal and ruinous in their consequences.

Lord *North* rose to contradict what he termed a most ridiculous and absurd assertion; the King had his revenue, the several departments had theirs; and though it was impossible in the nature of things, to check them immediately, yet the ensuing session, when the several accounts of the preceding one were made up, any gentleman was at liberty to examine them, to detect errors if there were any, and to call the ministerial officers in their several departments to account, and if proved guilty of malversation in office, to bring them to condign punishment.

Mr *Innes* said, he was for the four shillings in the pound land-tax, as it did not affect him.

Sir *Joseph Maubey*, thought what fell from the last honourable gentleman deserved the attention of the House. If he was not affected by the land-tax, he should be glad to know where his qualification was?

The House divided upon the amendment. For it 47, against it 182. The main question was then put, and agreed to.

P O E T R Y.

M'FINGAL:

A modern Epic Poem, or the TOWN MEETING.

The following Poem is of Philadelphian manufacture, and for humour and poetry hath much merit. It is an Hudibrastic Satyr on the TORIES, or the Friends of Administration in AMERICA. It begins

WHEN Yankies, skill'd in martial rule,
First put the British troops to school;
Instructed them in warlike trade,
And new manœuvres of parade;
The true war-dance of Yanky-reels,
And val'rous exercise of heels;
Made them give up, like saints complete,
The arm of flesh, and trust the feet,
And work, like Christians undissembling,
Salvation out, by fear and trembling;
Taught Percy fashionable races,
And modern modes of Chevy-chaces:
From Boston, in his best array,
Great 'Squire M'Fingal took his way,
And, grac'd with ensigns of renown,
Steer'd homewards to his native town.

The following is the Author's description
of the Progress of the Contest between
BRITAIN and AMERICA,

SO BRITAIN, 'midst her airs so flighty,
Now took a whim to be almighty;
Urg'd on to desp'rate heights of frenzy,
Affirm'd her own omnipotency;
Would rather ruin all her race,
Than 'bate supremacy an ace:
Assum'd all rights divine, as grown
The Church's Head, like good Pope JOAN;
Swore all the world should bow and skip
To her almighty goodyship;
Anath'matiz'd each unbeliever,
And vow'd to live and rule for ever.
Her servants humour'd every whim,
And own'd at once her power supreme,
Her follies pleas'd in all their stages,
For sake of legacies and wages;
In *Stephen's Chapel* then in state too
Set up her golden calf to pray to,
Proclaim'd its pow'r and right divine,
And call'd for worship at its shrine,
And for poor heretics to burn us,
Bade NORTH prepare his fiery furnace:
Struck bargains with the Romish churches
Infallibility to purchase;
Set wide for Popery the door,
Made friends with Babel's scarlet whore,
Join'd both the matrons firm in clan;
No sisters made a better span.

No wonder then, 'ere this was over,
That she should make her children suffer.
She first, without pretence of reason,
Claim'd right whate'er we had to seize on;
And with determin'd resolution
To put her claims in execution,
Sent fire and sword, and call'd it lenity,
Starv'd us, and christen'd it humanity.

Thus spite of pray'rs her schemes pursuing,
She still went on to work our ruin;
Annul'd our charters of releases,
And tore our title-deeds in pieces;
Then sigh'd her warrants of ejection,
And gallows rais'd to stretch our necks on,
And on these errands sent in rage,
Her bailiff and her hangman GAGE,
And at his heels like dogs to bait us,
Dispatch'd her *Posse Comitatus*.

No state ere chose a fitter person
To carry such a silly farce on:
As heathen gods in antient days
Receiv'd at second-hand their praise,
Stood imag'd forth in stones and stocks,
And deify'd in barbers blocks;
So GAGE was chose to represent
Th' omnipotence of Parliament.

The HERMIT.

By Dr BEATTIE.

AT the close of the day, when the ham-
let was still,
And mortals the charms of forgetfulness
prove:
When nought but the torrent was heard
from the hill,
And nought but the nightingale's song
thro' the grove;

'Twas then, by the side of a fountain reclin'd,
An Hermit his lonely complaints thus
began;
'Tho' mournful his voice, yet his heart was
resign'd,
He spake as a sage, but he felt as a man:

Ah! why thus abandon'd to mourning and
woe,
Why thus, lovely PHILOMEL, flows thy
sad strain?
The spring shall return, and a lover bestow,
And thy bosom no trace of dejection re-
tain.

Yet if pity inspires, ah! cease not thy lay!
Mourn, sweetest complainer, man calls
thee to mourn;
O! soothe him, whose pleasures like thine,
pass away,
Full swiftly they pass, but they never re-
turn.

Now gliding remote by the verge of the sky,
The moon, half extinct, her wan crescent
displays
Yet late, I beheld, when majestic on high
She shone, and the stars were absorb'd
in her rays.

Roll on, thou bright orb, and with pleasure
pursue
The path which conducts thee to splen-
dour again;
But man's faded glory what change can re-
new?
Ah fools! to exult in a glory so vain.

'Tis night, and the landscape is lovely no
more,
Yet, I mourn not, ye woodlands, I mourn
not for you;
The morn soon returns, all your charms to
restore,
Perfum'd with rich fragrance, and glist'n-
ing with dew.

Not yet for the ravage of winter I mourn,
Kind nature the embryo blossom will save;
But when will spring visit the mouldering
urn?
Ah! when will it dawn on the gloom of
the grave?

The SUMMER-DAY.

LET him who sung the Winter's Day,
In snow-white fleece attir'd,
To Summer now attune the lay,
With heats excessive fir'd.

Soon as the earliest dawn of light
Peeps from the eastern skies,
Widely disperse the shades of night,
Whose exhalations rise.

The God of Day his chariot guides,
And spreads oblique his beam;
Increasing heat o'er earth presides;
The smoking waters steam.

Still loftier as he drives his way,
And more intensely shines,
We feel each super-added ray,
While all the scene refines.

Now mounting to his noon-day height,
Directs his beaming dart;
We bear, with pain, their sultry weight,
And sicken—to the heart.

Now seek, ye Wise, the sylvan shade,
And seek the cooling bower;
And while we press the verdant glade,
And shun the noon-tide hour;

And while ye ruminating lye,
Nor dread the burning beam,
Let Meditation scale the sky,
And hail the Great Supreme!

The God of Seasons claims your praise,
To whom all praise belongs,
In thought, in word, in humble lays,
And swelling, sounding songs!

On MARRIAGE.

The HINT taken from VOLTAIRE.

THE God of Marriage ever comes at-
tended

With loves, or madding furies in his train;
Brings always to his votaries joy or sorrow,
And always in excess. He knows no medium.
Oh tell me, what's more pleasing than to see
Two hearts united by the dearest ties?
Their every wish, their every joy the same,
Each finds in each a dearer self. Their souls
Glow with a sacred fire, which love has
kindled,
And honour purg'd from all the vulgar dross
Of creeping, base desires, and low pursuits.
They both avow, and glory in their passion.
What heav'nly transports, whilst they
fondly eye.

Their little offspring, pratt'ling innocence,
And all the parent rushes on their souls.
Oh! is not this a paradise restor'd!
And must I now describe the foul contrast,
When tyranny and sad disgust unite?
No; let me draw the veil o'er such a scene,
Nor after heaven-paint so black a hell.

W O M A N.

—Divinitatis vera imago!

TILL EVE was made—the Sire of all man-
kind,

Survey'd his Eden with a pensive mind,
With wand'ring steps the beauteous place
explor'd,

And with deep sighs his lonely state deplor'd;
Tho' all combin'd to entertain the sight,
And fruits nectarious did his taste invite.
Tho' trees and flowers with sweet odours grew,
And Nature's charms were open'd to his view,
That somewhat wanting, did his bliss destroy,
And till that came, no taste could he enjoy;
But EVE appear'd! the scene was not the same;
For Eden now a Paradise became!

Woman! soft regent o'er the manly breast,
Still sooth our passions and our cares to rest;
Afford us still Love's exquisite caress,
Increase our joys, and make our sorrows less!

SEPT. 7.—14.

ITALY.

Venice, August 16.

ON the 16th of last month a great shock of an earthquake was felt here, which, however, did no damage in this city or it's neighbourhood; but in the mountains of Friuli where the shocks were repeated, some lives were lost, and considerable damage done, insomuch that the Venetian governors in those parts have presented to the Senate memorials in behalf of the unhappy sufferers.

S P A I N.

Madrid, Aug. 10. "Accounts from Cadiz advise, that all the ships of the King's Squadron, commanded by Admiral Gaston, arrived there safely on the 24th and 25th of last month; but we know not the essential object of its commission. These letters add, that General O'Reilly is also arrived there to take the command of, and to review, the regiments which successively land there."

F R A N C E.

Paris, Sept. 1. Some letters from Spain say, that his Catholick Majesty is determined to declare war against the King of Portugal by sea and land; and that the English secretly encourage the breach, which they think for their advantage. These accounts, though probable, require confirmation. It is much doubted whether France will take any other part in this affair than that of mediator; though some persons, well acquainted with the marine force of that power, assure us, that in April next they will have eighty ships of war ready to sail, of different sizes, carrying guns.

Paris, Sept. 6. Three bodies were exposed yesterday in the *place des morts*; one of them, it is said, was an English gentleman: there appeared two wounds in his breast by a sword. I have not as yet heard that any English gentleman is missing, and therefore think it is only a

surmise. It is reported that the Queen's fever has turned out at last to be pregnancy, which news is a great consolation to our amiable sovereign; the whole kingdom expects the event with the greatest impatience, the French being of all people the most zealously attached to the reigning family on the throne.

In consequence of the suspicions which a certain Monarch has entertained against his amiable consort, the Secretary of the Marshal Duke of D— has been arrested, and that nobleman's papers seized, because they were supposed to contain the correspondence of the Duke of C... party. The King has given his chief confidence and the direction of all state matters to M. de M—, who is known to have been long the Queen's secret enemy.

S W E D E N.

Stockholm, August 23. Public notice has been given, in the name of his Swedish Majesty, that the customs by sea and land, and the Excise duties of Sweden and Finland, will be farmed out for a term of years, commencing on the first of January next. All persons willing to engage in this undertaking are invited to make their proposals to the college of la Chambre, where they will receive information of the security required by the Crown, of the sums to be advanced by them; and various other particulars. *Lond. Gaz.*

P O L A N D.

Warsaw, August 24.

The General Confederacy of Poland and Lithuania was formed yesterday in the following manner:

The Bishop of Cujavia shewed the necessity of forming of the Permanent Council, and proposed it. This proposal was supported by all the other Counsellors, and approved of by the King, who instantly signed the act of Confederacy, and was followed by the Senators, the Ministers, the Members of the Equestrian Order, and

the Counsellors of the Permanent Council. After this the Senators, Ministers, and Nuncios, were called into the Hall of the Council, who, in number about 100, were at the Palace of the Bishop of Plock; when they entered, the King rose up, and addressed a discourse to them to the following effect: "That experience had often shewn how advantageous it was for this country, that the Polish Citizens should confederate with their King; that, independent of himself, the Republick had, at the last Diet, attached a Counsel to the King's Person, which was not only to see the laws properly executed, but to insure the publick tranquillity, by which all confederacies were held blameable and illicit, except that which should be recognized as a political remedy, absolutely necessary by the will of the Government, and instituted by the Council for the important affairs of the Republick." It was from these motives that the King encouraged all the Assembly to sign the Act of Confederacy, and to elect the General Mokronowski to be Marshall of the Crown, and the Great Secretary of Lithuania Oginski to be Marshal of Lithuania. All the Assembly approved the choice of our Monarch, Mess. Mokronowski and Oginski, as soon as they were elected Marshals, took the usual oaths, and all present signed the Act of Confederacy. The Marshalls then sent notes of this event to the foreign Ministers, particularly those of the three allied powers, who sent answers, assuring the new Confederacy of the amicable intentions of their Sovereigns. The same evening the Grand Generals of the Crown and Lithuania took the oaths to the Confederacy before his Majesty, by which oath Count Branicki renounces that which was taken personally to him by the Army last year. The Great Treasurer and the Commissioners of the Treasury of the Department of War took the oaths to the Confederacy at its opening.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

The European Gazette, (published by authority of the Hessian Court,) dated the 14th ult. has the following paragraph:

On the first of July all the transports, with our troops on board, left Halifax, to sail for the place of general rendezvous. Some of our troops have had an opportunity to give proofs of their bravery. As one of the transports, having on board Captain Waltenberger of the Hessian Life-guards, Capt. Milkau, Lieutenants Urf and Caden, with 105 men, and a few light guns only, was by a violent contrary wind separated from the fleet; the Captain of the transport discovered an American armed vessel sailing towards them; he was much alarmed, and cried out, We are lost! but the brave Captain Waltenberger immediately ordered his men to hide themselves under deck; a few Mariners only were left upon deck to manage the vessel, in order to make the enemy believe they had no soldiers on board. The American vessel having on board 12 guns and 160 men, soon came forward, and desired the transport to surrender; but as soon as they were nigh enough, our troops came from under deck, jumped on board the American vessel, with sword in hand, and thus seized the Rebels, took the vessel without changing a single shot, and without the loss of a life. She had on board 900 barrels of flour, and a great quantity of tobacco, to the amount of 4000l. She was carried to Halifax, where the Board of Admiralty declared it a prize in favour of the Hessians, and the whole value thereof was immediately distributed amongst our officers and soldiers."

A letter dated from camp, Fort Chamblee, near Montreal, July 14, 1776, after giving an account of the defeat of the rebels at Three Rivers in Canada, in which the Provincial General Thomson was taken prisoner

(as lately mentioned in the papers) adds the following particulars.—“ A number of inferior officers and about 300 men were also taken prisoners, who exclaimed greatly against their old masters, and said that if they had not been obliged by force, they would all have left them; they offer their service to the English general, but it will not be accepted. They are badly clothed, and worse paid, as they have nothing but paper money, and the inhabitants are tired of taking it. We have not above ten men killed, and about twenty wounded. We chased them three days in the woods, but they retreated to Sorrel; on our arrival there, they abandoned that place, and went to St John's. Their main body consisted of about 8000. They set fire to the fort at St John's, burnt the barracks, and then crossed the lake to Crown Point, where they are strongly fortified, and we were making all preparations to get batteaus to cross the lake after them to Ticonderago, and Fort St George, which were all well fortified. If they should make a stand, great numbers on both sides must be killed. Our troops at present are in good spirits, and very healthy. We have as much bread and beef daily as a reasonable man can eat, viz. a pound and a half each. So we are well fed and well worked.”

A letter from Philadelphia, by the way of Amsterdam, says, “ The Congress have removed their meetings since the arrival of the fleet at Staten Isle to Lancaster, a town about sixty miles west of this city, where they now sit to do business. A suspicion has arose of one of the members, a Mr P—, who is said to have communicated the result of their deliberations to a person of New York; the matter has been traced as far possible, but it has not appeared that it was intended for the King's troops. Mr P—has been called over the coals for his breach of secrecy; but a promise with a submissi-

on has wrought his pardon. Some people here, however, shrewdly suspect that there was foul play, and that the New York man had emissaries who conveyed the news he received to the King's Generals. A suspicion has also arose of one of the clerks of their meetings, but this has proved a meer surmise, and has therefore fallen to the ground. It has however a bad appearance when any set of men begin to suspect and shew their suspicions to the world, that they think they have been deceived; 'tis for this reason, perhaps, that the Congress have not gone so deep into these matters as they would have done. A parcel of sugars have been bought up here out of a vessel, taken, I am told, from Antigua; the cargo is unloading, and will fetch a good price for the captors, who think it hard that the state (for since the act of independency we consider ourselves as a separate country from Great Britain) should take a part of the prizes, as Great Britain gives up the whole to the captors. This remonstrance has had no effect, but the Congress take their dividend in all captures, for the service of the state.”

The province of Virginia have elected a Governor of their own, a Mr Henry, who is invested with supreme authority over the colony; they have likewise called a new assembly, out of which they are going to elect a House of Peers: they have likewise issued a proclamation, commanding all persons who have fled from the colony to return within a limited time, or in default thereof, expressly declare, that their estates shall be publicly sold, and the money from thence arising be appropriated to the forwarding the continental war now carrying on against Great Britain.

*Extract of a letter from Virginia,
July 15.*

“ Major General Rogers is just arrived here from his second excursion amongst the Indians in the back

settlements; a number of warriors, chiefs, and headsmen of the most numerous tribes are come with him, and thousands of those people termed (by those who are more savage than themselves) Savages, are daily expected; nineteen hundred Indians are already encamped before this place. Nothing can equal the success the Major has met with; even of the French Indians, amongst whom he had sent proper persons to treat, are several tribes on their march to join him. He is here idolized. Both himself and the Indians appear like men of the most desperate resolution, and depend on it he will certainly retaliate for the ill treatment he received from Government for the very eminent services he rendered to Great Britain in the late war.

There are private letters from Charlestown, by the way of the West Indies, that mention some particulars of the proceedings of the inhabitants of that city on the approach of Sir Peter Parker's fleet. The most remarkable of which are, that they soon resolved to set fire to the town, and took a very particular account of the situation and construction of each house in the town, with its cost of building, and very formally and solemnly met to set a valuation on the same, for the purpose of having it in their power of shewing it to the Grand Congress, what they had made a sacrifice of to the public cause, when they did not fear of being reimbursed out of the treasury chest of the Congress. This was so much urged by some of the leading men, and so effectually spread, that not a man amongst them would have hesitated to have set fire to his most favourite and comfortable habitation.

The following is the substance of a letter that was publicly read on the Royal Exchange on Friday:—"By a vessel arrived at Poole from Newfoundland, in a passage of twenty-two days, there is advice that Commodore

Hopkins is blocked up in New London by two of our men of war; that the Liverpool man of war had taken a thirty-six gun frigate from the Provincials; and that Lord Howe was in possession of New York, which he gained after great opposition, and a considerable loss of men on both sides." This last account is said to have arrived at Newfoundland a few hours before this vessel sailed, which was on or about the 15th of August, ten days later than the last accounts from the Continent, by Lieutenant Governor Eden.

Hague, Aug. 31. According to letters from Brest, a report prevailed there, that there had been a bloody action between the Royal forces and the Provincials in America, in which the latter had the disadvantage; but as these letters mention neither date nor place, the truth of the report is very much to be doubted. *Utr. Gaz.*

Extract of a letter from Greenock, Sept. 14.

"A small vessel just arrived from Virginia fell in on her passage with the Boreas frigate, on the 13th August, when three days out from Staten Island, bound for Jamaica. The company of the Boreas reported General Howe to have been on the 10th 24,000 strong; that two men of war had got safely above New York, and that next day the General was to begin the grand attack."

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, Sept. 15.

"Yesterday, a vessel arrived here from Virginia with twenty-two passengers, who, before they were allowed to depart, were put under three different oaths. 1. That they should not carry above 50l. specie out of the colony. 2. That they should never return to the colony hostilely intended. 3. That they should not discover the state of the colony.

"Three or four days after they had sailed, they fell in with the Bo-

reas man of war, and were boarded, with an intention of making the vessel a prize; but after learning their real situation, they were allowed to proceed.

"The officer who boarded them was a lieutenant, who informed them that the Boreas was on her return to Jamaica from New York, or rather Staten Island, where she had been convoying a regiment; that she left Sandyhook about the 12th August, at which time the whole forces had joined, to the amount of 25,000 men, and who were immediately to proceed to action; and that, some time before, two ships of war had passed up Hudson's river, without much molestation from the fortified shores. The passengers say, that Lord Dunmore had totally left Virginia, and that he had gone to Gen. Howe."

Extract of a letter from Greenock, Sept. 23.

"We have a ship from Virginia, last night, full of passengers. Lord Howe had sent a flag of truce to Washington offering a general pardon, which was treated as an insult."

From the above intelligence news of something decisive is expected in a few days.

A circumstantial account of the manner in which Lord Dunmore, with his fleet, were obliged to quit Guin's Island.

"On the 9th July the rebels opened two batteries on the fleet, and the fort upon the Island; the first shot missed the Dunmore; the second cut one man in two, took an arm off another, and slightly wounded two more; after that, they hulled the vessel in eight or nine places, besides what went through her rigging; the ship was weakly manned, her number consisting of Americans (who had lately come into the fleet) and negroes, who immediately after the second shot run into the hold, and left only about 12 men upon deck, who not being able to manage the guns,

after firing three shots, were obliged to cut and tow off, it happening to be quite calm at that time. Several other ships near the Dunmore, received some slight damage.

"Lord Dunmore and Capt. Simington were upon the quarter deck all the time, giving orders with the greatest calmness and composure. — Orders were then given to evacuate the island, which was effected next day, and the day following the fleet sailed for St. George's island, at the head of Chesapeake bay, where the greatest part of them arrived the 14th of July; the weather proving very tempestuous, several of the ships being very weakly manned, and in bad condition, were lost on the passage, notwithstanding the utmost endeavours of Capt. Hammond in particular, and the rest of the officers of his Majesty's ships (the Roebuck, Fowey, and Otter) to assist them.

"The day after the ships arrived, the men landed upon the island, which they found deserted by the inhabitants who had carried off the cattle, &c. The people belonging to the fleet took great pains in digging the wells, and after emptying all the fresh water ponds, found they could scarce get water to supply them from day to day; so that the Roebuck, the Dunmore, and two or three transports were obliged to go up Potomack, as far as the freshes, to supply themselves and the rest of the fleet. As they sailed up to the river, the rebels appeared under arms along the banks, and after the ships had got within 40 or 50 miles of Alexandria, finding the water sufficiently sweet, they anchored and took in their water.

"In the mean time, a body of about 300 of the rebels appeared at Col. Brent's, making a shew of military parade and resistance, on which his Lordship determined to correct their insolence; accordingly a body of about 120 men in boats, under cover of two small armed vessels and a

row gally, landed within 150 yards of the house, under a small fire from the enemy: though the rebels had the advantage of a large brick mansion house, with a breast-work of logs, which they had raised before it, they were immediately drove off, and in ten minutes, the house, warehouses, and graneries, stacks of hay, &c. were set in a blaze, by our people; when they presently embarked with no other damage than only four men wounded. The enemy had several killed upon the spot.

"The above ships returned then to the fleet at St. George's island, which, that morning had been obliged to weigh anchor and go further off shore, the rebels having just opened a battery against them, and three of the rebel armed vessels lay in sight below, which were immediately chased by the Roebuck and Fowey, but having the advantage of the wind, they escaped. A signal was then given for the fleet to get ready to sail down the bay, and such vessels as were not fit for sea were stripped and destroyed, amounting to seventeen sail, which by order of Lord Dunmore, were set on fire and consumed, saving the rigging, &c.

"On the 9th of August, the ship Grace left the Capes of Virginia, in company with another vessel for Whitehaven, one for London, (with Governor Eden) and two for Glasgow; nothing material happened on her passage; on her arrival at Whitehaven, all the letters were seized and carried to the custom-house, and after examination by the proper officers, were delivered according to their respective addressees.

"In the great distress they laboured under for want of provisions, water, and almost every comfort of life, a fever and the small pox were severely felt; and, with some who were cut off by the enemy, destroyed a great number of white people, and upwards of 1200 negroes. In some of the ships, where there are an al-

lowance fixed, 3 biscuits and a pint of rum per day was the portion of one man; others depended merely upon their success in fishing, or foraging on the coast, and fresh water sold on board, for fourpence a gallon.

"It is the general opinion of the passengers that the Americans will not listen to any terms of reconciliation; their numbers are great, and increasing, and *independence* is the object in view. At Baltimore, and many other parts of Maryland, they cast cannon; and they have strongly fortified almost every point in the river. It is supposed Lord Dunmore would sail to join the grand armament at New York. Several other reports (as may be naturally concluded) are passing, and almost every circumstance greatly exaggerated; after the strictest inquiry, we find the above are the only accounts to be depended on."

The following is an extract of a letter from Captain Hamilton Maxwell, who was taken with his company of Highlanders, on board the Anne transport:

"The ship Anne was chased by three privateers a whole day near the coast of America, but out-sailed them. Next morning the ship was becalmed, and the privateers, by favour of their oars, rowed up, two under her stern, and one upon her bow, by which the Anne's guns could not bear; but indeed she had only two carriage guns and two swivels put on carriages for show. A council of war was held, and it was resolved to surrender. I desire you will represent these facts."

A regular post has been established by the Congress through the several united provinces, and the principal office for the direction thereof is at Philadelphia; by which means nothing of the least consequence happens in any of the above provinces, but what is immediately forwarded to the Congress.

L O N D O N.

Authentic particulars, contained in several private letters from different parts of America, by the way of France, are as follow :

"That the Maryland delegates, at first starting at the idea of declaring war against the mother country, had refused their assent, separated themselves from the Congress, and had returned home ; but that their constituents, dissatisfied with their conduct, insisted on their immediate return, which they complied with, and afterwards not only acquiesced in the aforesaid vote, but in all the subsequent councils of that popular convention.

"That a great number of the most respectable inhabitants of the Bermudas, under the most alarming apprehensions of a famine, had applied to the Congress for relief, in case it was refused or neglected elsewhere ; and that several of the inhabitants of Barbadoes and Antigua had acted in a similar manner."

It is reported by the friends to the Americans, that ministry have received accounts from Lord Howe, that he had endeavoured to enter into a treaty with the Americans, who have rejected all his offers, and are determined to defend themselves to the last. And that Lord Howe found them so strongly intrenched, and so well prepared to receive him, with every advantage on their side, that he thought it highly imprudent to risk an attack.

It is said that the Virginians have new modelled their government since the declaration of independency, and done it in such a manner as has proved disagreeable to the Congress, who have very freely declared their sentiments on that occasion, which has proved matter of great displeasure to the people of that colony.

A morning paper says, that a private letter, brought by the Venus, Captain Gowland, who arrived at Portsmouth from Quebec, mentions, that Lieut. Col. Gordon, in taking a ride near St. John's, was shot dead

by some Connecticut men, who had secreted themselves behind a tree, and afterwards made their escape.

A passenger who came from Quebec in the Beaver, arrived at Corke, says, that the troops who had gone up to Montreal, Chamblee, &c. had near a thousand Indians with them, besides a volunteer regiment ; and the regulars were as follow, excepting two battalions which were left at Quebec with the militia to protect the same : Regiments, the 8th, 9th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 29th, 31st, 34th, 47th, 53d, and 62d, making in the whole about 7000 ; Artillery 468 ; Brunswickers 4200 ; Hanau regiment and that of Waldeck 1130 ; foreign Artillery 150 : so that, he says, the Generals Carleton and Burgoyne must have at least twelve thousand men with them on the expedition.

It is reported the following gentlemen will be created English Peers before the meeting of parliament :--Sir Lawrence Dundas, Sir Walter Blacket, Mr Lascelles, Lord Clive, Mr Conolly, and Mr Egerton. And the following of Ireland :---Mr Turner, member for York, Sir Charles Banbury, and Mr Creeve.

A patent is making out, and will pass the seal in a few days, creating Lord Stormont a Peer of Great Britain ; on which account his Lordship is expected to resign his Ambassadorship to the French court.

It is reported, that the Minden Hero is very angry that the war is so long protracted in North America, and threatens, if the colonies are not subdued before the close of this campaign, he will open the next in person, with his brother Caesar's motto, *Veni, vidi, vici*.

We are assured, by a gentleman who has a good opportunity of knowing the fact, that the remittances of the treasury, for the purposes of the American war, are not one penny less than the enormous sum of 100,000 l. per week.

P O S T S C R I P T.

[*No Gazette this Post.*]*From the LONDON PAPERS, Sept. 14.
Constantinople, Aug. 3.*

OUR advices from Bagdad are not very favourable for the government. They bring an account, that difference has arisen between the Governor of Bagdad and the Serasier Hassan, which may be productive of the most disagreeable consequences to the Porte. Letters from Syria announce, that on the appearance of Capitan Pacha in that province, the sons of Schach Omer retired into the interior part of the country with their partisans.

We are also assured, that the troubles which afflict the Crimea are not yet appeased. In the mean time, it is certain, that secret conferences are daily held on the subject of affairs; and it is believed that in a short time serious measures will be taken to remedy them.

Paris, Sept. 2. On the second of last month, about five o'clock in the evening, while almost all the inhabitants of the town of Neschres in Auvergne were at work in the fields, a fire consumed near a third part of the houses and every thing contained in them. The loss is estimated at above 10,000 livres.

*Extract of a Letter from France,
brought by the Mail from Holland,
which arrived this day.*

"The French army is to be put on the same footing of the King of Prussia's, and to consist always of 200,000 men, and 100,000 militia ready to march in cases of emergency. The 200,000 will be composed of 120,000 foot soldiers, 50,000 horse, coopers, dragoons, and volunteers, 10,000 will be for the artillery, the body of miners, and the pioneers of the army.

"Besides this establishment the marine department will have a body of 25,000 for that service only, which is added to the sailors enlisted at Brest,

Toulon, and Rochefort, will make, whenever France declares war, the most formidable power on earth, if these forces are properly commanded.

Stockholm, August 23. Great damage has been done by lightning; a village about twelve miles from hence was entirely destroyed thereby, and a collection has been made at Court for the distressed inhabitants. The harvest in this kingdom has been very great this year.

Vienna, Aug. 18. The Emperor returned hither on the 25th instant from Hungary, in perfect health, to the great satisfaction of the Court. His Majesty set out yesterday in the evening for Moravia and Bohemia, in order to see his troops, who form divers camps there, perform their exercises. The same day a courier arrived here from Milan, with the melancholy news that the Archduke Joseph-François-Ferdinand, only son of the Archduke Ferdinand, Governor of Austrian Lombardy, died on the 20th of this month. This Prince was born May 13, 1775.

A land-tax on Ireland is now negotiating, which is to be one of the first objects of the new administration. The provost of Dublin is come over on purpose to arrange this business, which is said to be fixed at one shilling in the pound, payable by the tenants.

Letters brought by the Marson, which is arrived at Lancaster from St Kitt's, mention, that their fleet, which was to have sailed the first of August from the Leeward Islands, under convoy of the Argo frigate of war, were obliged to stay till the 10th of August, as several of the fleet are not quite ready.

It is said that a motion was made in the Continental Congress, to declare against all treaties and negotiations with Great Britain, and to make it treason to the liberties of America in any who should propose, abet, or encourage such treaty, &c.

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Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman (arrived at London) who came Passenger in the Vessel with Governor Eden, from Virginia, to a Gentleman in Bristol, dated Sept. 7.

"I was some time on board one of Lord Dunmore's ships, waiting for a passage home; in the course of that time his Lordship found his situation on Gwyn's Island rather disagreeable. The provincials at last made an attempt to attack him; the consequence of which was, several flags of truce were sent to them, with one of which I went myself. Some proposals of accommodation were offered by his Lordship, but their answer was, that they knew he had no powers to make any, and they were determined neither to hear or accept them, and made the boat immediately put off. On which his Lordship was obliged to retreat precipitately to George's Island, off Potowmack river, leaving his artillery, stores, &c. together with the negroes behind him, which fell into the hands of the provincials; and several of the transports that he was not able to take with him he ordered to be set on fire to prevent their falling into their hands.

Advices from Virginia declare the Congress were so irritated with the proceedings of Lord Dunmore, that they had advertised him as a public incendiary, and offered a reward of 500l. for taking him dead or alive.

Extract of a letter from a merchant at New York, received by the way of Holland, dated July 17.

"Monday last a new raised regiment, consisting of 750 strong, called the American Rangers, and 1400 Indians, with drums beating, colours flying, and 15 pieces of cannon, arrived, and joined the Grand Provincial army, encamped near this place."

It is whispered at the west end of the town, that news is arrived of Lord Howe's being taken by the provincials. If this be true, his Lordship will have easy access to the Congress, and a ready opportunity of offering and receiving proposals

of accommodation. The not having received any authentic account of his Lordship's joining General Howe, has given rise to this report.

The authenticity of the following intelligence, says our correspondent, may be depended on: A new administration, by the direction of a great personage, is now forming under the auspices of the Earl of Chatham, and that the following alterations will take place previous to the meeting of parliament.

Lord Camden—Lord Chancellor.

Marquis of Rockingham—First Lord of the treasury.

Dukes of Richmond and Grafton—Secretaries of State.

Earl of Chatham—Secretary for America.

Earl Temple—President of the Council.

Earl of Shelburne—Privy Seal.

Sir Geo. Pococke—First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr Burke—Chancellor to the Exchequer.

General Conway—Secretary at war.

Right Hon. Mr Townshend—Paymaster of the army

Adm. Keppel—Treasurer of the Navy.

Messrs Fox and Barre—Joint Vice Treasurers of Ireland.

Duke of Portland—Lord Chamberlain.

Duke of Gloucester—Master-General of the Ordnance.

Earl of Effingham—Lieut.-General.

(And should Lord Mansfield resign, he is to be succeeded by Lord Chief Justice De Gray.)

Mr Justice Blackstone—Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Mr Serj. Glynn—A Judge of the Common Pleas.

Mr Dunning—Attorney-General.

Mr Serj. Adair—Solicitor-General. W. G.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, SEPT. 11.—18.

CIRCUIT NEWS.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

PERTH, Sept. 5.—Lord AUCHINLECK.

Charles Christieson, accused of the murder of John Brown taylor in Montrose, and Alexander Craigie butcher in Wester-Caprith, for theft, were outlawed for not appearing. Lieut. John Fyfe of the Marines, was tried for the murder of James Taylor flax-dresser in Perth; the jury found the libel proven, but also found, that the prisoner was *insane* at the time of committing the crime, and a considerable time before. The Judge found that he was not an object of any punishment; therefore *affoizied him simpliciter*; but ordered him to be car-

ied back to prison, there to remain, till his friends should find security to take care of him, and place him under proper confinement.

ABERDEEN, Sept. 12.—Lord GARDENSTON.

“ Alexander Morrison was tried for murdering Agnes Yule his wife, by giving her some wounds on the head with an ax, of which she died. The jury all in one voice found the libel proven: he was sentenced to be hanged on Friday the first of November, and his body to be hung in chains; mean time to be fed on bread and water till the day of execution.

“ Samuel Gordon in Knock, and John and Charles Gordon in Toldow, indicted at the instance of his Majesty's advocate, and Donald Cameron, soldier in the 29th regiment of foot, for an assault and battery made by them upon the private complainer and a recruiting party of the 29th regiment under the command of Captain Forbes. The jury having found the libel not proven, the pannels were dismissed from the Bar.

“ Thereafter came on a trial at the instance of John Craig youngest, White fisher in Portlethen, with concurrence of his Majesty's Advocate, against John Meafon, tenant in Mains of Portlethen, for an assault and battery upon the private complainer. The jury finding the pannel not guilty, he was acquitted, and dismissed *simpliciter* from the Bar.

“ Anne Peter from Kintore, -was to have stood trial for the murder of her own child, but she petitioned the Court for banishment, which his Majesty's Advocate Depute, in respect of some favourable circumstances, consented to, and she was accordingly banished for life, and her service adjudged for seven years.”

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

JEDBURGH, Sept. 12.—Lords, KENNET and HAILES.

“ James Howden was tried for stealing out of his master's house, in March last, a chest, containing about 40l. and 50l. of bank notes, and bills to a considerable value. The jury returned their verdict, finding, by a plurality of voices, the prisoner guilty; whereupon he was sentenced to be hanged at Jedburgh the 22d of October next.”

It is with pleasure we are informed, that a scheme, suggested some time ago in the county of Dumfries, of erecting an infirmary in the town of Dumfries, for the use of the said county, and of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, has met with so much approbation, that on the first of the ensuing month, a subscription is to be opened for carrying this laudable and humane intention into execution.

Last week, an armed Flushing Bilander, burden 120 tons and upwards, made her appearance on the Moray coast, with intention to vend foreign spirits and other prohibited goods; but meeting with little or no sale or encouragement in those parts set off for the Southward, after landing armed parties of their crew at different places, and insulting and treating roughly such of the Custom House Officers as appeared in the execution of their duty.—Some people who went on board, and others who rowed alongside of this vessel, report, that she carried 16 or 20 carriage guns, a great number of swivels and small arms, and was manned with upwards of 50 men, besides 12 boys.

On Wednesday last, was committed to the tolbooth, by warrant of the Sheriff, Robert Macmichen gardener to Mr Allen of Redford, on suspicion of being guilty of some of the robberies which have lately been committed in the neighbourhood of this city; and, in particular, of the one committed on the 8th ult.

Same day Thomas Clegg, a deserter from the 70th regiment, was committed to the tolbooth, by warrant of the Sheriff, on suspicion of being concerned in these robberies, particularly the one committed near Libberton on the 28th ult. Clegg, upon his examination, told, he had been in company with a young man, also a deserter, who acknowledged to him, that he was the person guilty of the above robbery, and shewed him the watch he had taken on that occasion. The Sheriff immediately dispatched Clegg, under the charge of some soldiers, and one of his own officers, in a post-chaise and four, to Hawick, in order to apprehend the deserter. He was accordingly apprehended and brought to town. Upon his examination, however, no suspicious circumstances came out against him; but, on the contrary, there appeared reason to suspect that Clegg himself was the guilty person.

Notwithstanding the strong suspicions that appeared against Clegg, yet we are assured, from the best authority, that there is reason to suspect that he may have been concerned in committing the late robberies; and the Sheriff, with his usual vigilance, is carrying on further strict inquiries to discover the culprits.

Thursday last the University of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine upon the following gentlemen, after they had gone through the usual public and private trials,

Mr Samuel Nicoll, Mr Josiah Gibbons, from America. Mr John Tailor, from St Christophers. Mr Samuel Daniel, Mr John

Heathfield Hickes, Mr William Holland, from England. Mr James Wood. Mr Thomas Clark, Mr John Shepherd, Mr Samuel Graham of Scotland.

On Saturday last, the fourteen incorporated trades of this city made choice of the following gentlemen for deacons.

- A. Hamilton, surgeons.
- Adam Davie, goldsmiths
- Alexander Ritchie, skimmers.
- James Miller, furriers.
- N. M'Pherson, hammermen.
- Francis Brodie, wrights.
- Thomas Sommers, masons.
- Angus M'Pherson, tailors.
- William Crawford, baxters
- Alexander Wilson, fletchers.
- James Clark, cordners.
- William Thom, weavers.
- Thomas Miller, waulkers.
- R. Wright, bonnet-makers.

Those marked thus * are newly elected.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Sept. 10.

PROMOTIONS.

CIVIL.

St James's, Sept. 10.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the Kingdom of Great Britain unto Robert Eden, Esq; Lieutenant-General and Chief Governor of the Province of Maryland in North-America, and to his heirs-male.

MILITARY.

War-Office, Sept. 10.

10th Reg. of Dragoons, Francis Gregory, Gent. is appointed to be Cornet, vice William Sotheby.

15th Reg. of Dragoons, Lieut. George Churchill to be Captain, vice William Child, Cornet Jonathan Thomas to be Lieutenant, vice George Churchill. Thomas-Boothby Parkyns, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Jonathan Thomas.

37th Reg. of Foot, Matthew Marshall, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Eyre Coote.

51st Reg. of Foot, Robert Hamilton, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Robert Pringle.

56th Reg. of Foot, Charles Roberts, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas Nixon.

Royal Americans, 2d Batt. Ensign Charles Sootheby to be Lieutenant, vice Angus Maedonald. John Sharpe, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Charles Sootheby.

A Corps of Infantry, Capt. William Dalrymple, late of the 20th Regiment, to be Captain-Commandant. Richard Harte, Gent. to be Captain. George Gleadowe, Gent. to be Captain. Ensign Henry Monck, of the 20th Regiment, to be Captain. Edward Dodwell, Gent. to be Captain. William-Causabon Harrison, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Samuel Dalrymple, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Philip Godfrey, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Amos Norcot, Gent. to be

Lieutenant. Edmond Harte, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Richard Johnson, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Henry Casbell, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Daniel Leo, Gent. to be Lieutenant. John-Tuthill Richard, Gent. to be Lieutenant. Serj. William Harper, of the 14th Dragoons to be Lieutenant. Christopher Dowlin, Gent. to be Ensign. Serj. Andrew Stewart, of the 20th Regiment, to be Ensign. John Mackay, Gent. to be Ensign. Robert Harrieson, Gent. to be Ensign. Serj. William Sheldon, of the 14th Dragoons, to be Ensign. John Atkinson, Clerk, to be Chaplain. Serj. Andrew Stewart, of the 20th Regiment, to be Adjutant. Philip Godfrey, Gent. to be Quarter-Master. Surg. William Lees to be Surgeon.

BIRTH.

Sept. 10. At Cockpen, Mrs Cockburn of Cockpen, of a son.

DEATHS.

Aug. 27. At Lyons in France, the Hon. Henry Hope, second son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun.

Sept. 5. At Banbury, the Right Hon. William Knolles Earl of Banbury, Viscount Wallingford, Baron Knolles of Grays, and a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army.

Sept. 9. At his house of Logicalmond, John Drummond of Logicalmond, Esq;

10. At Edinburgh, Mrs Elisabeth Conan, relict of Alexander Cameron of Kinnaid, Esq;

SHIPPING.

Leith, Sept. 13. Arrived. The Success, White, from Memel, with logs; the Generous Friends, Scott, from Hull, with bark; the Young John, Hyslop, from Bremen, with wood; the Princess of Wales, Muirhead, from Dunbar, with oil; and the Swallow, Balfour, from Hull, with staves.

Sept 17. Arrived, the Bristol, Young, from Petersburg, with dals and iron; the Royal George, Excise yacht, Ogilvy, from a cruise; the Cumberland, Wilson, from Warren, with wheat; the Isobel, Robertson, from Lynn, with apples; the Jean, Bennet, from Portfoy, with wine; the Robert and Ann, Guilderdale, from Hull, with bars; the Adamson, Lyell, from Perth; and the Betsey, Dickson, from Inverness, both with goods.

Sailed, the Providence, Beatson, for London; and the Providence, Pintin, for Kingstoun upon Hull, both with goods.

PRICES OF GRAIN at HADDINGTON,

Sept. 17. 1776.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat	20 s. od.	19 s. od.	18 s. od.
Bear	14 6	13 4	12 6
Oats	11 9	10 6	9 2
Pease	11 0	10 0	8 6

T H E
NORTH BRITISH INTELLIGENCER:

O R,
CONSTITUTIONAL MISCELLANY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25. 1776.

An EASTERN TALE.

HALI, who was remarkable for his piety and singular innocency of life, after having offered up his devotions, ascended the mountain Abueatis, which lies to the eastward of Mecca, from whence he might behold those extensive and delightful prospects, so grateful to the eye, but more to search into many reports spread abroad of an hermit who had made this mountain his residence. Having towards the decline of the day reached near unto the summit, he perceived at a distance the object of his curiosity, whose countenance had a venerable serenity, with an uncommon affability of look: his eye shone piercing, and he seemed to be lost in a pleasing reverie; but the presence of the stranger having attracted his attention, he advanced, and with a complaisance which at once charmed, and banished the awe and timidity which the dignity of his appearance had inspired. "Son," said he, "whence art thou, and what hath led thee to these unfrequented parts?"

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"Father," replied the stranger, bowing himself, "having heard many commendations of the pleasures which this eminence yields to the sight, I left the city which lies in yonder valley, and ascended hereunto, to contemplate the beauties of the creation, and with a curiosity to enquire into the many relations which I have heard concerning you, who live so entirely abstracted from the converse of society, that I presume the angel of affliction hath been commissioned unto thee." "Thy intention," replied Hibrahim, (for that was the name of the hermit) "was laudable; let us seat ourselves, that I may satisfy thy curiosity before the day is yet finished:" he then led him to the western part of the hill, where they beheld the setting sun, with the increasing shadows of the mountains overspreading the plains, and the shepherds driving their fleecy charge in folds to the rivers sides.

Here they remained some time in silence, when Hibrahim thus began:

"In the earlier part of my life I enjoyed the sovereignty of one of the

conquered cities of Egypt under the Sultan Mahomet. I was eminent throughout all the East for the immensity of my wealth and the extent of my power; in the splendor of my court and appearance I vainly endeavoured to vie with the most powerful; in royalty and magnificence I imagined a charm to be contained, and my heart rejoiced in the flowery paths of imaginary enjoyments, whilst neglected were the duties of religion and the worship of our most holy prophet: wherever I went I had thousands prostrating themselves before me, and whom I looked upon as beings created to do me honour; for if any presumed to remonstrate with me, his life surely paid for his presumption; and by fleecing those whose lot it was to have me for their ruler, I was enabled thus to shine in a blaze of luxury and vanity.

"Surrounded with flatterers, who preyed upon my weakness, my days glided silently on without enjoyment, merit, or goodness. Though my character was detestable to all true lovers of our holy religion; and though I patronized injustice instead of executing the duties of my office, yet by the power of wealth I was still retained in the service of my sovereign; for gold, like the diamond shining amongst the rubbish of the mine, attracts the soul to itself.

"I had in my possession the whole mountain of Houra, which was still famous for the virtues of a royal pair who lived here in retirement, preferring it to the diadem, when offered. They had laid out the hills, valleys, and plains into an extensive prospect, and diversified with scenes at once delightful to the eye and the imagination. Thither I one day retreated, not to imitate their virtues, but to pass the time in luxury and festivity. To avoid the glowing ardor of the noon-day sun, I retired to a cool apartment, where I laid me down on a sofa in these painted mansions of pleasure, and

was soon overtaken by a calm sleep when methought there stood before me one whom I knew to be of those from before the throne of God. In his hand he brandished a sword, and his look was majestic and severe; he fixed his eye steadfastly upon me, sometimes regarding me with severity, sometimes with pity and compassion. I was filled with awe and veneration, and prostrated myself before him, "Hibrahim," said he, "I am Azoran, the angel of reproof, and am sent unto thee from on high." Having thus spoke, methought he transported me thro' the remotest regions, and brought me towards the third heaven, the radiance of whose glory I was scarce able to bear. Before me I beheld a gate, and within gardens, delightful beyond the power of description; rivulets ran murmuring over beds of rubies and emeralds; the air resounded with the harmonious notes of innumerable birds from among the boughs of trees loaded with fruits; such harmony as Mahomet speaks of, far transcending mortal comprehension! Fragrances arising from the flowers were diffusely spread; and walks growing more extensive and more delightful, till the eye was lost in the boundless variety.

"In these mansions of eternal bliss I beheld some who were walking and enjoying those sweets of happiness, others lay extended in the refreshing shades. I was secretly transported with the sight, and earnestly longed to be a bright inhabitant of this immortal region: "Ah!" said I, "what are all the riches of the East, and the pomp and magnificence of courts when compared with this! A shadow which passeth away, and is thought of no more! A momentary enjoyment, which is followed with anxiety and pain!"

"These are the gardens of Paradise, and the gates of happiness," said Azoran; "these are the portions of the blessed, and such as last to all eternity. Boundless and infinite is the

variety, for what thou seest is only a glimpse of those delights ; nought in comparison with the enjoyments of the souls which inhabit there ; and can't thou, Hibrahim," continued he, (whilst divine wrath kindled in his countenance) "can't thou hope for such blessings ; to partake of things which are the rewards of those only whose lives have been spent in that use for which heaven ordained them ? The commander of the faithful gave thee power, that thou mightest relieve oppression and administer justice to his subjects in his name ; that thou mightest promote their happiness, and set thyself as an example, by following the express commands of heaven delivered to Mahomet. But thy actions have been exceptionable in the sight of heaven ; thou hast injured and sported with the lives of thy fellow-creatures ; thou hast been unfaithful to the charge reposed in thee ; and above all, thou hast neglected and profaned the worship of the Almighty. Thy punishment lies before thee : thy actions will be recompensed as they deserve."

"I trembled with horror and despair whilst these words were pronouncing ; and casting down my eyes in anguish and confusion, I perceived that I stood on the very brink of a yawning abyss, and that Azral, the angel of divine vengeance, was ready, with uplifted hand, to strike me into utter perdition. I was now seized with so strong a sense of my miserable condition, that the tumult of my mind awakened and relieved me from the agonies I was in.

"I arose from my sofa, and after having recollected and meditated upon my vision, "Gracious Allah !" I cried, "thou hast been pleased to open to thy slave a true sense of his danger, and hast shewn him what would have been his portion had he continued in his present state. I revere thy ordinances and commands ; and from this moment, I dedicate the remainder of

my days to make me worthy of those happy mansions which are allotted to the blest.

"I immediately resigned into the hands of the Sultan all those offices which I was unworthy to possess, and made choice of this eminence for the scene of my devotions ; and here I enjoy that calm and serene satisfaction which true worship alone can inspire.

With these words Hibrahim concluded his narration ; and the sun being already set, and the shepherds and their flocks retired from the sides of the hills, both offered up their adorations to the Creator and Dispenser of all things, and retired to rest in the hermit's cave.

These things were found written in the volumes of Eastern Records, and this moral thereunto subjoined : "Let reflection never be banished from the breast of man, for he who considers himself and his actions cannot fail to gain a just idea of his state and condition."

ADOLPHUS.

On PRIDE.

PRide is so epidemical a pest, that all men ought to make use of antidotes to free themselves from its fatal influence. It consists properly in a too great opinion men have of themselves, and has several branches ; for we must not barely confine our notions of pride to a certain odious haughtiness and brutish arrogance : as pride in those who foolishly conceive nothing is above their capacity, is presumption, and in the heart of those who greedily aim at the highest employments, ambition. When it is an inconsiderate desire of praise and honours, the rewards of merit, it is called vanity ? and an affectation or extreme eagerness in shewing our greatness and power, gives it the name of ostentation. Envy, the torment of the ambitious, who, as Ta-

citius says, hate the very virtue they admire, is one of the sad effects of pride, as well as is a positive stubbornness, which makes us unwilling to think, or at least to own, that we are mistaken.

Most of these ills are instilled into man in his youth, whilst certain maxims are employed to excite him to deserve the esteem of others. We are prompted to great actions by the admiration which they beget, and thus the defence of truth is often undertaken, less for its own sake than for that of the glory of its success. Ignorance is also one of the frequent causes of pride; not that men are proud of their ignorance, but because many are ignorant of their want of knowledge, and are so short-sighted that they can discover no difficulties in any thing: thus their decisions seem to them undeniable truths, and if you venture to contradict them, they presently fly out, none being more positive than those that know least. On the other hand, the same defect is found in many of the learned. They esteem themselves too often capable of judging supremely in all cases, and as if their answers were so many oracles, they assume a privilege to speak with authority. Yet those who are truly learned, seldom presume to impose their notions on mankind; and, indeed, as the common wealth of learning is a free country, where no despotic power is suffered, they should not here assume the tyrant. They perceive too well that the light of reason does not extend very far, and that it is very difficult to find out truth darkened or buried under the disputes of men.

The most effectual remedy to free us from this vice, is to consider that it draws on us the contempt and hatred of all men. We eagerly desire to be honourably placed in the minds of others, and look on their respects as on so many proofs of that inward value which we set on ourselves, of

which we so eagerly seek to be assured, and which is to us an imaginary felicity. So to punish a proud man even with his favourite passion, he ought to be made sensible that it makes him the object of the public's aversion.

If we narrowly search to find out the disposition of the heart of man, we shall discover that often he only hates a vice, because he loves another vice that is its contrary. Thus the miser exclaims the more against pomp and prodigality, because they shock most his darling covetousness.

Infidelities which are not committed against us move our anger but little, and we are not sensible of all their odiousnesses, till we are injured by them. Neither do we hate so much a base ruffian who lives by fraud and rapine, as we do a vile detractor, who endeavours to blast our fame by his calumnies. According to this principle, the proud man draws on himself the public's aversion, because he is, in a manner, bent against all mankind: he strives to pull down others that he may raise himself above them, and would take from them the esteem to which he so eagerly aspires; at least, in his own imagination, he lessens all others as much as he can. It is no wonder then that the rest of mankind look on him as a public enemy, and combine to humble his assuming and disdainful haughtiness; when at the same time fools and ignorant quiet mortals are more kindly used, provided they are not presumptuous. But the vain coxcomb is the common mark at which jests and even insults are levelled in all companies, and every one avenges himself of his scornful abuses, by ridiculing the ill grounded esteem which he has for himself. It must, indeed, be owned, that a man is never so ridiculous by the ill qualities he possesses, as by the good qualities which he thinks he enjoys. This error discovers too presumptuous a vanity, and creates

laughter in by-standers, who maliciously love to mortify the pride of others, and divert themselves with the ridiculous behaviour of other men. A serious consideration of these ill consequences is sufficient to make us endeavour to check it; and if we farther reflect upon the disquietude and uneasiness that attend it, we cannot be said to love our peace and rest untill we free ourselves from that aspiring and tormenting tyrant. Whilst it reigns within us, the happiness of others pains us, and our felicity can never allay the heat of our desires, but we are incessantly devoured with the invidious rage which the prosperity of others kindles within us, and gnawed by ambitious wishes, which, like hunger, return almost as soon as they are satiated.

Short Examples of the surprising effects of TIMIDITY.

THE famous Orator, L. Crassus, the greatest of his time, says of himself in Cicero de Oratore, that "he frequently turned pale, and was in the utmost confusion, trembling every limb at the beginning of his Oration; and that, in his youth and earlier appearance at the bar, he was often so terrified as to be utterly lost, and unable to proceed; and that he remembered still, with the utmost gratitude, the patience and humanity of Q. Fabius Maximus on those dreadful occasions of his dismay and broken spirit."

This ingenious concern and anxiety for a reputation that was not yet formed in him, was the effect of a genuine and authentic consciousness (that was vindicated by the effects afterwards) of something within, certain latent or flowering seeds of glory that were well worth his jealousy; and Crassus's, thus, in such a manner, deprecating, was in some sort exerting the protection of his judges

and audience. How must it have affected them who were present, and parties, when this general respect for the esteem and opinion of mankind makes us love and embrace them at this day, and rouses our inmost fondness to wish them success! and makes us enjoy the knowledge, to what a degree, beyond our and their own warmest hopes, they obtained it!

How fine, (but dangerous) how engaging a compliment to Alexander, that of "the celebrated Indian archer, whom he had taken prisoner, and who, he was told, was so expert at his bow, that he could shoot thro' a small ring without touching it! This his Conqueror ordered him to perform before him, which he refused; and that so peremptorily, and with such obstinate perseverance, that he ordered him to be immediately put to death for contumacy, and accordingly he was led out to execution; but being asked by those who were conducting him, "what he could mean, to die rather than comply with so reasonable a request?" "Why, I'll tell you," said he; "I have been out of practice since my confinement, and should be under such a concern withal, in such a presence and expectation, that I had rather die than run the risk of Alexander's finding me less than he hath been informed;" which being told to Alexander, he took it as it deserved; and not only forgave him, but rewarded him like a Prince, for that generous esteem of him, and jealousy of his own reputation."

Fear and concern for another's judgement, and the opinion of the world, has a surprising effect, if it is accompanied with dignity (which is only a reasonable and just regard of man's self) otherwise, if we go into the other extreme, and give up too much, we shall make ourselves slighted and overlooked. — Modesty flatters our friend's self-love, and a certain generous desire themselves have of appearing well, and being some-

thing; whereas impudence can succeed only with dastard minds, that have no pretensions of their own. Then such a modest man, a man so willing to associate others in his merit, will find others ready to support his pretensions, of which themselves are sharers; whereas they will as naturally fall into an alliance to pull down overbearing selfishness.

"The famous Duke of Rochefaucault could never be a member of the Royal Academy, though greatly desired both by them and himself, from the necessity of making a speech of thanks on the day of admission: With all the courage he had shewn on so many eminent occasions, and with all the superiority, that birth, and such prodigious parts as all the world allowed, gave him, he was not able to bear the look of an audience, nor could pronounce four lines in public without fainting."

Senefino has told me, that he never came forward upon the stage to sing, the first time of a season, but he was seized with such an anxiety at the appearance of the pit, (so different from what it is in Italy, where all the best company is shut up in their curtained boxes) though he knew them to be partial to him, and had not the least apprehension of any one single critic amongst them, that he trembled, and his voice faltered, so as to be hardly sufficient to express the beginning of the air; which made him always endeavour to study that part more particularly, and make himself so thoroughly master of it, that he could hardly be disconcerted; and which had, withal, put him often upon observations of the genius of an air, which probably he would not otherwise have thought on.

"Respect, shame, and fear, are judicious counsellors," says Pliny the orator, in a letter to a great and learned friend, himself too an orator: "I only ask you, (he goes on) if you are to speak the same things before

any one person, whatever opinion you may have of his judgment and learning, are you not in less anxiety than when you speak before a number, though unlearned? Do not you find a certain concern and diffidence in yourself when you first rise to speak? Do not you then wish many things altered in what you have prepared? nay, are you quite easy about any? Is not this diffidence the greater, in proportion as the Assembly is larger? I am sure I find it so, and have a dread even of the common rout, and cannot help being affected, as if the number itself became judicious, and that all together had that in a great degree, which any one of them had in none at all.

King Charles II. asked Stillingfleet, "How it came about, that he always read his sermons before him, when, he was informed, he always preached without book elsewhere?" He told the King, that "the awe of so noble an audience, where he saw nothing that was not greatly superior to him; but chiefly the seeing before him so great and wise a Prince; made him afraid to trust himself." With which answer the King was very well contented. "But pray," says Stillingfleet, "will your Majesty give me leave to ask you a question too? Why you read your Speeches, when you can have none of the same reasons?" "Why truly, Doctor," says the King, "your question is a very pertinent one, and so will be my answer. I have asked them so often, and for so much money, that I am ashamed to look them in the face."

On TITLES of HONOUR.

THE late numerous creation of Peers has led me to form a few reflections, or, more properly speaking, reveries upon the subject of titles of honour. I do not pretend to investigate their origin, and point out their differences, as the learned Sel-

den has done ; my superficial observation goes not beyond the external effects of such flattering designations. A Scottish judge, who writes upon the origin and progress of language, has been attacked from many quarters, for asserting his belief, that some of the human species have been found with tails ; but surely it must be admitted that there is a greater variety in the operations of nature than those of art ; and yet were it not that we have been insensibly habituated to it, we should not be more surpris'd at hearing our fellow creatures dignified with the appellations of a duke, a lord, or even a baronet, than to see them equipped with tails. For my own part, as I am at times subject to fits of speculation, in which things appear to me as they really are, independent of names, and all the varnishing and gilding of royal prerogative is wiped off by the hard cloth of philosophy, I have upon occasions startled at the sound of your grace, or your lordships, when directed towards a being whom I could not perceive to be more elevated than myself. It is in the human species alone that honours, altogether imaginary, are annexed to individuals ; other animals have visible marks of distinction from size, or from strength, or from beauty ; and where-ever distinguished individuals are found, their superiority is at once acknowledged. But I would appeal to Sir Clement Cotterell himself, if it be possible to discern, in the countenance or figures of those who enjoy titles of honour amongst us, any pre-eminence over all others who are not thus ideally decorated.

Were I to compose a catalogue *raisonnée* of the late list of Peers announced to Great Britain and Ireland in the London Gazette, I doubt much if I could enumerate the great many excellencies of many of them without being thought ludicrous ; and y t strange as it may seem, when

the thought first presents itself to the mind, we must be contented to yield an implicit assent to the will and pleasure of the sovereign that they are the superiors of us commoners.

Perhaps this implicit assent which mankind readily and universally give to the fiat of the chief magistrate, is the only instance that can be produced of deception taking effect without any intermediate manœuvres by way of preparation for it ; and it is very lucky that this is the case, because I believe it would be difficult to invent any ceremony so easy as that the candidates for honours would willingly go thro', in order to attain the great end ; for by the time that they approach to the magic circle, they are so rich, and consequently so indolent or insolent, or untractable in one way or other, that they can submit patiently to nothing, unless the ordinary rotation of cringing at court, to which they are so much accustomed, that it has become quite easy to them. Dean Swift, in his *Gulliver's travels*, very humourously describes the Lilliputian competitors for titles of honour, as jumping over strings, blue, green, and red, in allusion to our orders of the Garter, the Thistle, and the Bath ; and truly after making a few exceptions, we may acknowledge that the satire applies with justice enough.

Were peerage to be conferred, as in old times, upon distinguished personal merit, the institution would be much more valuable than we find it in our days ; and there is a great deal of ingenuity, and perhaps good policy too in the Turkish government, where titles of honour are not hereditary, so that it never can happen that a puny insect shivering at every breeze, stands forth to represent a renowned hero.

Should there not be as great attention to propriety upon the real stage of life as in the theatres of Drury-

Lane and Covent Garden? Yet such earls and barons as are often brought upon us unexpectedly at St James's, would not be received with any applause by pit, box, or gallery.

But if we must have such a number of peers, it were to be wished that they had some badge by which they may be known. The baronets of Scotland have very sagaciously taken care to have their necks ornamented with an orange or buff-coloured ribbon; but peers, merely considered as such, have not the least signal hung out to tell us what they are; so that a man may chance to knock one of them down, without the least suspicion that he is laying violent hands upon a Noble of the land.

If these hints shall be of any use during the recess of parliament, it will give no small pleasure to

A COMMONER.

Good EFFECTS of SOCIAL INTER-COURSE.

Solitude sometimes is but Society,
And short retirement urges sweet return.

MILTON.

THE mind that is perpetually bent on one object soon loses itself; and hence it is that we meet with many whom we distinguish by the appellation of *absent men*. The mind, like the body, requires its recesses from labour; and, like the parent earth, thrives best when its culture is varied. After a little relaxation from business, we return to the toil with redoubled vigour, and the prospect of recess encourages us to proceed in it cheerfully. Society is perhaps one of the greatest reliefs in disorder of the mind, since it awakens it to cheerfulness, and dispels the anxious gloom that surrounds it; which, if indulged to excess, fixes such a melancholy on the mind as frequently terminates in madness.

Certain I am, that the man who

visits different companies, and joins in the chat of the evening, can never go mad; for the many whimsical objects, the absurdities of opinions, and the solemn gravity and importance of consequential ignorance; all these united cannot fail of raising his risibility, and diverting his mind from the most gloomy reflections.

Is it not laughable enough to hear the barber, the taylor, or the blacksmith, pointing out the different plans which administration ought to have formed for the conquest of America; while others, with an equal share of knowledge and experience, are warm in the support of the present system of politics? But the emissaries of Government, who scatter themselves over every part of the town, and who enter at every door that is open to receive them, afford us the most singular diversion. They sail with the tide, and shift with the wind; they veer thro' every point of the compass; and when they find themselves foundering on the rock of conviction, they catch even at straws to keep themselves above water.

Though these are objects that may relieve the labouring mind for a moment, yet it is calm and reasonable society that must lull our fatigued thoughts to rest, divert them from one fixed channel of ideas, and at once improve and delight: but the difficulty of finding such company made the wise Romans exclaim, *Requiem quæsi-vi, et non inveni, nisi in angulo cum libellis!* I know not whether disputes on religion and politics may not be considered as the bane of society. For a perfect knowledge of these, almost every man lays in his claim, though he perhaps knows very little of the matter. I mean not to wish, that these two topics of conversation should be totally excluded from society; but certain I am, that they are the frequent cause of much strife, noise, and contention, and generally most among those who know least of

the subjects. In extensive mercantile cities, disinterested societies are rarely to be met with, since trade is the general topic, and interest the argument. They are generally divided into parties, and the cause of liberty or tyranny is equally defended, not with coolness and reason, but with warmth and violence. Every man almost is naturally fond of his own opinion, and few of us have candour enough to suppose we may be wrong, or generosity enough to acknowledge it even when we are convinced thereof.

If society is not to be found in large and extensive cities, where then are we to seek it? Shall we find it in the gloom of woods and forests, or be diverted from care by the melancholy falls of water, or the purlings of the meandering stream?—We must look for it only in the company of a few select and well-chosen friends, whose dispositions resemble our own, and whose conversation, though general, is polite and refined—who have seen and studied men and things, and who know how properly to blend lively mirth with instructive seriousness—who sacrifice no absent character to private views, and who can with pleasure give the praises that are due to superior merit, though they find it in the bosom of a stranger. *AMICUS.*

KNOWLEDGE of the WORLD.

KNOWLEDGE of the world is a science truly valuable indeed, when rightly understood, and what we must own to be the highest finishing and perfection of a liberal education: but as it is frequently misunderstood by those who pride themselves in the imaginary possession of it, and thence oppose to it the use of these [academic] institutions, the knowledge of the world is a most vague and unmeaning expression, and is so far from being a clear and adequate rule for the conduct of a rational or Christian

life, that it is a difficult task to explain, even in words, its many various and contradictory acceptations: for sometimes it is the art of luxurious expence, sometimes of fraudulent gain; at others, it is a skill in, and adherence to, what are called the laws of honour, though they be generally such as contradict and annul all other laws, divine or human. With this man it is first a sagacious discovery, that life is a trifle, and then contriving to pass it in such a round of trifling and insipid amusements, as to convince every impartial spectator of his actions, that his own at least is really such. With another, it is an intimate acquaintance and familiarity with, and thence a complacency therein, all the vices of the fashionable world, and a proportionable disregard for every unfashionable virtue, and an equal ignorance or forgetfulness of the Creator and Governor of the Universe. Another, with small guilt, but abundant folly, is solicitous to prove his claim to it, by a constant ostentation of his familiar acquaintance with the names, titles, fortunes, and persons of the great and noble; and thence provokes one of less vanity, but greater pride, to shew his superior knowledge and judgment of men and things, by a surly, cynical, and undistinguishing contempt of them: and that for the very reason of those outward circumstances which draw the attention and admiration of the former. This having observed, the inconveniency of a total inattention to the customary modes of polite address is thence induced to lay out his whole study and application in acquiring, by a servile, implicate, and even pedantic imitation of its fashionable professors, the most fantastic, superficial modes of dress, entertainment, and unmeaning civility of expression; to the utter neglect, or perhaps contempt of all serious business or useful knowledge; unhappily forgetting, that if

such seeming trifles deserve some part of his care, other things of an apparently higher nature, must still demand more; and that if those ought to be done, these ought not to be left undone. This man places it in the refinements of flattery, that of ridicule; this in deceiving, that in defaming his brethren. Among these, an uncharitable opinion of all, even of the best of men, passes for it; though grounded, perhaps, on no better foundation than some gloomy, second-hand system of minute philosophy, the offspring of suspicion, pride, spleen, well-deserved disappointment; or on the erroneous standard of its author's own corrupted heart. Such, in general, is this motley science of the world, and such its vain professors.

On PUBLIC WRITINGS.

IT is a duty incumbent on every man to leave posterity some memorial of his existence. But great care is necessary, in works calculated for future times, that nothing be admitted which may prejudice the mind in favour of erroneous principles.

Public writers have greatly the advantage of all other candidates for posthumous fame; and as their labours will be the more generally diffused, the effects of them will prove proportionably auspicious or destructive. It may be said that future ages will scrutinize the literary compositions of their ancestors, and separate truth from falsehood. But then, it should be considered, that works which have received the sanction of time impress the mind more forcibly than those of modern date, and carry with them a reverential awe, which inclines us to admit positions without examination, rather than exert the mental faculties to prove their fallacy.

The choice of authors, I believe, frequently determines the principles of young people; and that the prejudices most difficult to be removed

are those acquired by an attachment to a particular kind of reading. The gloss of sophistry will sometimes persuade, where it does not convince; and the musical flow of language will captivate the fancy, while it charms the judgment to sleep. Public writers, therefore, should be extremely cautious not to advance false doctrines, and those who have the superintendence of youth, should be still more cautious in the selection of books for the use of their pupils.

NATURAL HISTORY of the ELEPHANT.

THE Elephant is the largest quadrupede in the world, being sometimes fifteen feet high, and thick in proportion. The forehead is very large and rising, and the ears very long, and hang downwards. The eyes are very small, and the proboscis or trunk lessens gradually from the head towards the extremity, which is flat, and has two holes or nostrils at the end. It can shorten or lengthen the trunk at pleasure, it being full of wrinkles or rings indented round it. It can take any thing from the ground with its trunk, by the help of a little pointed gristle, or membrane, that it can twist round it:—And this instrument serves this docile animal in the place of hands, it being capable of performing several feats of great dexterity with it.

The body is round and full, and the back rises in an arch; but the whole animal is short in proportion to its height. The feet are round at the bottom, and do not seem to spread greatly beyond the bulk of the legs. On each foot there are five flat horny risings, which seem to be the extremities of the toes, though they do not appear outwardly. The tail is like that of a hog, and the skin is horny, rough, and has many irregular risings, or bumps, and hangs very loose on the body.

This is the description of a very young Elephant, which was shewn some years since in London, that had no tusks; and therefore I shall now give an account of those that are full grown. They are not all of one sort; for in Tonquin, Siam, and other parts of the East Indies, there are white Elephants, which are in high esteem with the inhabitants of those parts; likewise in the island of Ceylon there are some that are spotted, which perhaps are not to be met with in any other country. They all delight to live in the torrid zone, though when they are brought into Northern climates they do very well, which perhaps is owing to their being kept in warm stables, the heat of which approaches something towards that of their natural climate.

The hide of an elephant is without hair, and quite full of scratches and scars, which it receives in passing thro' thick woods, and other thorny places. At the end of the tail there is a tuft of hair a foot and a half long, and as thick as hog's bristles. The female is much less than the male, and the udder is between the fore legs. Their usual food is grass, heath roots, and the shoots of young shrubs, and bushes while they are tender. However they are very fond of corn when they can get at it, and they do a great deal of mischief in the corn fields, spoiling much more than they eat.

The teeth or tusks of an Elephant, of which our ivory utensils are chiefly made, grow to a prodigious size, being frequently eight feet long, and weigh above 150 lb.—These they shed yearly, as stags do their horns; and of these the natives of Africa make a considerable profit; gathering them up where they happen to fall in the woods, and selling them to the Europeans, for such necessaries as they stand in need of. The mouth, considering the bulk of this creature, is small, and in both jaws there are grinders, which are fixed in a solid bone,

inasmuch that they seem both together to make only one solid body, though they are distinguished from each other by undulated parallel lines, and are eight or nine in number.

The trunk is six or seven feet in length, and upwards of three in circumference at its origin. It is so strong that he can take up a vast weight thereon, pluck up trees by the roots, or toss a criminal very high in the air:—for in several of these eastern countries an Elephant is made use of as an executioner. History informs us, that elephants were used in war by the ancients; and so they are at this day by several of the Indian princes; and when they are well taught they make great havoc in the field of battle: but when once put into disorder, either by the enemies cannon or otherwise, often prove more fatal to their owners than the enemy. They formerly used to place a sort of towers on their backs, which hold about six fighting men, who threw darts at the enemy.

The natural food of the Elephant was mentioned above; but when he is carried about for a shew, he will eat hay, oats, barley, and all kind of fruits; besides, he has so quick a sense of smelling, that he can tell if any one of the company has fruit in his pocket, and will take it out with his trunk. Their way of drinking is to suck up the water with their trunks, and then convey it into their mouths. They are said to live to a great age, even two or three hundred years; but how this can be ascertained we cannot say; it is, however, undoubtedly true that they live to 120 or 130 years.

On CRITICS.

THE world have paid too great a compliment to critics, and have imagined them men of much greater profundity than they really are. From this complaisance, the critics have been emboldened to assume a dictato-

rial power, and have so far succeeded that they are now become masters, and have the assurance to give laws to those authors, from whose predecessors they originally received them.

The critic, rightly considered, is no more than the clerk whose office it is to transcribe the rules and laws laid down by those great judges, whose vast strength of genius hath placed them in the light of legislators in the several sciences over which they presided. This office was all which the critics of old aspired to, nor did they ever dare to advance a sentence without supporting it by the authority of the judge from whence it was borrowed.

But in process of time, and in ages of ignorance, the clerk began to invade the power, and assume the dignity of the master: the laws of writing were no longer founded on the practice of the author, but on the dictates of the critic. The clerk became the legislator, whose business it was, at first, only to transcribe them.

Hence arose an obvious, and perhaps, an unavoidable error; for these critics being men of shallow capacities, very easily mistook mere form for substance. They acted as a judge would, who should adhere to the lifeless letter of the law, and reject the spirit. Little circumstances, which were, perhaps, accidental in a great author, were, by these critics, considered to constitute his chief merit, and transmitted as essentials to be observed by his successors. To these encroachments, time and ignorance, the two great supporters of imposture, gave authority; and thus, many rules for good writing have been established, which have not the least foundation in truth or nature, and which commonly serve for no other purpose than to curb and restrain genius, in the same manner as it would have restrained the dancing master, had the many excellent treatises on that art, laid it down as an essential rule, that every man must dance in chains.

The HISTORY of VIRGINIA,

THIS province is bounded on the south by Carolina; on the north-east by the river Patowmack, which divides it from Maryland; on the east by the Atlantic Ocean: and on the west by the Apalachian mountains; extending about two hundred and forty miles in length, and two hundred in breadth.

The air and seasons here depend very much upon the wind, as to heat and cold, dryness and moisture. The north and north-west winds are very pitrous, piercing cold, and clear, or else stormy; the south-east and south, hazy and sultry hot. In winter they have a fine clear air, and dry, which renders it very pleasant. Their frosts are short, but sometimes so very sharp that they will freeze the rivers over three miles broad. Snow falls sometimes in pretty large quantities, but seldom lies above a day or two. Their spring is about a month earlier than in England; in April they have frequent rains; in May and June the heat increases; and the summer is much like ours, being mitigated with gentle breezes, that rise about nine o'clock, and decrease and increase as the sun rises or falls. In July and August these breezes cease, and the air becomes stagnant and sultry hot; in September the weather commonly changes suddenly, and heavy rains fall, and then the inhabitants are generally very sickly. It is to be observed, however, that here, and in all our other colonies, as the cultivation and population of them advances, the air grows better, to which the cutting down of the woods greatly contribute.

As to the face of the country in Virginia, it is generally low and flat towards the sea coast, and for an hundred miles up the country; so that there is hardly a hill or stone to be seen, except here and there some rocks of iron ore, and some banks of a kind of petrified oyster-shells. The whole

country, before it was planted, was one continued forest, interspersed with marshes, which in the West Indies they call swamps. No country now produces greater quantities of excellent tobacco, and yet the soil is generally so sandy and shallow, that after they have cleared a fresh piece of ground out of the woods, it will not bear tobacco past two or three years, unless cow-penned, and well dunged.

The forests here yield oaks, poplars, pines, cedars, cypresses, sweet myrtles, chefnuts, hickery, live oak, walnut, dog-wood, elder, hazel, chin-kapins, locust-trees, sassafras, elm, ash, beech, with a great variety of sweet gums, and incense, which distill from several trees; pitch, tar, rosin, turpentine, plank-timber, masts and yards. Virginia yields also rice, hemp, Indian corn, plenty of pasture, with coal, quarries of stone, and lead and iron ore.

Of spontaneous flowers, there are a great variety here, particularly the finest crown-imperial in the world, and the cardinal flower, so much extolled for its scarlet colour; almost the whole year round, the plains and valleys are adorned with flowers of one kind or another. In this country also is found the tulip bearing laurel-tree, which has the pleasantest smell in the world, and keeps feeding and blossoming several months together.

Silk grass grows spontaneous in many places; the fibres of which are as fine as flax, and much stronger than hemp. Their trees are much loftier than ours, and no underwood or bushes grow beneath; so that people travel with ease through the forests on horseback, and never want a fine shade to defend them from the summer heats.

Among other animals in Virginia are elks, but not common; red deer in great plenty; musk rats, racoons, beavers, and wolves. As for reptiles, they have lizards, with several kinds of snakes, particularly the rattle snake.

Of birds, they have several sorts of eagles, hawks and owls. The white owl is very beautiful, all the feathers of the back and breast being as white as silver, except a black spot immediately below the throat; their turkeys are very large, some of them weighing forty pounds; their partridges are smaller than ours, but very well tasted: Their nightingales are well known in England; They have a bird called the mocking-bird, of two sorts, grey and red, esteemed the finest singing bird in the world; it has its name from imitating the notes of all other kinds of birds it hears: they have here also that beautiful little bird called the humming bird.

Besides the animals that are natives of the country, most of the quadrupeds of Europe have been introduced here; such as horses, cows, sheep, and hogs, which are prodigiously multiplied, great numbers running wild in their forests, besides what they have tame in their plantations.

In February, March, April, and May, shoals of herrings come up into their very brooks; some of the size of ours, but for the most part much larger. Among many other species, they have three somewhat remarkable; namely, the sting-grass, the toad-fish, and the tobacco pipe fish. The sting-grass takes its name from a sting in its tail; the toad-fish from its swelling monstrously when taken out of the water, and the tobacco-pipe fish, from its resembling that instrument: all these are eaten. They have great quantities, in summer, of those destructive worms that eat into the bottoms of ships wherever they find the coat of pitch, tar, or lime, worn off the timber; these worms having a kind of horn or screw in their head, with which they force a passage thro' any wood to which they stick.

Four great rivers, namely James River, York River, Rappahannock, and Patowmack, which rise in the A-

palachian mountains, run thro' this province, or along its borders, from the north-west to the south-east, and fall into the bay of Chesapeake. James River is generally about two miles over, and navigable at least fourscore. York and Rappahannock are not so large; but Patowmack, as we had occasion to observe before, is navigable for near two hundred miles, being generally seven miles broad, and in some places nine. The great bay of Chesapeake runs up through Virginia and Maryland, almost due north, three hundred miles, and upwards, being navigable most part of the way for large ships. The two promontories that form the mouth of the bay, are called Cape Charles, and Cape Henry.

(To be Continued.)

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

(Continued from our last, p. 371.)

Debate on Lord NORTH's motion for prohibiting all intercourse with the Colonies.

November 20.

LORD NORTH moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill, to prohibit all trade and intercourse with the colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the three lower counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, during the continuance of the present rebellion within the said colonies respectively; for repealing an act, * made in the 14th year of the reign of his present Majesty, to discontinue the landing and discharging, lading or shipping, of goods, wares, and merchandize, at the town and within the harbour of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts Bay; and al-

so two acts, † made in the last session of Parliament, for restraining the trade and commerce of the colonies in the said acts respectively mentioned; and to enable his Majesty to appoint commissioners, and to issue proclamations, in the cases, and for the purposes, therein to be mentioned. He explained the necessity of restraining the Americans from all trade during the present rebellion, and the justice there would be in immediately taking off the restraint from such colony wherein it might cease; that the Boston port act, and the acts passed last year, being framed upon other grounds and for other purposes, would stand in the way of this operation; that the restraining bills were civil coercions against civil crimes; but we being now at war, the provisions were incapable, and other provisions were now necessary: those provisions he now proposed were such as would be made use of in case of war with any country in the world; but they were framed under such provisos as might open the door of peace upon its first approach. That if we were ready also to repeal the charter bills, yet he could not do it while they denied the right that we had to make them; that as to the bill for the administration of justice, there was no need to repeal that, because the country being in actual war, martial law took place, and there were no courts of justice in which it could operate: it was a temporary bill for three years, two of which are expired; and it would cease of itself. That he should also be ready to repeal the tea duty on the same grounds, that he would suspend every exercise of the right of taxation, if the colonies themselves would point out any mode by which they would bear their share of the burden, and give their aid to the common defence. The pur-

* The Boston port-act.

† The fishery and restraining acts.

port of the clause respecting the commissions, had been very well explained the other day by a noble Lord (Lord George Germaine) that it meant besides the granting of pardons, that they should enquire into any matter of change of circumstances in which the colonies were now, from the time they were when the laws were made; if there were any matter of real grievance or oppression that could be remedied to their benefit or to the common interest, that they were to have the power of judging whether any part or a whole colony were returned to that state of obedience, that they might declare that colony or part to be in peace, upon which the restrictions in the present bill were so formed as to cease. He acquainted the House, he found from what he said the other night, under a state of fatigue and indisposition, had led people to conceive he was so far tired out with this business, that his administration was drawing to a period; he therefore begged to repeat what he always had said, how happy he should be to decline the arduous task to which he might, perhaps, in point of abilities, be unequal; yet in point of good intentions he had no other end in view, no not for a moment in any time, but the public service; meaning at all times to conduct it with the least burden to the public; on those occasions where severity was necessary, to alleviate that, as much as the common safety would permit; and to withhold it, whenever the public safety did not absolutely require it. That there were two grounds, upon which every minister ought to stand: the first was, that the King had an undoubted right of naming his own servants: the second was, which formed the happiness of this country, that if the people by their representatives did really disapprove the measures of any minister, to that degree that they would not go along with him, the King, however he

might approve such minister, could not carry on his business by him, and must part with him. That this business of quarrel with the colonies about taxation, was begun and prepared for him before he engaged in it as a minister; that he took it up, not when it was a question whether it was right to tax the colonies or not, but when they disputed our having any such right, and at a time when this country was determined not to give it up: as he engaged when this dispute was actually begun, he was bound to see it through; and if the colonies, by appealing to arms, had made war the medium, altho' peace was the only point he ever retained in his view, he must pursue it through that medium: being thus engaged, he did declare, that unless the King dismissed him, or a majority of the House, disapproving his conduct, desired his dismissal, he would not give up the conduct of this business to any body else. As to the means of conducting the war, he declared there never was any idea of raising or employing the negroes or the Indians, until the Americans themselves had first applied to them: that General Carleton did then apply to them; and even then, it was only for the defence of his own province. As to the events of the war, things wore a much better aspect at present, than a little while ago: that Halifax was now absolutely safe; that there were indeed two expeditions against Canada, but he did hope that Canada would not fall into the hands of the rebels. He would almost venture to say that Quebec was safe; but he begged the House would not understand him as promising that: his own opinion was, that it would not fall into the hands of the rebels.

Mr Fox. This proposition is cutting off and destroying all trade with America. If the noble Lord's other measures had not done it, this would effectually. Tho' they had not at

present the manufacturers at their door, he would prophesy, they would have them at their door next year. The true intention of this bill is, to break up the manufacturers, who, through want of subsistence, will be obliged to enlist, and thus the noble Lord thinks he shall recruit that army which would not otherwise be recruited. That as the noble Lord had now proposed repealing three oppressive acts, he began to ask him, as a man of honour, and as a gentleman, whether he did not now wish that he had adopted the opinion of the noble duke [the Duke of Grafton] who was first lord of the treasury, when the repeal of the tea duty was moved in that House, and supported it? He repeated, there were differences of opinions amongst persons high in office at that time; and he asked the noble lord [Lord North] whether he did not now wish he had been of opinion with those who were for repealing that duty, because they saw, and therefore wished to avoid that chain of misfortunes, which the continuance of it has drawn after it? — This proposition of peace he said, like that of last year, was meant to lead on this country under a delusion of flattering hopes of peace; and to endeavour to deceive, which it would not do, the Americans, that this country wished for a peace of the description which the noble Lord held out, or were unanimously determined to prosecute the war, if such peace could not be had. The whole was insidious, and therefore could have no other effect upon the Americans than to destroy their confidence in government, if any yet remained. If the Americans should believe the spirit of this country was unanimous against their rights, they had nothing to do but prepare immediately for war, as their only defence against a system of despotism. That this proposition therefore was a declaration of perpetual war; and if he gave his

vote for it, he must consider himself as giving his vote for a declaration of war. However, as he had always said, that he would support any measure of reconciliation, he should go so far with the noble Lord, as the repeal of the three acts he mentioned. Therefore he moved the following amendment. To leave out the words “To prohibit all trade and intercourse with the colonies, &c. to the word “respectively:” and to leave out the words, “And to enable his Majesty to appoint commissioners, &c.” to the end.

Sir George Hay. The question was not now, either of a declaration of war, or of the mode of conducting it, but how to get out of the war. This was the first bill of vigour that had been offered, therefore should be heartily for it. He then said many things upon doctrines of resistance, according to the principles of the Revolution; in particular, that if any unlawful power was exerted, or even any lawful power exerted in an arbitrary manner, against the constitution, those who had a right to defend and maintain that constitution, had a right to resist it; but that there had been in this case, no violation of the constitution, either by the exercise of an unlawful power, or by the exertion of any lawful power in an arbitrary way. He owned that many of the laws, formed for the state of the colonies in their infancy, might be burdensome, and the occasion of grievances, by being inapplicable to their present state; that those laws ought to be revised: that even the acts of trade might be somewhat relaxed. If the monopoly of trade cannot be maintained or secured, the colonies might be encouraged in all manufactures not injurious to this country, and they might be obliged or compelled to take from us our manufactures: but these were matters, for a time of peace, not for the present, when we are engaged in a ques-

tion of power; until that was settled, it was nonsense to talk of our making regulations, the right of making which was disputed, and the power of carrying them into execution opposed by arms. His idea, therefore, was, that at present the Americans are in actual rebellion; but if other gentlemen are of opinion that they are in a state of resistance which they justify, they are called upon to take up their defence, not by speeches in this House, but by arms. Why don't they go and join them? that would be the true mode.

Lord Howe. He did not know any struggle an officer could have, serving on the present occasion, so painful as that between his duty as an officer, and his duty as a man. However he suffered, if commanded, his decided duty was to serve. He did apprehend that all this an honourable relation of his had felt: it was what he himself felt very sensibly; and if it was left to his choice, he certainly would decline to serve.

Lord Frederick Campbell. When those gentlemen who repealed the stamp-act came into that measure, they did not venture to do it without bringing in the declaratory bill, to mark the sovereignty of this country, and to shew that they did not give it up. No man or party now in the kingdom dared to repeal the declaratory act; even a great minister, whose measure the repeal was, when he quoted PRIOR—

Be to her faults a little blind,
Be to her virtues very kind;
every body knows the next line, which he did not quote,

Eet all her ways be unconfin'd.
If that great minister did not venture to hold that language, he might assert, no other man in this country would.

General Conway. Thinking, as he did, that the interest of this country depended upon an union with America, and the union would remain so long as that interest was rightly pur-

sued, he did not see the necessity of the declaratory law: he thought it right that the supremacy of this country should be established to all points which were necessary, but not to taxation: he had hoped and flattered himself, that the idea of taxation had been wholly given up by every body; but since a noble Lord had come into office, it seemed as if the dispute on that question was revived. He thought the fire had been smothered, but since that noble Lord came into office, he had uncovered the ashes and blown the flame afresh. Our supremacy, he said, over the colonies, is of the essence of our relation to them; but, may I not make an exception? There is no law without an exception? The House of Lords and the House of Commons have each of them their rights, which are generally understood: but if we were to go into disputes, with all the prejudices of each House respecting power, we could do no business, and there would be an end of Parliament. For argument's sake, therefore, I may allow, that our right of taxation is a clear and distinct right, which in my conscience I believe to be no right; yet, would it be for the interest and good of this country to go to war about exerting it? As to the forces of the two countries; speaking of our own, however high our discipline might be supposed to be, yet compared with many other countries, it would be found very inferior; but yet that the courage and spirit of our people supplied that defect. That the forces of America, though certainly inferior to ours in discipline, yet they were already much beyond any thing we had any idea of, and would in the course of war be trained and as well disciplined as ours. In point of courage, he could make no distinction wherever a Briton dwelt: but this every body must remark, that there was a certain spring and zeal, which an animation for liberty always gave, beyond any other cause. Sup-

posing each party to have an army of 50,000 men, he thought the Americans would prove a match for the British troops, as they contended upon principle for liberty, which he thought would render them superior to our advantage from discipline. As to that part of the proposed bill which related to the commissioners, he could say little, as nothing had been explained; only that so far as his opinion and vote went, he would never trust any power to any commissioners whatsoever, without a distinct and direct line laid down in Parliament. The subject of military obedience having been started, it might, in the eyes of some, look like an unworthy shrinking from the question, if he did not say a few words to it. He did not imagine there could be any struggle in the mind of a military man so dreadful, as any doubts of this kind. There was a great difference between a foreign war, where the whole community was involved, and a domestic war on points of civil contention, wherein the community was divided. In the first case, no officer ought to call in question the justice of his country: in the latter, a military man, before he drew his sword against his fellow-subjects, ought to ask himself, whether the cause was just or no? He quoted the story of the massacre of St Bartholomew, and the answer of the Count de Torden, and concluded with, that if he thought of this case as de Torden did of that, all emoluments, nay the sacrifice of what people in his situation held dearest, their honour, all this would be nothing in the scale with his conscience: he never could draw his sword in the cause.

The Attorney General [Mr Thurloe.] Let the honourable gentleman justify his conscience to himself, but not hold it out as a point of doctrine to be taken up in a certain quarter and line of service, where his opinions might be supposed to have very great influence; for if those opinions were

once established as matter of doctrine, they must necessarily go to a dissolution of all government. Turning to Mr Burke's late proposition, he said, however amusing and ingenious it was, it drew to no conclusion, and though called a proposition, ended in no proposition at all: it talked of conciliation and union between Great Britain and her colonies, without stating, in any one instance, the relation in which they do or ought to stand. He gave an account of what he called the general spirit of opposition, in which he said, the opposition having got beyond all line of reasoning, they did nothing but scold at arguments which they could not refute. He now clearly understood the noble Lord's [Lord North] proposition, and he approved of it, because it retained the habitual exercise of taxation, and left an opening to America, of a permission to raise her share of supply towards the common defence, by granting it in her own assemblies, and giving it in her own way. On this ground he was willing to coincide, not only in a plan, but in any thing that might give a ground for a conciliation with America; yet he thought, the only sure and permanent ground would be, to define the relation between the mother-country and her colonies. He added, that as Attorney General, he had a right, by writ of *scire facias*, to set aside every charter in America: but that in our present situation such a process would be justly the object of ridicule, for the conduct of America was not a matter for judicial but Parliamentary animadversion.

Governor Johnstone said, he would not make any apology to the House for the late hour of the night; for let the hour be what it would, the subject was of that importance, no hour could be too late for the mature and deliberate consideration of it. I will now tell you as a sailor, that you will destroy the West India trade by this barring up of the ports of North Amer-

rica; and if you should not do that, you will, at least double the insurance on that commerce and navigation; you will starve the islands, and uniting them in the same cause with North America, drive them to revolt also. In answer to Sir George Hay, he said, that administration had both used unlawful power, and lawful power, arbitrarily. Great Britain is the only government in the world which has found out the art of carrying power to the

distant parts of the empire, by satisfying the people that they are in security against oppression. You cannot govern the colonies without carrying this power to the spot; that instead of sending it with the necessary and constitutional checks, you are going to send out a commission to exercise, not the constitutional, but the dictatorial power of the crown.

The House divided upon the amendment. For it 64; against it 192.

P O E T R Y.

*The MAN OF SENSE.**A CHARACTER.*

MILLO, you tell me, is a man of sense,
Who thus displays his wit at your
expence;

Whilst with your claret MILLO you regale,
He soothes your ear with jest, or hum'rous
tale:

Yet, stung with satyr, or malignant sneer,
You often buy your mirth extremely dear.
He entertains your company, 'tis true;
But, whilst we laugh at him, we laugh at
you.

MILLO, when'er you speak, looks wond'rous
wise,

Or cuts you short with insolent replies:
If contradicted, Heav'n's! what exclamations!
He fills the room with rude vociferations!
With Cynic snarl maintains the loud debate,
Fierce as a cur before his master's gate.

Wit as he is, and fraught with learned
store,

Yet MILLO wants one happier talent more.
None laugh sincere but those who're at
their ease;

Then, MILLO, learn the better art—to please:
Fools are reveng'd when wit gives just of-
fence,

And true good-nature far outshines good-
sense.

Extracts from the TEMPLE of MAMMON.

The POET begins with describing, in a vision, the Temple of Mammon; after which he speaks of the God himself in the following manner:

"HIGH on a throne, apart, was Mam-
mon rais'd,
That o'er all earthly thrones superior blas'd:

More wealth, more treasure, was devoted
here,

Than superstition ever paid to fear.

Eyeless he sat, and idol-like enthron'd,
Cripp'd he seem'd before, and wing'd be-
hind*:

With a rich diadem his head was bound;
Beneath his feet were globes and sceptres
found;

Garters and stars, and all those brilliant
things,

Ambition's trappings, and the pride of
kings

Two hideous forms† awaited his commands,
Briareus like, but with a thousand hands;
Both skill'd in all the arts of smooth address,
One to corrupt, the other to oppress;

To teach whole senates wisely to beguile,
And public villains murder with a smile.

Around the Godhead these obsequious move,
And constant as the satellites of Jove.

The temple shook throughout;—at Mam-
mon's call

Th' expectant crowd, tumultuous, fill'd the
hall,

Thick, as when locusts, warping from the
east,

The labours of some fruitful clime to waste;
The dreadful host of dark'rous darkness brings,
And all the air is beat with hostile wings.

A motley sight their various garbs appear,
As when the forests Autumn's liv'ry wear.
Various their speech; yet, as from ev'ry
tongue,

"Hear us, oh! Mammon," thro' the tem-
ple rung;

But some, more loudly, join'd in this re-
quest,

"Oh! Grant to make us richer than the
rest."

* Alluding to the observation that riches are
slow in their approach, and swift in their depar-
ture.

† Bribery and Taxation.

Now, in full majesty, the God appear'd,
And bade the diff'rent orders to be heard.
Rude was the press; and here you might behold

The chief pre-eminence conferr'd on gold.
First, to the shrine crept forth a sordid train,
How to amass fore vex'd with mental pain;
Pallid and gaunt, they seem'd as out of breath,
And, like the poor Arachne, spun to death.
In the low whine of poverty prefer'd,
These mutter'd Oraisons were scarcely heard:

"Great Giver of all good, increase our store,

"We beg but little,—and a little more.

"Servants and slaves to thee, alone, we break

"The very ties of nature for thy sake."

The God approv'd, and as he lib'ral pour'd
His treasures forth, as thankless they de-
vour'd:

Thro' scornful hissing, these departing went
With all, but what he could not give,
Content.

Kings now advanc'd, in bright regalia
drest'd,

And to the God their sev'ral vows express'd.
One nobly asks, 'Confer thy aid on me,
'To make my people happy, great and free;
With low fervility, another craves

The pow'r to bribe his subjects into slaves.
These sov'reign suppliants, bending to the throne,

Confess his pow'r superior to their own;
That o'er mankind a tyrant Mammon reigns,
And, at his pleasure, scatters crowns and chains.

Next mov'd an awful band, who hold
the helm

Of state, and legislators of the realm;
So plac'd, so pension'd, and so titled o'er,
Methought such mighty ones could seek no more.

Their patents new, reversionary grants
Were all too little for their many wants:
A further boon they court, to him appeal
For their vast service to the public weal;
These, save a few, in Mammon's int'rest join'd,

Were to his impious Ministers consign'd;
A patriot few, who, for their country, strive
To keep a spark of virtue yet alive;
And one § who scorn'd an idol's pow'r to own,

Bold and erect, stood forth before the throne;
Not to implore the Deity he came,
But public virtue's bright reward to claim;
This glorious motto sparkling on his breast,
'I sav'd my country—mark'd him from the rest.

§ Lord CHATHAM.

Now forward press'd, the Brethren of
the Law,

And round the throne a sable phalanx
draw;

Pleadings and pleas importunate were
join'd,—

Happy had Mammon been as deaf as blind!
Their subtle eloquence engag'd his ear;
For honest reasoning had no int'rest here;
That for his sake, perverting oft the laws,
They strove to make the worse the better cause;

That acts were fram'd and constru'd as
they list,

And Senates, void of them, could not exist;
That they dispos'd of property and life,

And Mammon's pow'r arose from civil
strife.

The God decreed, (such able friends ob-
tain'd)

Should in his service ever be retain'd.

Physicians pleaded next their watchful
care,

The breaches of intemp'rance to repair.

Here, mix'd pretenders, who their merit
place

In size of wig, and mystery of face:
Except in worming fees, but little skill'd,
Their patients, they at random cur'd or
kill'd.

There sages stood, who labour'd to regain
Health from disease, from misery and pain;
When for her dissolution sore afraid,
These study'd nature, and afforded aid;
Oft they reviv'd, restor'd the parting breath,
And snatch the arrow from the hand of
death.

Such as thus deeply skill'd, the God for these,
Allots increase of fame, increase of fees."

The FOX and the LION: A TALE.

TWIXT man and man, the strongest tie
Is doubtless plain sincerity;
But, in the commerce of mankind,
The honest heart will often find
It prudent to conceal the face
Of truth—if not bestow a grace:
And some have thought all truths severe,
Unless disclos'd ourselves to clear,
How'er the breast may seem to glow,
More surly pride than virtue show.
That they displease, we hourly see;
Nay, make a friend an enemy.
Self-love 'gainst self-love flies to arms,
And ev'ry conscious spark alarms.
Those who from pow'r indulgence want
Must not assume the Stoic's rant.

A Fox pursu'd by dogs and men,
Took shelter in a Lion's den.
When danger close behind us presses
We see not what's before our faces.

Though there secure from native foes,
 Poor Reynard had but small repose;
 On pity he durst not rely,
 And leis on hospitality.

"The Gods are kind!"—the Lion cried,
 "Who bount'ously for me provide.
 "What saucy, Sir Reynard, suits thee best?
 "For I intend to have a feast."

"Your taste, great monarch! must decide
 "In that as in all things beside;
 "Should one of my inferior birth
 "Direct the sov'reign of the earth?"—
 Said Reynard—"But without offence,
 "Might I a simple truth advance,

"Might I compare great things with small,
 "Those words so sharp, those eyes of fire
 "Remind me of my hapless fire:
 "Alas I yet lament his fall.
 "A helpless rabbit sought his roof;
 "But he 'gainst gen'rous pity proof,
 "Forgot all hospitable laws,
 "And made it bleed beneath his jaws,
 "The guiltless rabbit's dying cries
 "Call'd righteous justice from the skies:
 "The thunder roll'd,—and to the earth
 "It struck the author of my birth."
 With shame, fear, and confusion strung,
 His head the haughty Lion hung:
 "Begone! you triller, with your tale,"
 He cried—"You've made me lose my meal."

H I S T O R Y.

SEPT. 14.—21.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices brought by the ship Christian, arrived last Friday at Greenock.

FROM the Virginia Gazette, and other American papers, August 3d, 1776, we have the following intelligence.

New York, July 15. Yesterday Lord Howe sent up a flag, with the captain and lieutenant of the Eagle man of war; the adjutant general met them, after some little ceremony, but as the letter was directed for George Washington, Esq; he could not receive it; the officers insisted much on his receiving it, saying it was of a civil nature, his Lordship being invested with unlimited powers, and was sorry he had not arrived a few days sooner. This morning we have accounts that the ships, &c. which passed the town, are 50 miles up, opposite to Tarrytown, where the river is four miles wide, and they may be safe.

On Tuesday another flag from the fleet appeared, and was met as before, when a letter was again offered, but for the same reason as the former rejected.

P H I L A D E L P H I A.

IN CONGRESS, *July 19, 1776.*

Resolved, That General WASHINGTON, in refusing to receive a letter said to be sent from Lord Howe,

addressed to GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; acted with a dignity becoming his station; and therefore this Congress do highly approve the same, and do direct that no letter or message be received, on any occasion whatever, from the enemy, by the Commander in Chief, or other the Commanders of the American army, but such as shall be directed to them in the characters they respectively sustain. By order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

CONGRESS, *July 19, 1776.*

Resolved, That a copy of the circular letters and of the declarations they enclosed from Lord Howe to Mr W. Franklin, Mr Penn, Mr Eden, Lord Dunmore, Mr Martin, and Sir James Wright late Governors, sent to Amboy by a flag, and forwarded to Congress by General Washington, be published in the several Gazettes, that the good people of these United States may be informed of what nature are the commissioners, and what the terms, with the expectation of which the insidious Court of Great Britain has endeavoured to amuse and disarm them; and that the few who still remain suspended by a hope founded either in the justice or moderation of their late King, may now, at length, be convinced, that the valour alone of their country is to save its liberties.

Extracted from the Journals,
 CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

" EAGLE, off the coast of the Province of Massachusetts Bay June 20.

" SIR,

" Being appointed Commander in Chief of the ships and vessels of his Majesty's fleet, employed in North America, and having the honour to be by his Majesty constituted one of his COMMISSIONERS for restoring peace to his colonies, and for granting *pardons* to such of his subjects therein as shall be *duly solicitous* to benefit by that effect of his gracious indulgence; I embrace this opportunity to inform you of my arrival on the American coast, where my first object will be an early meeting with General Howe, whom his Majesty has been pleased to join with me in the said commission.

" In the mean time I have judged it expedient to issue the inclosed Declaration, in order that all persons may have immediate information of his Majesty's most gracious intentions. And I desire you will be pleased forthwith to cause the said Declaration to be promulgated, in such manner, and at such places within the province of New Jersey, as will render the same of the most public notoriety.

" Assured of being favoured with your assistance in every measure for the speedy and effectual restoration of public tranquillity, I am to request you will communicate, from time to time, such information as you may think will facilitate the attainment of that important object in the Province over which you preside.

I have the honour to be,
With great respect and consideration,
Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
HOWE."

By RICHARD VISCOUNT HOWE, of the kingdom of Ireland, one of the King's Commissioners for restoring peace to his Majesty's colonies and plantations in North America, &c.

DECLARATION.

WHEREAS, by an act passed in the last session of Parliament, to pro-

hibit all trade and intercourse with the colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the three lower counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and for other purposes therein mentioned, it is enacted, that " It shall and may be lawful, to and for any person or persons appointed and authorized by his Majesty, to grant a pardon or pardons to any number or description of persons by proclamation in his Majesty's name, to declare any colony or province, to be at the peace of his Majesty;" and that, " from and after the issuing of any such proclamation, in any of the aforesaid colonies or provinces, or if his Majesty shall be graciously pleased to signify the same by his royal proclamation," the said " act, with respect to such colony or province, colonies or provinces, county, town, port, district, or place, shall cease, determine, and be utterly void."

And whereas the King, desirous to deliver all his subjects from the calamities of war, and other *oppressions* which they now undergo, and to restore the said colonies to his protection and peace, as soon as the constitutional authority of government therein may be replaced, hath been graciously pleased, by letters patent under the great seal, dated the 6th day of May, in the sixteenth year of his Majesty's reign, to nominate and appoint me, Richard Viscount Howe, of the kingdom of Ireland, and William Howe, Esq; General of his forces in North America, and each of us, jointly and separately, to be his Majesty's commissioner and commissioners, for granting his free and general pardons to all those who, in the tumult and disaster of the times, may have deviated from their just allegiance, and who are willing, by a speedy return to their duty, to reap the benefits of the royal favour: and also for declaring, in

his Majesty's name, any colony, province, county, town, port, district, or place, to be at the peace of his Majesty. I DO THEREFORE, hereby declare, that due consideration shall be had to the meritorious services of all persons who shall aid and assist in restoring the public tranquillity in the said colonies, or in any part or parts thereof; that pardons shall be granted, dutiful representations received, and every suitable encouragement given, for promoting such measures as shall be conducive to the establishment of legal government and peace, in pursuance of his Majesty's most gracious purposes aforesaid.

Given on board his Majesty's ship the Eagle, off the coast of the province of Massachusetts Bay, the 20th day of June 1776.

H O W E.

By Order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Extracted from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

From the Virginia Gazette, Williamsburgh, July 5.

The following are the appointments under the new plan of government.

PATRICK HENRY, junior, Esq; governor.—John Page, Dudley Digges, John Tayloe, John Blair, Benjamin Harrison of Berkley, Bartholomew Dandridge, Charles Carter of Shirley, and Benjamin Harrison of Brandon, Counsellors of State.—Thomas Whiting, John Huchings, Champion Travis, Thomas Newton, jun. and Geo. Webb, Esqrs. Commissioners of Admiralty.—James Husband, Joseph Prentiss, and John Tyler, Esqrs. Judges of Admiralty.—Edmund Randolph, Esq; Attorney General.—Thomas Everard, and James Cooke, Esqrs. Commissioners for settling accounts.

G O D save the Commonwealth.

Upon Col. HENRY's being chosen our Governor by the Hon. Conven-

tion, a committee of the House was directed to wait upon his Excellency, to notify him his appointment, to whom he delivered the following letter.

To the Honourable the President and House of Convention.

Gentlemen,

"The vote of this day, appointing me governor of this commonwealth, has been notified to me in the most polite and obliging manner, by Geo. Mason, Henry Lee, Dudley Digges, John Blair, and Bartholomew Dandridge, Esqrs.

"A sense of the high and unmerited honour conferred upon me by the convention, fills my heart with gratitude, which I trust my whole life will manifest. I take this earliest opportunity to express my thanks, which I wish to convey to you, gentlemen, in the strongest terms of acknowledgment.

"When I reflect that the tyranny of the British king and parliament hath kindled a formidable war, now raging throughout this wide extended continent, and in the operations of which this commonwealth must bear so great a part, and that, from the events of this war, the lasting happiness or misery of a great proportion of the human species will finally result; that, in order to preserve this commonwealth from anarchy, and its attendant ruins, and to give vigour to our councils, and effect to all our measures, government hath been naturally assumed, and new modelled; that it is exposed to numberless hazards, and perils, in its infant state; that it can never attain to maturity, or ripen into firmness, unless it is guarded by affectionate assiduity, and managed by great abilities; I lament my want of talents, I feel my mind filled with anxiety and uneasiness, to find myself so unequal to the duties of that important station to which I am called by the favour of my fellow citizens, at this truly critical conjuncture. The

errors of my conduct shall be attoned for, so far as I am able, by unwearied endeavours to secure the freedom and happiness of our common country.

"I shall enter upon the duties of my office, whenever you, gentlemen, shall be pleased to direct; rely upon the known wisdom and virtue of your Hon. House to supply my defects, and to give permanency and success to that system of government which you have formed, and which is so wisely calculated to secure equal liberty, and advance human happiness. I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient and very humble servant.

P. HENRY, jun."

Here follows an address from the first and second Virginian regiments, to Col. Henry, with his answer, much in the same style with the foregoing.

Williamsburgh, July 5. Yesterday the General Convention of this colony, after passing the following ordinances, adjourned themselves to the first Monday in October next.

Declaration of rights. Plan of government for this country. An ordinance for making farther provision for the defence and protection of this colony. An ordinance for erecting salt works in this colony, and for encouraging the making of salt. An ordinance for establishing a board of commissioners, to superintend and direct the naval affairs of this colony. An ordinance for augmenting the ninth regiment of regular forces, providing for the better defence of this colony, and for raising six troops of horse. An ordinance to supply certain defects in a former ordinance of this Convention for raising six troops of horse. An ordinance to amend an ordinance entitled, An ordinance for establishing a mode of punishment for the enemies of America in this colony. An ordinance to amend an ordinance entitled, An ordinance for establishing a mode of making tobacco payments during the discontinuance of the in-

spection law, and for other purposes therein mentioned. An ordinance to enable the present magistrates and officers to continue the administration of justice, and for settling the general mode of proceedings in criminal and other cases, till the same can be more amply provided for. An ordinance to amend an ordinance entitled, An ordinance to provide for paying the expences of the delegates from this colony to the General Congress. An ordinance to arrange the counties in districts for electing senators, and to ascertain their wages. An ordinance prescribing the oaths of office to be taken by the governor and privy council, and other officers of the commonwealth of Virginia, and for other purposes therein mentioned. An ordinance for amending an ordinance entitled, An ordinance for raising and embodying a sufficient force for the defence and protection of this colony, and for other purposes therein mentioned. An ordinance making it felony to counterfeit the continental paper currency, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut. Colonel Campell to Gen. Howe.

SIR, *Boston, June 19. 1776.*

I am sorry to inform you, that it has been my unfortunate lot to have fallen into the hands of the Americans, in the middle of Boston harbour; but when the circumstances which have occasioned this disaster are understood, I flatter myself no reflection will arise to myself or my officers on account of it.

On the 16th of June the George and Annabella transports, with two companies of the 71st regiment of Highlanders, made the land of Cape Ann, after a passage of seven weeks from Scotland, during the course of which we had not an opportunity of speaking to a single vessel that could give us the smallest information of the British troops having evacuated

Boston. On the 17th at day light we found ourselves opposite to the harbour's mouth of Boston, but from contrary winds it was necessary to make several tacks to reach it. Four schooners, which we took to be pilots or armed vessels in the service of his Majesty (but which were afterwards found to be four American privateers, of 8 carriage guns, 12 swivels, and 40 men each) were bearing down upon us at four o'clock in the morning, at half an hour thereafter two of them engaged us, and about eleven o'clock the other two were close along side. The George transport, on board of which Major Menzies and I, with 108 men of the 2d battalion, the adjutant, the quartermaster, two lieutenants, five volunteers, were passengers, had only six pieces of cannon to oppose them; and the Annabella, on board of which was captain M'Kenzie, together with two subalterns, two volunteers, and 82 private men of the first battalion, had only two swivels for her defence. Under such circumstances I thought it expedient for the Annabella to keep a-head of the George, that our Artillery might be used with more effect and less obstruction. Two of the privateers having stationed themselves upon our larboard quarter; and two upon our starboard quarter, a tolerable cannonade ensued, which, with very few intermissions, lasted till four o'clock in the evening, when the enemy bore away and anchored in Plymouth harbour. Our loss upon this occasion was only three men mortally wounded on board the George; one man killed, and one man slightly wounded on board the Annabella. As my orders were for the port of Boston, I thought it my duty, at this happy crisis, to push forward into the harbour, not doubting I should receive protection, either from a fort or from some ship of force stationed there for the security of our fleet.

"Toward the close of the evening
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we perceived the four schooners that were engaged with us in the morning, joined with the brig Defence, of 16 carriage guns, 20 swivels, and 117 men, and a schooner of 8 carriage guns, 12 swivels, and 40 men, got under way and made towards us. As we stood up for Nantasket road, an American battery opened upon us, which was the first serious proof we had that there could scarce be many of our friends at Boston; and we were too far embayed to retreat, especially as the wind had died away, and the tide of flood not half expended. After each of the vessels had twice run aground, we anchored at George's island, and prepared for action; but the Annabella, by some misfortune or other, got aground so far a stern of the George, we could expect but a feeble support from her musketry. About eleven o'clock seven of the schooners anchored right upon our bow, and one right astern of us; the armed brig took her station on our starboard side, at the distance of 200 yards, and hailed us to strike the British flag. Although the mate of our ship and every sailor on board (the captain only excepted) refused positively to fight any longer, I have the pleasure to inform you, that there was not an officer, non-commissioned officer or private man of the 71st, but what stood to their quarters with a ready and chearful obedience. On our refusing to strike the British flag, the action was renewed with a good deal of warmth on both sides, and it was our misfortune, after a sharp combat of an hour and an half, to have expended every shot that we had for our artillery. Under such circumstances, hemmed in as we were with six privateers, in the middle of an enemies harbour, beset with a dead calm, without the power of escaping, or even the most distant hope of relief, I thought it became my duty not to sacrifice the lives of gallant men wantonly in the arduous attempt of an evident impos-

F f f

sibility ; in this unfortunate affair Major Menzies and 7 private soldiers were killed; the quarter-master and 12 private soldiers wounded. The major was buried with the honours of war at Boston.

" Since our captivity I have the honour to acquaint you, that we have experienced the utmost civility and good treatment from the people of power at Boston, inasmuch, Sir, that I should do injustice to the feelings of generosity, did I not give this particular information with pleasure and satisfaction. I have now to request of you, that so soon as the distracted state of this unfortunate controversy will admit, you will be pleased to take an early opportunity of settling a cartel for myself and officers. I have the honour to be with great respect, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

Lieut. Col. of the 2d bat, 71st regt."

" P. S. On my arrival at Boston I found that Capt. Maxwell, with the light infantry of the 1st battalion of the 71st regiment, had the misfortune to fall into the hands of some other privateers, and was carried into marblehead the 10th inst. Capt. Campbell with the grenadiers of the 2d battalion, who was ignorant, as we were, of the evacuation of Boston, stood into the mouth of the harbour and was surrounded and taken by eight privateers this forenoon.

" In case a cartel is established, the following return is, as near as I can effect, the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and private men of the 71st regiment, who are prisoners of war at, and in the neighbourhood of Boston.

" The George transport, Lieut. Col. Archibald Campbell; Lieut. and Adjut. Archibald Balneaves; Lieut. Hugh Campbell; Quarter-master William Ogilvie; Surgeon's-mate David Burnes; Patrick M'Dougal, volunteer, and acting serjeant

major; James Flint, volunteer; Dougald Campbell, ditto; Donald M'Bean John Wilson, 3 serjeants, 4 corporals, 2 drummers, 90 private men.

" The Annabella transport, Capt. George M'Kenzie; Lieut. Colin M'Kenzie; Ensign Peter Frazer; Mr M'Kenzie and Alexander M'Tavish, volunteers; 4 serjeants, 4 corporals, 2 drummers, 81 private men.

" Lord Howe transport, Captain Lawrence Campbell; Lieut. Robert Duncanson; Lieut. Archd. M'Lean; Lieut. Lewis Colhoun; Dun. Campbell volunteer; 4 serjeants, 4 corporals, 2 drummers, and 96 private men.

" Ann transport, Captain Hamilton Maxwell; Lieut. Charles Campbell; Lieut. Frazer; Lieut. ———, 4 serjeants, 4 corporals, 2 drummers, 96 private men.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

Lieut. Col. of the 2d bat. 71st regt."

A letter from Quebec, dated Aug. 6, says, " In my last, Captain Foster, of the 8th Regiment, having assembled about thirty soldiers, with 3000 Indians and some few Canadians, marched to attack a body of Rebels posted at a place called the Cedars, about fifteen leagues above Montreal. Upon Captain Foster's approach, they surrendered without firing a shot. Notwithstanding they exceeded in numbers, and had two field pieces well covered, after their surrender, the savages insisted on killing them, because their numbers were too great for them to guard, and they had not provisions for them. Here Captain Foster interposed, and agreed with the savages to send them home to their respective Provinces, on the express condition that they should send back to Quebec as many prisoners of equal degree out of those taken at St John's and Chamblee. Soon after this agreement, a Major of the Rebel army, with 100 men, who were marching to assist the de-

seated post, also fell into the hands of Captain Foster's Indians; after which the Rebel Gen. Arnold, with a considerable body of men appeared, when the savages again insisted on the necessity there was for killing the prisoners, who greatly exceeded their numbers. Capt. Foster stopt them till he should send to Mr Arnold, and let him know the unhappy situation in which the prisoners were placed. He told him, that in case the Indians should be attacked, they would assuredly put every soul of them to death, and it would be out of his power to prevent it. Mr Arnold, to save the prisoners, entered into an agreement, that on condition of their being suffered to return home, a like number of equal degree, out of those taken at St John's and Chamblee, should by a certain day be returned to Quebec. In consequence of this engagement the prisoners were sent away to their homes, excepting six, I think, kept as hostages for the performance of the Convention; and some two or three which the savages had killed, and a few others they carried off. This agreement, which saved the lives of so many men, and cost Government much money, being obliged to pay the savages for their prisoners, the Congress have publicly declared they will not abide by, and have drawn up several Resolves on the subject, which have false foundations and dishonourable superstructures. The Resolves are couched in very impudent terms, which mark a determination to shut the door against Accommodation, and to drive the people to extreme madness and unavoidable destruction. They directed their General, Washington, to send a copy of these Resolves to Generals Howe and Burgoyne, well knowing General Carleton would not receive them by Flags of Truce. The one which came to this Province arrived a few days after Brigadier General Gordon had been shot by a party of Connecti-

cut men, as he was taking a ride alone, between Laprairie and St John's."

New York, July 11. On Wednesday last, the declaration of independence was read at the head of each brigade of the continental army, posted at and near New York, and every where received with loud hazas, and the utmost demonstrations of joy.

"The same evening the equestrian statue of George III. which Tory pride and folly raised in the year 1770, was by the sons of freedom, laid prostrate in the dirt; the just desert of an ungrateful tyrant. The lead wherewith this monument was made, is to be run into bullets to assimilate with the brains of our infatuated adversaries, who, to gain a pepper corn, have lost an empire. "*Quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat.*"

TRENTON, (New Jersey), July 8. The declaration of independence was proclaimed here, together with the constitution of the colony, of late established, and the resolve of the provincial congress, for continuing the administration of justice during the interim.

Williamsburgh, Aug. 3. Wednesday an express arrived here, with the following account of a battle fought by a party of the Fincastle militia, with a number of Cherokee and Creek Indians, near the Great Island of Holdein, the 20th of July ult.

"Our scouts returned and informed, that they had discovered a large number of Indians in that settlement, upon which information the few men stationed at Eaton's fort, within the boundary line, completed a breast work sufficiently strong with what men were there, to have defended themselves against a considerable number. Expresses were sent to the different stations, and such a number of men were collected, that next morning we turned out with 170 in search of the enemy. We marched in two

divisions, flankers on each wing, and scouts before, who soon discovered upwards of 20 Indians and fired upon them. They immediately returned the fire, but our men rushing on them with such violence obliged them to make a precipitate retreat. They left ten bundles and a good deal of plunder, which our men secured. We have great reason to believe several of them were wounded in this skirmish. Though it happened on a ground very disadvantageous to pursue, yet it was with the greatest difficulty they could be restrained. A council was held, and it was judged advisable to return, as we had reason to believe a party greatly superior to ours were not far off. We had not marched more than a mile in good order when our rear was attacked by upwards of 100 of the enemy. Our men sustained the attack with great firmness, until a line was formed. The enemy endeavoured to surround us, but were prevented by the vigilance of Capt. James Shelby, who, with his division, took possession of an eminence, and bravely defended it, which prevented their design.

Authentic particulars extracted from several American letters, by the way of France.

That the Provincials had cut two trenches of immense magnitude at Philadelphia, one of which divides the suburbs from the upper town, near Society Hill, and the other secures any approach from Amboy, and is drawn from Pool-bridge, Schoolkill river; that with these fortifications, Philadelphia is looked upon as secure; as these trenches are formed in the vallies, they were presently filled with water.

That the famous Mr Dickinson, once so popular, was become neglected, and almost forgotten, on account of his moderation in the Congress.

That a Mr Penrose, a ship builder, had refused to work for the Congress, on which they bought all his timber, materials, &c. and had set an incre-

dible number of hands to work, and that several vessels, promised to be finished in February, will be ready at Christmas.

The Master of a vessel which arrived early the morning of the 15th inst. in Clyde, from Virginia, says, "that on his passage he spoke with his Majesty's ship Boreas for Antigua; the commander of which vessel acquainted him, that he left New York the 12th of August, at which time General Howe had been joined by all the reinforcements he expected, and was preparing to proceed to action immediately,

And a letter from Glasgow, to a Gentlemen in York, dated Sept. 21, says, "A vessel is arrived at Greenock from Virginia, the Master of which assures us, that Lord Howe is in possession of New York, which was gained with very great difficulty and loss of men, but he did not know particulars.

A ship is arrived at Corke from Staten Island. This ship is the last that has left that place which we have heard of being arrived in any of the ports of Britain or Ireland. The following is an authentic extract of a letter, brought by her, which was received last day at Edinburgh.

Extract of a letter from the surgeon of the 71st regiment, to his sister in Edinburgh, Staten Island, Aug. 1st.

"I wrote Mr — and my father by the last ship for England immediately after our landing on this island, where we just wait the arrival of Lord Howe's fleet. It is now within sight; when it arrives the fate of America will be determined. Sir William Erskine is not yet come. He is on board the Flora, who brings up the rear of the fleet. I hope to be able to write you soon an account of the taking of New York."

The intelligence lately received from Glasgow, that all the forces were collected upon the 10th of August at Staten Island, and were preparing for action, corresponds with the above letter,

P O S T S C R I P T.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Sept. 21.

Petersburg August 27.

THE Great Duke arrived at Zarsko Zelo on Sunday last in good health; and the Princess of Wirtemberg is expected here in about a fortnight.

Berlin, September 7. His Prussian Majesty arrived on Monday last at Sans Souci in perfect health.

Vienna, September 7. The Great Duke and Dutches of Tuscany, propose to leave this city about the 18th of this Month.

Hamburgh, September 13. His Serene Highness the reigning Duke of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin set out on the 6th instant on his return to Ludwigslust, accompanied by Prince Frederick Francis, and Princess Louisa his nephew's consort.

This Gazette contains his Majesty's Proclamation for proroguing the Parliament, to Thursday the 31st day of October next.

From the London Papers, Sept. 21st.
Extract of a letter from Paris by the French Mail.

"A letter from Rochfort mentions, that a ship arrived there from St Domingo reports having met at sea a packet going to England with news, that on the 30th July, Gen. Howe attacked the provincials, forced their entrenchments, stormed and took the town of New York with an immense slaughter."

A letter from Bourdeaux mentions, that a ship arrived there reports that New York was taken, and that Gen. Washington had left the party of the Provincials.

It was yesterday confidently affirmed, that the agent for the Hessian troops had received advice of the taking of New York, in which that corps had very severely suffered.

Yesterday it was with great confidence asserted, that a Messenger had arrived at the Earl of Suffolk's and

Lord Weymouth's offices, with the agreeable news of his Majesty's forces having re-taken Crown-point from the Rebels, on the 16th of August.

The late death of Co. Boyd, who was killed in Canada by the Provincials as he was taking the air on horseback, is likely to prove of very serious consequence. Gen. Carleton has written a letter to Arnold about it, demanding an investigation into that affair, and immediate satisfaction on the perpetrator or perpetrators of that murder, which, if not complied with, may bring the *lex talionis* on the prisoners of both armies.

We are informed that the essential part of Mr Silas Deane's business in France was to establish a permanent trade with the Farmers General of that kingdom and the American colonies, particularly in tobacco.—This intention having reached General Hoowe at Staten Island, and that they had actually freighted two ships from Virginia for France, with tobacco, he immediately dispatched the Boreas man of war to intercept, if possible, the sailing of those vessels, one of which, we are informed, had sailed from Virginia for France before General Howe had dispatched the Boreas.

We inform our readers from the most respectable and undoubted authority, that Lord Howe joined his brother the General, off Staten Island, the beginning of last month; that advice thereof was immediately sent over to government; and those advices add, that the General intended to attack the rebels in a few days.

An eminent merchant in the city has received a letter from Glasgow, informing him, that a merchantman was arrived there from America which met the Boreas man of war bound for Virginia, from the Captain of which he learnt that Lord Howe arrived at Staten-Island the beginning of August, that he immediately acquainted

the Americans he was empowered to treat with them, but that they had actually refused every kind of negotiation, upon which his Lordship resolved to attack New-York on the 12th or 13th of last month.

Advices were received yesterday at St James's, that Lord Howe had joined his brother the General, on the 6th of last month, at Staten-Island; that they immediately began to make preparations for attacking the rebels. The vessel that brought these dispatches sailed from thence the 9th ult. and the attack was to be made the next day.

This day it was strongly reported at 'Change, that New-York was absolutely in the possession of the regulars.

Another report has prevailed within this hour, which is, that a general engagement has happened, with great slaughter on both sides, and that Gen. Howe was dangerously wounded.—

But this we can assure our readers, that at four o'clock this afternoon there was no intelligence of any such particulars arrived at Lord Geo. Germaine's office.

A short, but impartial Account of the Life and Character of the late DAVID HUME, Esq;

HE was a younger son of a gentleman of good family, but small estate, in the Southern part of Scotland. After passing through his academical courses at the University of Edinburgh, he entered upon the study of the Law, in which he made a considerable proficiency; but, as his talent lay rather for writing than speaking, he did not make so capital a figure in it as some of his contemporaries of much meaner abilities; or, to speak more properly, he saw that he had no chance of making such a figure; for as far as I can recollect, he never took upon him the gown, or acted formally as an Advocate.

Very early in life he published his "Treatise on Human Nature," to which, however, he never put his name; and which, after remaining unanswered for thirty years, has of late furnished matter for much reasoning and more declamation to the Doctors Reid, Beatty, and Oswald. The substance, indeed, of this Treatise he afterwards melted down into his "Philosophical Essays," or, Enquiry concerning Hu-

man Understanding," which was soon after published.

About the year 1746, or 1747, he stood Candidate for the professorship of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, then become vacant by the resignation of Doctor (now Sir John) Pringle, who had been appointed physician to the army in Germany. The manner of election is either this, or something very similar to it: Out of the number of Candidates, three are nominated by the Town Council of Edinburgh; the Presbytery of Edinburgh have a negative upon any one of the three; and one of the remaining two is chosen Professor by the Lord Provost and principal Magistrates of the city. It happened unluckily upon this occasion, that the Presbytery put a negative upon Mr Hume; and though he had probably been before confirmed in his sceptical principles, yet it was from this period that he declared open and irreconcilable war, not only against the Presbytery of Edinburgh, but against the whole body of the Clergy. He continued, nevertheless, to live upon the most friendly, and even the most intimate footing with some of the most respectable members of it, such as the Doctors Robertson, Blair, Jardine, Carlile, and others.

Finding himself, however, thus cut off from all hopes of gaining a settlement as a Professor, and having no prospect of making either a figure or a fortune as a Lawyer, he turned the whole force of his mind, which was certainly very great, to the study of Philosophy and the Belles Lettres, in most of the different departments of which he made so rapid and distinguished a progress, as has placed him on an equality with the most celebrated names either in ancient or modern story.

ANECDOTE of DAVID HUME, Esq;

SOON after his being disappointed in his views upon the professorship of moral philosophy, he was chosen by the dean and faculty of advocates principal keeper of the advocates library at Edinburgh. This indeed was in a great measure a sinecure, the chief care and management of the books being left to the under keeper, who was at that time Mr Walter Goodall, afterwards pretty well known by the tracts which he published relative to Mary Queen of Scots and to the history and antiquities of Scotland.

A rencounter which happened between Mr Hume and Mr Goodall, as it is somewhat curious, or at least ludicrous, may not perhaps be unentertaining to your readers:—While Watty, as he was familiarly called, and good-naturedly suffered himself to be called, by his acquaintance, was composing his treatise concerning Queen Mary, he

one day, while sitting in the library, became drowsy, and laying down his head upon his manuscripts, in that posture fell asleep. Mr Hume entering the library, and finding Watty in that condition, stepped up in a gentle pace, and laying his mouth to Watty's ear, roared out with the voice of a Stentor, that Queen Mary was a whore, and had murdered her husband. Watty, not knowing whether it was a dream or a real adventure, or whether the voice proceeded from a ghost or a living creature, suddenly started up, and before he was awake, or his eyes well opened, he sprung upon Mr Hume, and seizing him by the throat, pushed him to the farther end of the library, exclaiming all the while, that he was some d—d Presbyterian parson, who was come to murder the character of Queen Mary, as his predecessors had contributed to murder her person. Mr Hume used to tell this story with much glee and humour, and Watty, who in every thing but enthusiasm for Queen Mary, was really a very sensible man, was wont to acknowledge the truth of it with the greatest frankness.

The office of librarian, though sufficiently honourable, was far from being lucrative, the income, I believe, not amounting to above 50*l.* a-year; and though Mr Hume was himself at that time in rather narrow circumstances, yet such was his disinterestedness and generosity, that, as I have been informed, he allotted the whole, or at least the greatest part of this sum, to the support of Blacklock the blind poet, then a young student in the university of Edinburgh.

His appointment indeed to this office was attended with one happy consequence. It gave him a free and unlimited access to the noble collection of books contained in the advocates' library; and it is not improbable, that this circumstance, concurring with a variety of others, might first suggest to him the idea of writing his history of Great Britain. Certain it is, that the two first volumes of that work, comprehending the reigns of the Stuarts, were ready for the press by the beginning of 1754, and were actually published in the course of that year.

S C O T L A N D.

EDINBURGH, SEPT. 18—25.

C I R C U I T N E W S.

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

DUMFRIES—Sept. 19.—Lord HAILES.

"The Court proceeded to the trial of Samuel Parker accused of theft, or receipt of goods knowing them to be stolen; but as two of the principal witnesses were ab-

sent, the Advocate-depute deserted the diet *pro loco et tempore*; and the prisoner was dismissed. There being no other business; the Court set out for Ayre on Tuesday."

By a letter from Orkney we learn, that, on Monday the 2^d current, as several boats were crossing the Pentland-Frith, from Caithness to South-Ronaldsay, with horses for sale, in striving with each other, one of them taking a different course, fell in with a very rough sea, which driving all the horses to one side of the boat, soon over-set it, and all on board perished, in sight of the other boats, who could give them no assistance. The crew consisted of five boatmen, two horse-merchants, and two women passengers; besides thirty-seven horses.

Saturday se'ennight, Mr Riddleton, a farmer at Longridge, was stopped on his way home from Berwick, near Tweedmouth, by a footpad, who robbed him of 30*s.* Mr Riddleton refusing to part with his watch, the robber knocked him off his horse, but a man happily coming up at the instant, the villain made off without farther loss or injury to Mr Riddleton.

The same night, Mr Bruce of Berwick, was robbed by a foot-pad, a little north of that place.

We hear from Dundee, that a few days ago, as a young lady was writing, the candle set her head-dress on fire; it burnt some time before she was aware; she then wrapped a handkerchief round her head, to smother the flame, but it also caught fire; it was however extinguished, without having scotched the lady much; but the fright affected her so, that she died in two days. Her name was Wedderburn; an amiable young woman, and her death is deeply regretted.

On Wednesday last the following gentlemen were chosen Council Deacons for the ensuing year, *viz.*

Norman Macpherson, hammermen.

Thomas Sommers, masons.

Angus Macpherson, tailors.

William Crawford, baxters.

James Clark, cordiners.

Thomas Miller, waukers.

One evening last week, two men, tolerably well dressed, came to the public-house at the Turnpike-gate near Berwick, and called for some liquor. After they had sat a little, one of them asked the landlord to change a bank-note, which was complied with: but observing that he put his cash into a closet in the same room, they called for a bottle of rum, and desired the landlord to drink with them, who after the glass had gone a few times round, fell asleep. They then seized the opportunity of breaking open the closet-door, wherein they found a purse containing 50*l.* which

the poor landlord had mustered, to pay his rent; with which they went off, before the robbery was discovered.

Sunday being the anniversary of the coronation of their Majesties, at noon a round of the great guns was fired from the castle; and Monday last was observed as a holiday at the banks and other offices.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 9. At London, George Maxwell, Esq; to Miss Lucy Gage, daughter of Sir Thomas Gage, Bart.

Sept. 16. At Dun, Andrew Wauchope, Esq; younger of Niddry, to Miss Alice Baird, fourth daughter of the deceased William Baird of Newbyth, Esq;

19. At London, William Eden, Esq; to Miss Eleanor Elliot, daughter of Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart.

DEATHS.

Aug. 20. At Milan, aged 15 months, the Archduke Joseph-Francois-Ferdinand, only son of the Archduke Ferdinand, Governor of Austrian Lombardy.

Sept. 5. At Dusseldorp, John Louis de Galstein, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, Chamberlain and Privy-Counsellor to the Elector Palatine.

Sept. 14. At Edinburgh, Mr Archibald Law, third son of William Law of Elvingston, Esq; advocate.

16. At London, Jeremiah Dyson, Esq; Cofferer of his Majesty's Household. Member for Marsham, and one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

18. At Tullideph-hall, Mrs Tullideph, widow of Walter Tullideph, Esq;

— M. Lancelot Chambellan in Lorain, in his 109th year, who walked a few days before his death upwards of ten miles.

— At —, Mary Watkyns, widow of Mylend, in the 102d year of her age, who, by pleading poverty, was supported by the bounty of two Ladies. A few hours before her death she confessed having a 100l. bank-note, and 20 guineas in cash, which she left to her two benefactors.

SHIPPING.

Passed the SOUND.

Sept. 2. The Good Hope, Normand, to Dysart; the Grizel, Burns, to Larn; and the Elisabeth, Jack, to Dublin; all from Memel, with logs; and the Peggy, Hog, from Dantzick to Leith, with staves, planks, &c.

4. The Elisabeth, Wylie, and the Chrystie Lees, both from Memel to Glasgow, and the Peggy, Allan, from Memel to Dublin, all with balks; and the Friend-

ship, Reid, from Copenhagen to Inverkeithing.

5. Bon Accord, Sangster, from Petersburg to Aberdeen, with hemp.

7. Betsey, Millar, from London to Stockholm, in ballast.

8. The Europe, Young, from Petersburg to Fisher-row, with deals and iron; Thetis, Gobon, from Petersburg to Aberdeen, with flax; the Catharine, M'Ritchie, from Dantzick to Leith, with staves.

9. William, Smith; Leviathan, Mavor; and Kitty and Peggy, Skirvine, all to Leith; Elisabeth, Bowman, to Dundee; Katharine, Patrick, to Glasgow; Lady Glasgow, Gray, to Dunbar; and Ann, Pollock to Glasgow, all from Petersburg, with hemp, &c; Matthieson, Jollie, to Montrose; Riga Merchant, Spink, to Arbroath, both from Riga, with hemp, &c.

10. Virgin, Maiden, from Petersburg to Dundee, with hemp, &c.

Leith, Sept. 20. Arrived, the Betsey, Hardie, from London; with goods; the Janet and Margaret, Muir, from Berwick, with grain; the Rose, Nicholson, from Ely, the Swift, Watson, from Dundee, both in ballast; the Hazard sloop of war, Orrock, in the road, from a cruise; the Robert, Strong, from Zetland, with fish; the —, Ioverarity, from Flushing, with spirits; the Mermaid, Frazer, from Lerwick, with fish; the Hope, Lawson, from Longsoun, with wood; the Royal Charlotte, Key, from a cruise.

14. The Prince William yacht, Reid, from a cruise; the Thomas, Carlisle, from Shetland, with butter and oil; the Scotstarvet, Cheyne, from Petersburg, with iron and dales; the Peggy, Withart, from Newcastle, with goods; the Katharine, Callender, from Fenham, with wheat; the Peggy, —, from Dantzick, with oak-plank.

Sailed, The Jane and Betsey, Farquharson, for Hamburg, with coals.

STOCKS.

Bank stock, 140 3-8ths 1-2d, op. India ditto, 167, 3-4ths. 3 per cent. bank red. shut. 3 per cent. consol. 83 1-2d. India bonds, 46s. 2 47s. pr. Navy and victualling bills, 1 7-8ths disc. Lottery tickets, 11l. 17s. 6d.

PRICES OF GRAIN at HADDINGTON, Sept. 20. 1776.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat	19s. od.	18s. od.	16s. 6d.
Bear	13 6	12 10	11 6
Oats	11 6	10 6	9 2
Pease	11 6	9 6	8 10

